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# News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



## Leading The News...

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John Dean

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Ford, Cook Deny Dean Claims

NBC reported Wednesday President Ford has denied he tried to block an early Watergate investigation on orders from the Nixon White House. (NBC)

John Dean, on the "Today" Show Wednesday said President Ford discussed the matter with former White House aide Richard Cook and had reported back to the White House on the conversations.

Cook denied the Dean story, calling it "vicious lies and clever distortions."

In Congress, several representatives called for a new investigation by the Watergate Special Prosecutor of the allegations. The Special Prosecutor's Office said it is considering what to do and will respond to the Congressional request as soon as possible. (NBC)

Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) said he had called on the Special Prosecutor to listen to at least 200 tapes of conversations between Nixon and Ford during the period in question. Conyers said, "The question then is whether Mr. Ford did this independently or whether he did it in connection with a very obvious part of the Watergate coverup. The question is whether the sitting President was a part of that coverup as was intended by Mr. Nixon. All we are asking for is the most simple way to determine that question and is that the tapes be played." (NBC)

The effort to block the Wright Patman investigation came from Michigan Congressman Gary Brown. Brown told ABC News Wednesday that Ford's participation came at the request of him and the Republicans on the Committee. Allegations to the contrary are a cheap political trick, Brown said.

CBS reported the #6 story in a :36 anchor report.

NBC's ran a lead and #13 report at :45 and 4:30 respectively. The lead mentioned the days developments and that the President stood by his word. The second report was a review of the Patman investigation and had 1973 film of Dean and Ford before committees.

ABC's #5 report, 2:20, showed some of the same film as NBC and reviewed the history of the case. Rep. Conyers was also on film. AP,UPI,Networks — (10/13/76)

Dean Claims Gergen Was 'Deep Throat'

Former White House counsel John Dean concluded while in prison that "Deep Throat," the mysterious informer in the Washington Post's coverage of the Watergate scandal, was Nixon speechwriter David Gergen, the New York Post said Wednesday.

The Post said Dean arrived at his conclusion after talking with former White House friends and long personal deliberation. But the Post said Dean declined to name Gergen as the figure in his just-published book, "Blind Ambition -- the White House Years," because he was not absolutely sure.

Gergen said, "There is not one scintilla of evidence that I had, or was in a position to have," the material Deep Throat gave to Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward.

The Post said that Gergen has acknowledged that he acted as a contact between Woodward and the White House from the spring of 1973 through the Watergate period but he insists that during 1972, when the break-in and cover-up took place, he had "zero contact" with Woodward.

According to the Post, Gergen also maintains that his contact with Woodward while he was in the White House was a "known relationship." He said he made appointments with the reporters through then White House chief of staff Alexander M. Haig Jr., "so they would know I was talking to him. Even the President knew I was talking to him." AP -- (10/13/76)

Ford Says Carter Debates Self

President Ford, stumping New York's suburbs Wednesday said the liveliest debate of the campaign was Jimmy Carter arguing with himself.

In Yonkers, Ford also signed a \$25.6 billion revenue sharing bill and took the occasion to say he has fought "bureaucrats on the banks of the Potomac" to return power to state and local governments.

Criticizing Jimmy Carter's denunciation of revenue sharing, Ford said, "He apparently had no trouble whatsoever in finding uses for the \$140 million in general revenue sharing funds that came to Georgia in his one term as governor of that state. As far as I know, he didn't send a single penny of that "big hoax" revenue sharing back to Washington during those four years. (NBC,CBS)

Ford also attacked Carter on his contradictory position on the issues. "We have heard all four sides of the tax issue -- three of them from Jimmy Carter," Ford said at the second campaign stop of the day. "The liveliest debate is between Jimmy Carter and Jimmy Carter." (UPI)

Ford asked the crowd, "Do you want your taxes raised so you can pay for those \$100 billion programs of Jimmy Carter?" (NBC)

While Carter had disputed Mr. Ford's characterization of his record, it is a description Ford's handlers believe will make crucial inroads in the Northeast, Bob Jamieson reported. (NBC)

He said Carter claimed to be in favor of a balanced budget, but opposed Ford's vetoes of spending bills and that Carter claimed the United States was weak militarily, but wanted to cut the defense budget \$15 billion. He said Carter claimed to be for controlling inflation, but supported a Democratic platform with proposals that would increase spending by \$100 billion to \$200 billion. "He can't have it both ways, and we're not going to let him do it," Ford said.

Throughout the campaign day Ford sought over and over to picture Carter as a man lacking compassion for the middle-income taxpayer, Bob Schieffer reported. He added it was the kind of "pointed attack" Ford seldom used against Carter but one which seemed to sit well with the predominately middle-income crowds Ford addressed Wednesday. White House aides predicted the President will step up the attack when he campaigns in the Midwest later in the week. (CBS)

CBS' #2 story, ran 1:53 and included film of the Ford motorcade and excerpts of his comments in various N.Y. cities.

ABC's :25 anchor report viewed silent film of Ford signing the revenue sharing bill and campaigning comments in N.Y. It ran #3.

NBC's #2 report, running 1:50, opened with several crowd shots, then showed Ford speaking on film twice. Bob Jamieson wrapped up the spot with a voice over film showing Ford campaigning. AP,UPI,Networks -- (10/13/76)

Ford Interviewed by Barbara Walters

The following is a full text of President Ford's interview Wednesday morning with ABC's Barbara Walters.

WALTERS: Mr. President, what were you thinking of during that last debate when you made your mistake about Eastern Europe?

PRESIDENT: I'm glad you asked that question because it's very crucial. I was in Poland in 1975. I saw thousands and thousands of wonderful Polish people who are under the guns of the Soviet Union with X number of Soviet divisions there. But you look at those strong Poles, with all the character that they have; they really don't think deep in their hearts that they're going to be dominated even by Soviet tanks forever. I don't think they will either.

WALTERS: Were you aware, when you made that mistake, that you goofed? Did you say, 'Oh, what have I done?'

PRESIDENT: Well, I think I probably did know.

WALTERS: Did you expect it to cause this much of an uproar?

PRESIDENT: No, I didn't because it was a difference of maybe three or four words in 90 minutes. And, of course, we have gone back and looked over Mr. Carter's transcript, and we find that there are forty, I mean fourteen, excuse me, distortions or misrepresentations or what have you, in his 90 minutes.

WALTERS: Mr. President, Jimmy Carter has challenged your assertion that you never used campaign funds for your personal benefits. Can you state right now that at no time, under any circumstance, have you used any campaign funds for your own or your family's personal use?

PRESIDENT: I can say the answer is yes. Now there's one qualification in Mr. Carter doing the same thing that I'm doing. When I travel, or he travels, on a campaign trip, our expenses are paid for out of campaign funds. That's what all politicians do. But as far as any personal campaign funds going to me for my private life, in an ordinary sense, the answer is categorically no.

WALTERS: Mr. President, the IRS report also shows that in 1972 you got along on only \$225 a year, or about \$5 a week in pocket money, which is rather hard to do, most people feel. This figure is said to have surprised even you when you heard about it. How did you do it on \$5 a week?

PRESIDENT: During 1972, I traveled extensively, all over the country campaigning for many, many political candidates. So when

you add up the fact that I was campaigning all over the country, and my expenses were paid as properly it is... We were in China for two weeks, we were in Florida for a week. I don't think, at least the IRS, after having going through it very carefully, concluded that it was a very legitimate circumstance. Then let me use a current anology... I carry money in my pocket as President. I don't think I've spent five cents as President, because whatever our expenses are, are either taken care of by the political expenditures, as I indicated a moment ago, or we pay our bills to the White House Mess by check, I just don't carry any money that I spend. I didn't then, I don't now.

WALTERS: How did you feel during the debates when you heard Gov. Carter say that as far as foreign policy is concerned Henry Kissinger is President of the United States. You didn't refute that.

PRESIDENT: I'm glad you brought it up now because it's a categorical inaccuracy. I could use stronger language but I think everyone understands what I'm talking about. That's another demagogic, inaccurate statement. And it was so ridiculous I just didn't feel it was worth my answer.

WALTERS: Are you asking the Secretary, or are you urging him to stay on -- Secretary Kissinger -- if you are elected?

PRESIDENT: I would want Henry Kissinger because of the success of our foreign policy and the close working relationship that we have, to stay on as Secretary of State in the next four years.

WALTERS: Are you urging him to?

PRESIDENT: We haven't talked about it. I just assume that when the election is over, we will.

WALTERS: You said recently that Jimmy Carter is a demagogue. What do you mean by that?

PRESIDENT: He exploits circumstances for purely political purposes.

WALTERS: Doesn't every politician?

PRESIDENT: I don't think, well it varies to some extent, but the ones who really qualify as demagogue are the ones who do it not once but repetitive.

WALTERS: And you think that's Jimmy Carter?

PRESIDENT: He's done a lot of it.



WALTERS: A lot of people are beginning to think that this is not only a tough campaign, but it's getting to be a dirty one. What do you think?

PRESIDENT: Not as far as I'm concerned. I think that Mr. Carter has been very spry, very wide in many of his charges and accusations but we aren't going to come back to the same kind of language that he's used, and I don't intend to.

WALTERS: How do you think you're going to do on Election Day, how many states?

PRESIDENT: I think we're going to be reelected. We...

WALTERS: Elected?

PRESIDENT: I think we'll be elected, yes. I am very confident. We're going to win... big states, we're going to pick up in various parts of the country on a regional basis. And I'm convinced we'll have more than the necessary two hundred and seventy-some electoral votes.

WALTERS: Mr. Ford, I want to go back to an issue a short time back in the campaign, and ask you if you ever lusted in your heart?

PRESIDENT: I don't think those things get on my mind when we're campaigning on much more important issues. The answer is no.

WALTERS: Thank you, Mr. President.

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## *Hint bid to Percy for secretary of state*

By Neil Mehler

Political editor

SEN. PERCY [R., Ill.] said Tuesday he is almost certain to run for a third term in 1978—with one big qualification:

If President Ford is elected in November and “presses” him to become secretary of state, Percy said, he would urge

ic gubernatorial candidate Michael Howlett said last month that Gov. Walker would make a good opponent for Percy in 1978, Percy has had numerous pledges of support from Democrats, he said.

“A Democrat told me he’s holding his stomach laughing at Walker getting advice from people [Daley and Howlett]

Harris Says Voters Have No Choice

Many voters want a President, who will "try to make the quality of life better," but they don't feel they have the choice for that kind of President this year, according to pollster Louis Harris.

Harris said that one of his recent studies showed that 45 percent of the voters want someone who would try to improve the quality of life in America.

Harris, interviewed by University of North Carolina president William Friday at a taping of his weekly television show Tuesday, said 16 percent of the voters polled put Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter in that category and 10 percent put President Ford in that column.

"Pitifully small numbers think Ford and Carter fit what they're looking for," Harris said. UPI -- (10/13/76)

IssuesFarm Bureau Head Says Ford Will Get Farm Vote

The head of the American Farm Bureau Federation said Wednesday he expects farmers to vote for President Ford in the November election and feels the farm ballots will be the "swing vote" in the election.

AFBF President Allan Grant said the Federation would not make a formal endorsement in the presidential contest, but left no doubt where he and his organization stood.

During a news conference at the National Press Club, Grant continually assailed positions on agriculture of Democrat presidential nominee Jimmy Carter and had little criticism of Ford, adding the Federation was "basically in agreement with most of the Republican Party Platform." AP,UPI -- (10/13/76)

# Dole vs. Mondale: Race to Be No. 2

By SAM ROBERTS

Chief Political Correspondent

The next vice president of the United States will be a witty second term senator from the Midwest farm belt who sometimes defies philosophical labels, is a pragmatic party loyalist and has never lost an election.

Almost all similarities between Republican Robert Dole and Democrat Walter Mondale end right there.

"When he votes yes, I vote no in the Senate," quips the combative Dole about his more contemplative Democratic rival. "And when he votes no, I vote yes. If they had to pick two senators who could leave the Senate for five weeks or a month and never change a vote, they couldn't have found two better senators."

In the first such face-off between incumbent senators since 1952, two articulate spokesmen for opposite ends of the political spectrum have turned the often second-rate vice president race

into a stark contrast of personality and opinion that could be dramatized Friday night in their unprecedented televised debate.

Their candidacies are also less meaningless than most for a post which even the incumbent has dismissed as "standby equipment."

Increasingly, it has become a stepping stone—four of the past six presidents served an apprenticeship in the vice presidency. With Gerald Ford often staying close to the White House, Dole is mounting the lion's share of the Republican attack on the campaign trail. And Jimmy Carter still alien to the Washington establishment, Mondale would likely play a larger role come January than his predecessors as vice president.

Despite their Senate experience, neither Dole nor Mondale was a favorite for vice president before their party's nominating conventions. Nor were they household words once they were selected.

Mondale, mused one capital comic, sounds like the name of a Los Angeles suburb. And in his self-deprecating style, Dole recalls that when he heard his name mentioned by newsmen outside his hotel room in Kansas City, he wasn't sure whether Ford was about to offer him the nomination—or whether someone was ordering pineapple juice or applying for relief.

Dole and Mondale have both been playing to their party's traditional sup-

porters—who are still skeptical about their White House hopeful—rather than preaching to potential converts.

Plagued by apathy, underscored by the absence of hecklers, they have carried their campaigns to farms, fairs, rallies and airport fences where almost as many curiosity seekers from tiny towns turn out to see the candidate's chartered jet as to touch the candidate himself.

"When you run for vice president you get press coverage," says affable attorney Peter Wallison whom Nelson Rockefeller loaned to the Dole campaign. "When you are vice president, nobody cares."

Despite the fact that Dole launched his campaign five weeks later, by last weekend he and Mondale had each stumped in 36 states. That disparity in pace also explains a lot about their personalities.

Born on the "wrong side of the tracks," in Russell Kansas, Dole jerked sodas after school for \$1-a-day and became "an honor student because he worked, not because he was smarter than anyone else," his high school football coach recalls.

He returned from World War 2 with a Bronze Star and a crippled hand, destined to spend 39 months in hospitals recuperating. Convinced by the local county attorney to become a Republican (it was no "big weighty decision," he remembers), the young hero was still in law school when he was elected to the legislature at age 28.

"When you're trying to button your shirt collar in the morning, and when you're looking in the mirror at yourself and you're having trouble because you can't use your right hand and the other one is numb," he once explained, "it sort of reminds you that you've got to keep pushing because you're not quite a whole person."

Dole never stopped pushing. He ascended to the House and then the Senate, where he so distinguished himself as Richard Nixon's self-appointed defender that he was appointed Republican national chairman in 1971.

Mondale's rise through the ranks was easier but no less spectacular. The son of a poor Methodist preacher, he was born into the talent-packed tradition of progressive Minnesota politics.

He became a protege of Hubert Humphrey, whose 1948 congressional campaign he helped manage, and was appointed the state's youngest attorney general ever at age 32. In 1964, he was handpicked by Humphrey to succeed him in the Senate.

From Humphrey, who had offended senatorial courtesy when he first burst into the upper house, Mondale learned to temper his evangelical zeal for fairness

and reform with the patience of practical politics—so much so that a few of his more doctrinaire liberal colleagues complained that he was too cautious and sometimes quick to compromise.

Mondale's co-chairmanship of Humphrey's ill-fated 1968 presidential campaign left him with "no stomach" for a White House bid of his own. Yet he spent nearly a year testing those same waters before finally conceding late in 1974 that they were cool to his part-time candidacy and that his absence from his home base and Senate business left him without the "overwhelming desire" to be president.

Less than two-years later, the 48-year-old senior senator jumped at Jimmy Carter's offer to campaign for the vice presidency.

In contrast to Dole's image as a gunslinger peppering Carter with ridicule, Mondale is a self-described "fact-slinger" with what one aide called an intellectual "passion for issues." He deliberates so carefully about what he says that Dole researcher Kim Welles, 26, complains that "it's tougher attacking Mondale than Carter because he's so much more consistent." Mondale has devoted so much time to legislative duties that he recruited a respected Senate staff which is now running his campaign with Republican-like efficiency.

"We end up almost every day," says 32-year-old deputy campaign director Jim Johnson, "with three or four of us sitting down for an hour and talking about the news. That's how he unwinds."

## Notable exception

The most notable exception to that Senate alumni reunion is Francis O'Brien, Mondale's amiable 34-year-old press secretary, who worked for House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino when his counterpart in the Dole campaign, 38-year-old Larry Speakes, was spokesman for Nixon impeachment counsel James St. Clair.

As a member of the minority party in the Senate, the 53-year-old Dole has been "more a political activist than a legislative activist," one of his few confidants explains. Fans praise him as "a politician's politician" but foes complain that he is merely "a reactive politician who just plays the events and tries to exploit them."

The fact that he conducts himself as a one-man band also accounts for the early off-key character of his campaign. It was disorganized, lacked direction, wasted time in places the Republicans could not hope to carry and protected the sometimes testy candidate from the press as if he were already the president. Most of his staff were present or former employes of Ronald Reagan, Rockefeller and Ford.

Last year, Dole and Mondale received ratings of 17% and 94%, respectively, from the liberal Americans for Democratic Action, and 67% and 4% from the

How Women Size Up Presidential Race

By Jo Ann Levine  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science  
Monitor

New York

In this presidential campaign there is a lack of substantial disagreement between women of both political parties when it comes to issues affecting women in particular.

the past, been mere appendages to campaigns - sort of 'ladies auxiliaries.' "

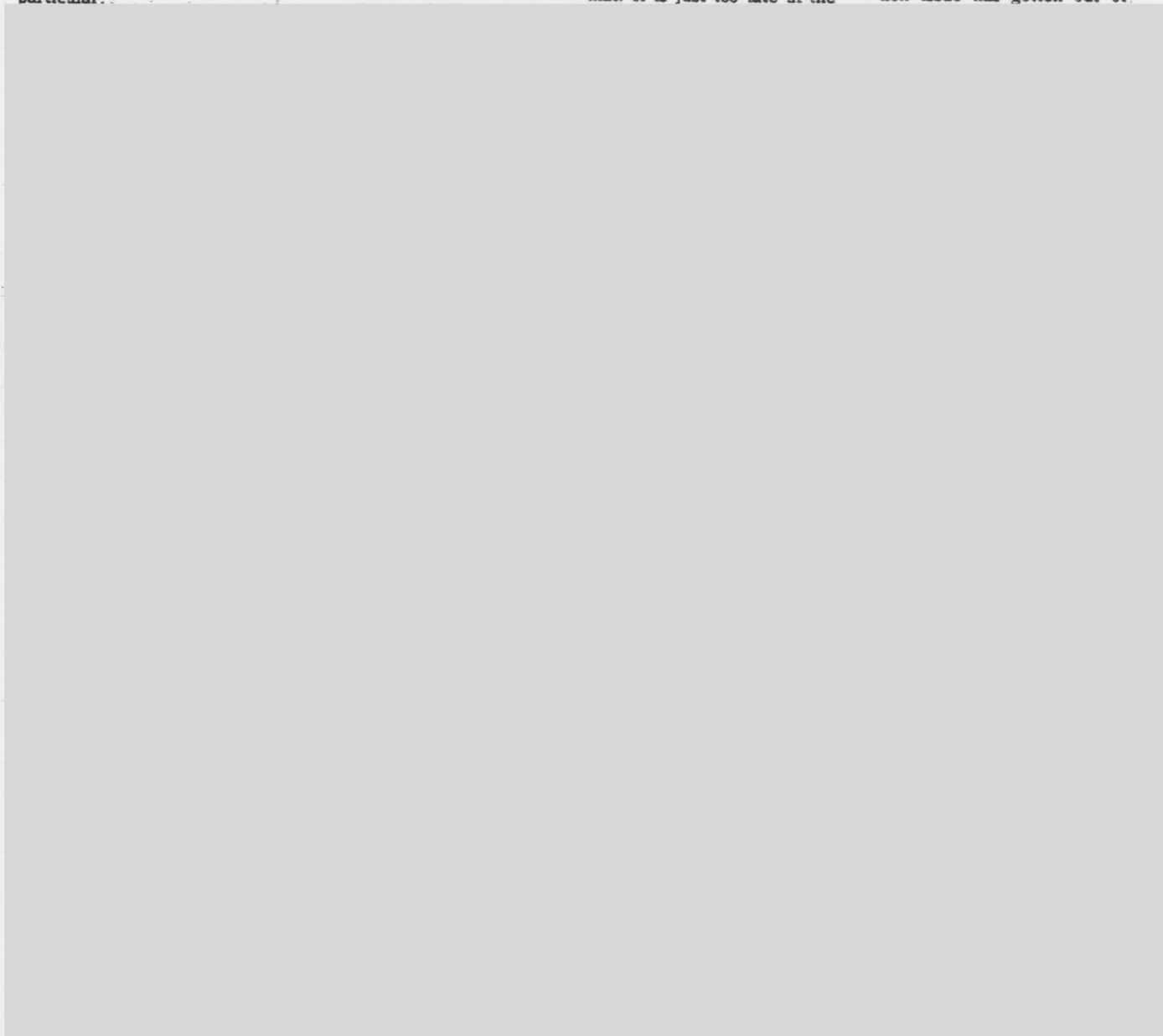
This committee, she said, is not an envelope-stuffing group. A number of members have been called upon to look at speeches and advise on them. Mrs. Norton has submitted position papers to Gov. Carter, one of which

**'Almost incredible'**

Said Eleanor Holmes Norton, who was told of the Republican position of not having a special woman's desk in the campaign, "In the year 1976, it is almost incredible, particularly given the position of women in the Republican Party, that anybody could say that. It is just too late in the

operations in 10 states, and the head speechwriter for vice-presidential candidate Walter Mondale. The talent bank, she says, will be a major way in which women will be brought into the Carter administration.

Women in both campaigns tend to agree that the abortion issue has gotten out of



three of the six deputy campaign directors are women, as well as 13 of the 55 advance staff, the heads of field

operations and a woman qualified for the position. "

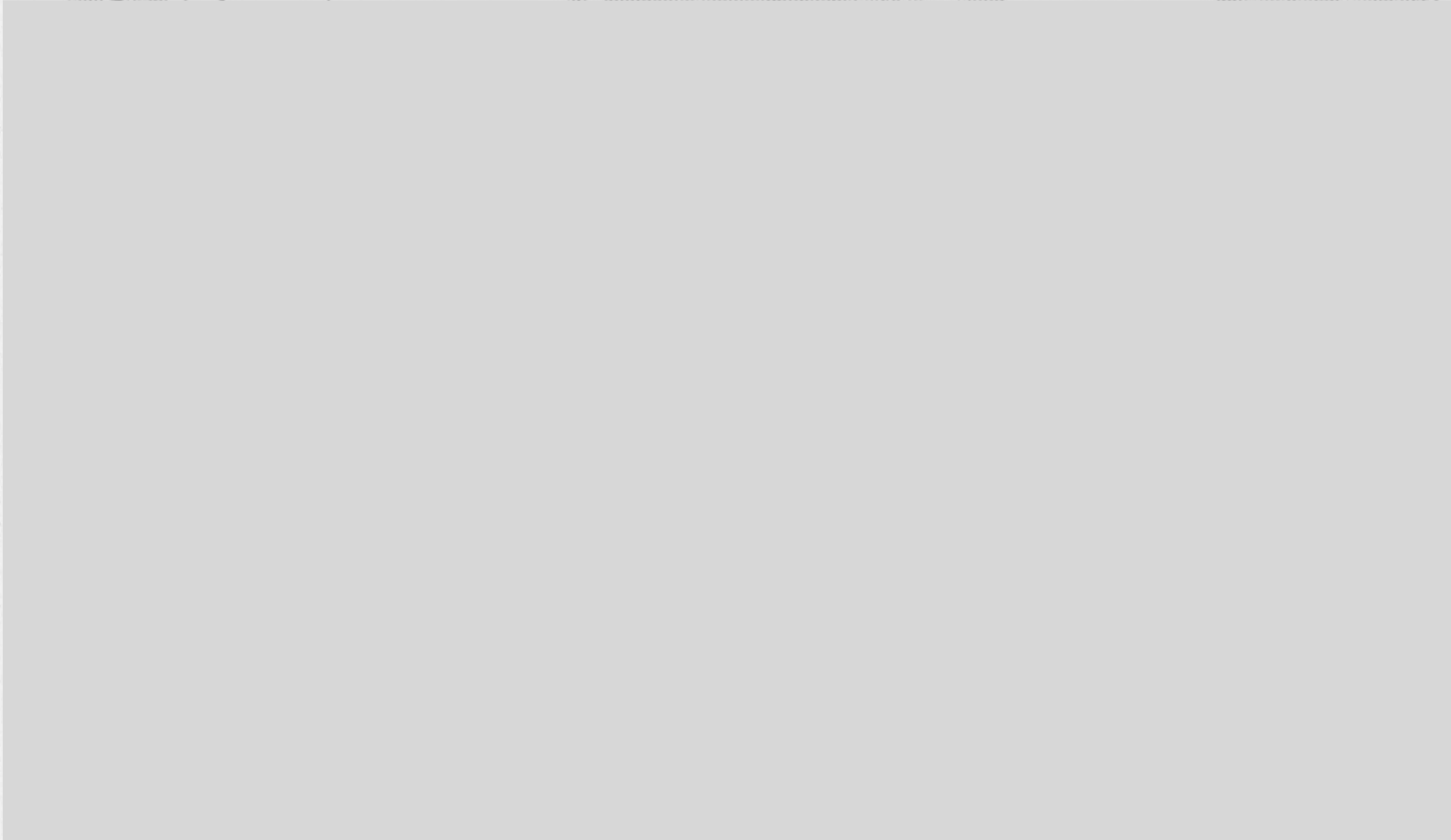
# For Responsibility in the Senate


It has been our policy in recent years not to endorse candidates for President, for governor or for the U.S. Senate unless exceptional circumstances exist. We believe those partisan races receive such intense public exposure that our editorial judgment is dispensable.

But exceptional circumstances *do* exist in the Senate contest between incumbent Democrat John V. Tunney and his Republican opponent, Dr. S. J. Hay

to communicate his record to the voters. And to compensate for that political misjudgment, he is now spending most of his time here, which exposes him to charges of absenteeism. The fact remains, however, that he had one of the best attendance records for the first five years of his term, and his record of achievement attests to his initiative and diligence.

In contrast to Tunney's almost 12 years in

'Maybe It's What They Call In America A *Polish Joke*?'  


  
CAMPBELL



FEC Investigating Carter Campaign Spending

The Federal Election Commission said Wednesday it is investigating some of Jimmy Carter's campaign expenditures during the primaries for ambiguously listing those expenditures.

The funds in question were paid out in large sums by the Carter campaign to election day volunteers to get out the vote in four key states.

Carter's chief accountant said his staff is working to straighten out the report in order to comply with FEC regulations.  
CBS -- (10/13/76)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PARTY TICKETS COMPARED

# Mondale Stronger Than Dole, Poll Finds

BY MERVIN D. FIELD

©1976 Field Research Corp.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, appears to be adding more strength to his party's national ticket in California than Sen. Robert J. Dole does to the Republican ticket.

Among all voters statewide, Mondale was seen as strengthening the Democratic ticket by 19% of those interviewed. His presence on the ticket made "no difference" to 65%, and 16% said that Mondale weakened their interest.

Twenty-seven per cent of Democrats and 8% of Republicans interviewed said Mondale strengthened

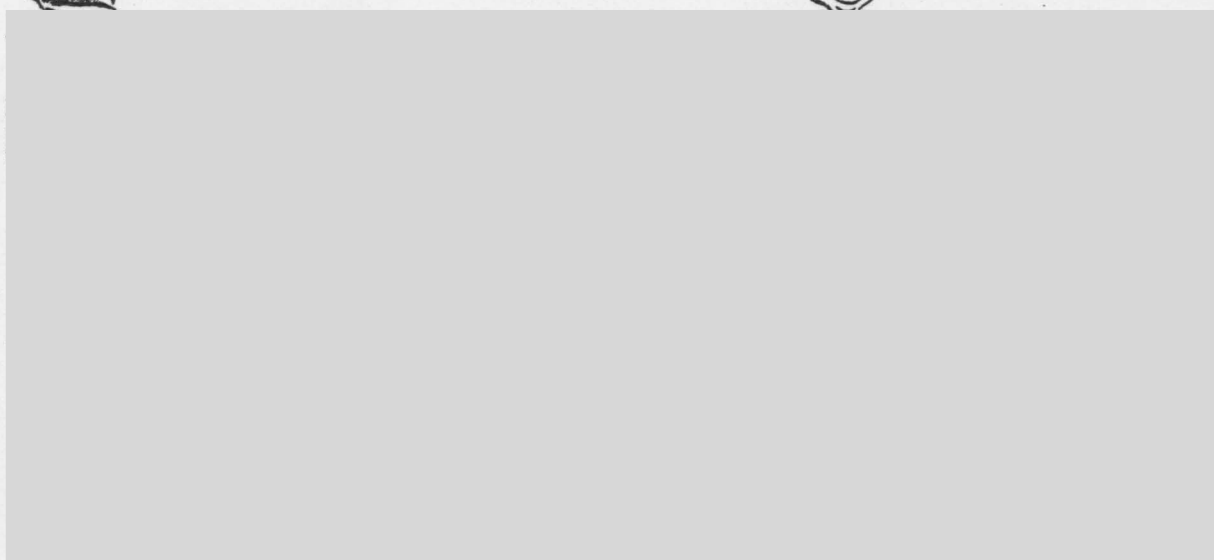
the ticket, as making no difference by 69% and as weakening the ticket by 17%.

Twenty-one per cent of the Republicans and 11% of the Democrats said Dole was helping the ticket; 62% of Republicans and 71% of Democrats said he made no difference, and 17% of Republicans and 18% of Democrats said he weakened the ticket.

L.A. Times,  
10/13/76



MARLETT  
THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER



# The Gene McCarthy factor

By Michael Kilian

MADISON, Wis.—Last weekend, what some might describe as 300 oddball intellectuals gathered here in this Wisconsin university town to paint posters, drink beer, hear speeches, and carry on about the fallen state of the Republic.

However oddball and few in number, they were not without influence.

In fact, they might well determine the

the Wisconsin state legislative chambers for the convention. But he also saw fit to publicly denounce the McCarthy movement as a threat to Carter.

"I anticipated quite early that the liberal Democrats in office would be the last to support me," McCarthy said. "But there's a lot of independent spirit that isn't applicable to the liberals in power."

He refers to the liberal voters who don't like Jimmy Carter.

His candidacy this year is a marked departure for McCarthy, whose forlorn efforts in 1968 and 1972 were well within the Democratic Party structure. This

JOHN ARMOUR, the chief legal counsel for the McCarthy campaign, and his assistants have overturned 14 state election laws in getting McCarthy on the ballot. They have yet to lose a case.

But their biggest is their current battle in the federal courts to get McCarthy included in the presidential debates.

His chances for the presidency may indeed seem forlorn, but, against Carter and Ford, there is no doubt who would win the debate. And with such victories, come votes.

Frank Starr

McCarthy Says He's No Stassen-Yet the Image Lingers

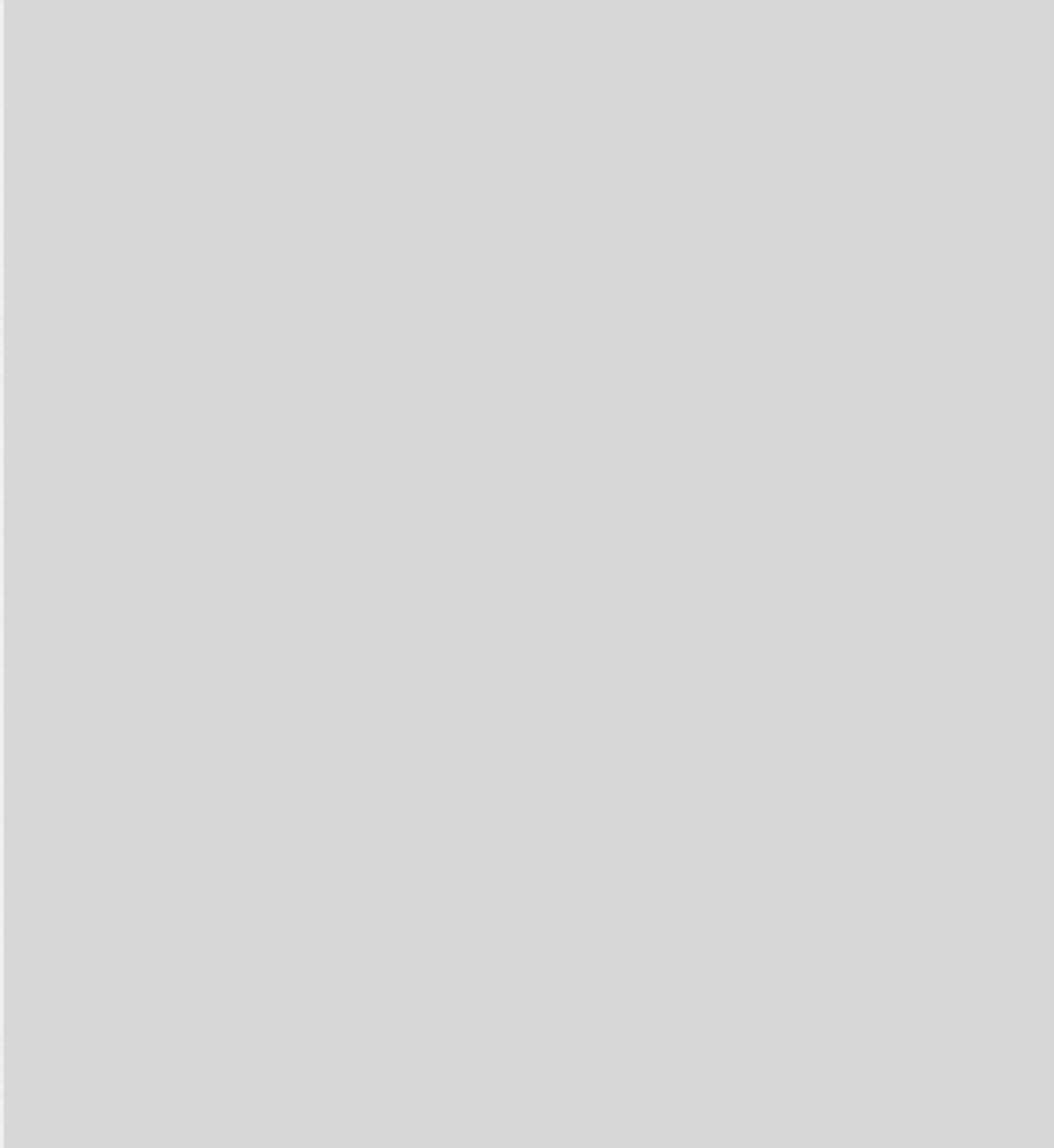
*I'm an existential runner,  
—indifferent to space.  
I'm running here in place.*

—Eugene McCarthy

WASHINGTON—I'm glad he feels that way about it. Otherwise it would be unbearably sad.

There were long gaps of silence while

He professes no interest in the effect his campaign most likely would have in draining votes from Jimmy Carter thus helping Gerald Ford. Inasmuch as McCarthy's main nonelection year activity



could change very quickly, he says.

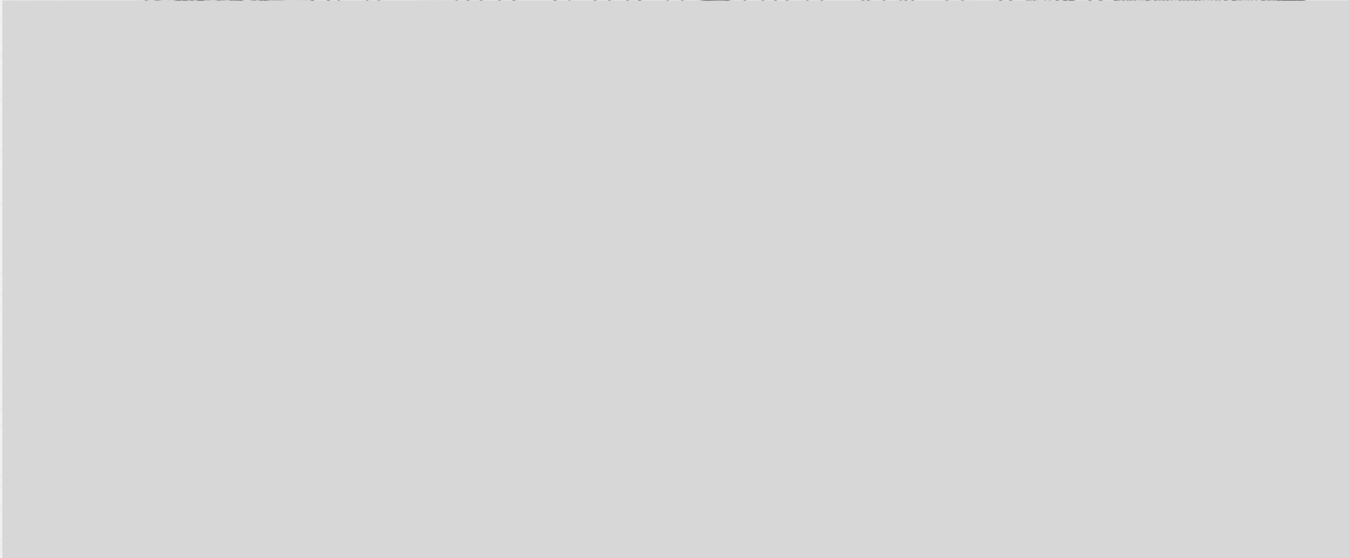
Chicago Tribune, 10/13/76

Ag. Dept. Announces Loan Change

The Agriculture Department Wednesday announced an increase in the production loan rate for wheat and grain farmers, making it easier for farmers to get loans.

Jimmy Carter has advocated such a policy change but Acting Agriculture Secretary John Knebel denied the move was in response to what he called Jimmy Carter's cries. He said the move bridges the gap between a tight credit situation and a bountiful harvest. NBC,CBS -- (10/13/76)

|| EMPLOYMENT ||



"WELL NOW, MR. BUTZ—LOOKS LIKE COLOREDS WANT THE SAME THING YOU WANT!"

# Atty. Gen. Levi: failing or passing?

*He says time will tell,  
but critics won't wait*

By Harry Kelly  
and Glen Elsasser

Chicago Tribune Press Service

WASHINGTON — On the fifth floor of the Justice Department is the attorney general's office, where John Mitchell first saw the plans that led to Watergate, and where an assistant routinely—and illegally—signed Mitchell's name on wiretap orders.

Now it is Atty. Gen. Edward Levi's office, and around the Justice Department they call it "the Waffle Shop" because of what some subordinates see as Levi's indecisiveness.

In the post-Watergate atmosphere — "When you are damned if you do and damned if you don't," as one official put it — the experiment of putting in a university president, an intellectual at that, to clean up the Justice Department has its critics.

"HISTORY WILL, you know, keep the score," Levi, the former University of Chicago president, once told a congressional committee. But his critics aren't waiting for history, a notoriously slow grader. Some examples:

● "The attorney general has a venal concern for avoidance of criticism," said a Justice Department bureaucrat usually known for the charity of his views.

● "I looked forward vigorously to his [Levi's] leadership, only to find he hasn't provided any," said a former official. "One doesn't see Levi's hand on the helm."

● "The Ford campaign investigation should never have been the subject of an automatic referral to the special prosecutor," said another former official. "The tough decisions at Justice are the ones when you say no."

● "Under the pretext of cleaning up the FBI," said still another former offi-

cial, "He is damn near destroying it."

● "Why isn't Levi moving faster on the FBI, why is Kelley [FBI Director Clarence Kelley] still there?" asked a congressional critic who doesn't share the former Justice Department official's feelings. "Levi isn't willing to go far enough."

LEVI EMERGED FROM a rarefied academic background to try to restore public belief in a Justice Department that had been exposed as politically corrupt, an intelligence community that had intruded illegally in the private lives of Americans, and a Federal Bureau of Investigation that appeared out of control at a time when crime was increasing and civil liberties decreasing.

On May 1, 1975, three months after he had been sworn in, Levi was asked how he proposed to restore confidence in the department and his office.

"Well, the first thing that you ought to do, obviously, is to appoint the president of the University of Chicago, who obviously isn't a politician and doesn't know anything about partisan politics and has no particular personal goals," Levi said.

"And after you've taken that step, then the next thing you have to hope is that somehow, by some miracle, he will be effective. I'm waiting for that miracle."

SOME INSIST THAT under Levi the miracle will arrive about the same time

as the millennium. Others contend it has already begun inching through the gray corridors of the Justice Department.

It is not particularly surprising to find that some of Levi's harshest critics are hand-line Justice Department and establishment types who resent his style, as well as his goals.

One former official, no longer in the administration because of his criticism of Nixon, is blunt about Levi:

"I was originally enthusiastic about Levi's arrival. I really hungered for someone with an intellectual orientation to lead the department. . . . But he has been a great disappointment. He has provided no leadership in antitrust matters, in civil rights, or in the criminal division. . . . I understand what Levi wants to do, he wanted to reduce the visibility of the department. But that's ridiculous."

The immediate criticism of the attorney general's purification program centers on his referring to the special prosecutor allegation that President Ford violated the campaign spending law in 1972.

A FORMER JUSTICE Department official, at least nominally a Democrat, said such a charge "shouldn't be the subject of an automatic referral."

The attorney general, he said, should have given consideration to the fact that the House Judiciary Committee had already looked into the allegation and that a previous special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, said he had been aware of the charge. He said Levi should have weighed the new evidence, if any, and the informer's credibility before allowing a matter like an investigation involving a campaign contribution to influence a national election.

A Democrat, almost breathless in some of his praise for Levi's accomplishments, said the attorney general "Still has a problem knowing the buck stops here."

"A strong attorney general, like Bobby Kennedy, would probably have held a meeting, asked advice, and then said 'Here's what we do.'" he said. "But Levi is so honest; he's been fighting for eight months against the special prosecutor bill [having a permanent one], and he threw his hands up."

"When he heard the President was involved, he said 'I'm not touching this with an eight-foot-pole,' and flipped it to the special prosecutor. After all, he's been fighting to straighten up the Justice Department."

"IF WE HADN'T turned that allegation over to the special prosecutor — and it had come out that we hadn't — we'd have been accused of stonewalling, and there would have been a hell of an outcry from the press and the public," said an official defending Levi's action.

Levi puts in 11 hours a day, six days a week, and holds up remarkably well, according to aides who say the pressures of the Justice Department and being the President's chief law adviser usually don't sour his disposition.

Levi likes to play tennis. In fact, he and his wife, Kate, once caused a minor scandal by defeating their FBI bodyguards in a match. The FBI had an excuse, saying it was tough to hit a backhand wearing a gray flannel suit and black wing-tip shoes.

But Levi seldom gets a chance to play now, since he arrives at his office shortly after 8 a.m. leaves about 7 p.m.

So far Levi has not only survived but seems to have prospered, in that he has only missed a day or two of sick time, and that was for a cold.

From his first day in office Levi has had to live with almost daily disclosures about secret FBI files, political investigations, and counterintelligence activities against antiwar and civilrights leaders, against radicals, environmentalists, and against people the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover didn't approve of.



Stock Slide Has Lowered Exchange Value Drastically

A three-week stock market slide has sliced \$50 billion from the value of New York Stock Exchange common stocks and touched off more than the usual quest for "reasons."

Is it election uncertainty; fear of economic turndown following a swell of unfavorable statistics from Washington; a slowing of the business upswing; a technical correction in the market advance which carried the Dow Jones Industrial Average to its year's high of 1,014.79 on Sept. 21?

All are valid factors in the market's selloff, but perhaps the overriding influence has been election uncertainty.

One observer summed it up: "The market won't really move until we have elected a President."

Jimmy Carter makes Wall Street nervous. The financial community knows and prefers the Ford Administration's economic philosophy. But most say the market can live with either choice. UPI -- (10/13/76)

Stocks Close Sharply Higher

Prices closed sharply higher in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday with investors encouraged by the end of the Ford Motor Co. strike and improved consumer confidence.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which dropped 8.47 points Tuesday and extended the market's loss in the previous 12 sessions to 76.94, rebounded 15.87 to 948.22. AP,UPI,Networks -- (10/13/76)

U.S.

Swine Flu Vaccine Causes More Controversy

Activity at some swine flu immunization centers across the nation dropped off Wednesday amid reports of the heart attack deaths of 10 elderly vaccine recipients and decisions by health officials to suspend inoculation programs in 12 states.

Officials at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta maintained the deaths were not connected with the flu shot program.

At least 10 deaths have been reported and the CDC was investigating "some" of them. The victims succumbed to heart attacks.

They concluded the deaths of three persons aged 71-75, who received flu shots at the same neighborhood clinic in Pittsburgh Monday, may have been due to stress, and not contaminated vaccine.

Commenting on the vaccine controversy, President Ford said, "All of the reports that I've seen do not indicate that those deaths were precisely related to the inoculations." (ABC)

Ford added that he would receive the inoculation tomorrow to show the American people there is no connection between the deaths and the vaccine. (ABC,CBS) AP,UPI,Networks -- (10/13/76)

#### FOREIGN POLICY

##### U.S. to Sell Israel Secret Weapons

Informed diplomatic sources said Wednesday the United States has agreed to sell Israel two new weapons systems which have never been seen in the Middle East before -- a "concussion bomb" and an infra-red system that can "see" in the dark.

The arms package, which President Ford approved last week was announced on Monday at the White House, but without any details on the new arms involved.

The informed sources said that the new arms sales would cost a little less than \$200 million, and Congressional approval will be required when Congress reconvenes after the first of the year.

Although both systems have been used by U.S. forces, neither the concussion bomb nor the heat-sensitive equipment has ever been sold to foreign governments or NATO. Details of the proposed sale leaked out when Pentagon and State Department officials expressed concern at what they feared would be another significant stage in a Middle East arms race.

The informed sources said the decision to sell Israel the new equipment was a presidential decision and the technical levels of the Pentagon and the State Dept were not consulted. The sources said that such a procedure is "normal" although the kinds of weapons involved may "be more than routine."

The arms sale is part of a projected \$10 billion program stretching over five years. The new arms will not increase the total size of the package, so some older, conventional arms deliveries will have to be eliminated, according to the sources. AP, UPI,NBC -- (10/13/76)

**Roscoe Drummond**

## Congress's no to Ford and Carter

Washington

In its clamorous, closing days, the 94th Congress did not hesitate to make it more difficult for both President Ford and the Democratic presidential nominee, Jimmy Carter, to make good on a central commitment of their campaigns.

Quite a bit more difficult.

By doing this Congress provided new evi-

During the past two years Congress has been continuously driving spending up while the President has been trying to hold it down. Now, the Democratic nominee is avowing his determination to get a balanced budget during his elected term and states unequivocally that he will delay any spending programs which get in the way of this goal.

It seems to me that Congress has just said, in effect, to both: Don't count on us!

This is revealing. It is expectable that a Congress decisively controlled by one party will disdain the views of a president of the opposite party. But it is rather surprising that a Democratic Congress should be putting detour signs in the path of its own presidential nominee be-

Times of TV News Items  
October 13, 1976

	ABC	NBC	CBS
<u>ADMINISTRATION NEWS</u>			
1. Ford/N.Y.	:25 (3)	1:50 (2)	1:53 (2)
2. Ford/Dean/W'gate	2:20 (5)	:45 (lead) 4:45 (13)	:36 (6)
3. Aides/Israel arms		1:50 (10)	:26 (14)
4. Ford/Swine flu	:47 (2)		
5. Ford interview	6:02 (4)		
6. Wheat loan rates		1:50 (3)	:14 (3)
<u>OTHER MAJOR NEWS</u>			
1. Swine flu programs	2:23 (lead)	5:40 (4)	4:38 (lead)
2. Campaign money			:16 (4)
3. Carter expenditures			:23 (5)
4. Mondale focus			2:52 (7)
5. Paley retirement	:15 (11)		:36 (8)
6. Ford workers	:20 (10)	:30 (6)	:19 (9)
7. Stocks	:15 (12)	:15 (8)	:14 (10)
8. Natural gas cost			:25 (11)
9. Saxe mistrial			:18 (12)
10. La Paz crash	:30 (9)	:40 (9)	:20 (13)
11. Syria/Lebanon			:37 (15)
12. Rhodesia/Af. summit			:13 (16)
13. Kenya			4:50 (17)
14. Chinese arrests	:30 (6)	:20 (11)	:27 (18)
15. Campaign and ethnics			2:21 (19)
16. Ala./American Flag			:20 (20)
17. Lebanon	:30 (7)		
18. S.Africa/profile	2:40 (8)		
19. Sup.Ct./upcoming decisions	3:30 (13)	:40 (8)	
20. Pennsylvania plant illness		1:30 (5)	
21. Parthenon/Athens		:40 (12)	

# News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



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<u>Strategy</u>		
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World-Wide

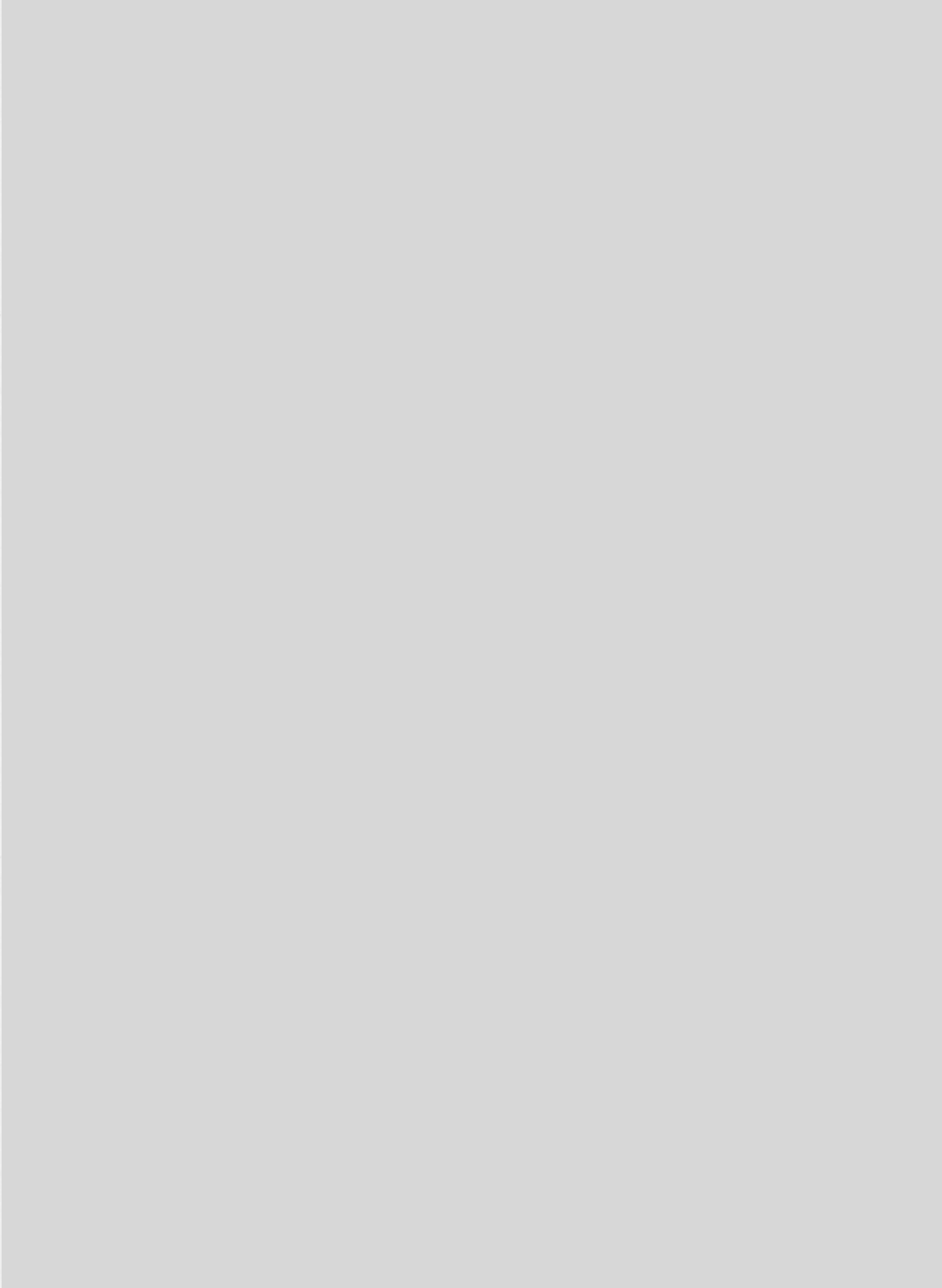
**FORD RAISED** grain loan rates and signed an extension of revenue sharing.

The President made a pitch for both rural and urban votes during a campaign swing through New York and New Jersey in which he also accused Jimmy Carter of wanting to raise taxes. Ford picked the financially troubled city of Yonkers, N. Y., to sign a bill that will give communities \$25 billion of federal revenue-sharing aid over 3½ years. Later he ordered the Agriculture Department to raise government loan rates for

ardson resigned to protest the Trudeau government's commitment to bilingualism. Richardson was the only cabinet minister from a Western province. His resignation comes just a month after Premier Trudeau shuffled his cabinet in an effort to halt erosion of his public support.

\* \* \*

Chinese troops were sent to two Peking universities known as radical strongholds, while leftist and moderate students fought at one school, according to Peking sources quoted by United Press International. The Chinese people will benefit





*Business and Finance*

**CBS** FORCED its president, Arthur R. Taylor, to resign, apparently because of a strong conflict of personalities and style with William S. Paley, chairman. John D. Backe was named president and will get Paley's title of chief executive next April.

(Story on Page 3)

\* \* \*

\$3.96 billion, also a gain.

(Story on Page 8)

\* \* \*

Kodak's net declined 7% to \$170.6 million in the third quarter despite a 6% sales increase to \$1.38 billion.

(Story on Page 10)

\* \* \*

Bids for options trading in over-the-counter securities should be handled cautiously, four large companies with OTC stocks told

Special Prosecutor Clears Ford

Special Prosecutor Charles Ruff Thursday cleared President Ford of any wrongdoing in connection with campaign finances in his home county while he was in Congress.

"The matter has now been closed, and counsel for the President has been so advised," Ruff said in a two-page statement issued to reporters.

Ruff said FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley on July 13 alerted the Justice Department to "information concerning alleged misuse of political contributions" by Ford during the period from 1964 to early 1974.

That information "concerned a previously unreported allegation that political contributions from certain named unions had been transmitted to political committees in Kent County, Michigan, with the understanding that they would be passed on to Mr. Ford for his personal use," the statement said.

Ruff identified the source on the allegation only as "an individual who had recently become aware of the underlying information." He said the individual took the allegation to an FBI agent.

Ruff described the investigation conducted by his office and the FBI and said, "The evidence developed during this investigation was not corroborative of the allegation on which it was predicated."

He continued, "Nor did evidence disclosed during the inquiry into that allegation give reason to believe that any other violations of law had occurred."

He also said the individual who made the allegation had "no apparent motive...to fabricate."

--AP (10/14/76)

## Uncertain Harvest

### Ford's Effort to Reap Midwest Votes Is Hurt By Fall in Farm Prices

#### His Hopes Also Are Blighted By Embargo Memories, Resignation of Earl Butz

#### Carter-Meany Link Also Hit

By KAREN ELLIOTT HOUSE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

STORY CITY, Iowa—Harold Frandson steers his lumbering green combine through a corn field, and watches as the stalks crumple into the front of his machine and the kernels of yellow corn spew into the bin behind him.

Corn yields are down this fall, and so are prices. "How can they expect farmers to vote for Ford when we're losing \$100 a head on cattle, \$50 a head on hogs and just breaking even on our grain?" he asks.

Fifty miles south in Cooper, Iowa, a town of 90 people, Gerald Lawton is so upset his voice cracks as he pulls out financial records showing a loss of \$250,000 this year on the sale of 2,000 steers. His banker has warned that next year will be Mr. Lawton's last in the cattle business unless prices increase sharply.

So, like many Republicans here, Mr. Lawton intends to vote for Jimmy Carter. "I'm scared of Carter," he admits. "But I can't do worse under Democrats than I've done under Nixon, Ford and Butz."

#### Widespread Discontent

The discontent in Iowa is also evident all across the Farm Belt, from Minnesota and the Dakotas south to Oklahoma and east to Indiana. With less than three weeks until Election Day, President Ford's political standing is exceedingly shaky among farmers—a traditional Republican stronghold. And if this GOP base crumbles, Mr. Ford has almost no chance of winning on Nov. 2.

The President flies into Iowa tomorrow to try to rally support among unhappy farmers. In a state that hasn't voted Democratic since 1964, Mr. Ford is locked in a dead heat with Mr. Carter, according to a Des Moines Register poll published last Sunday. The Iowa poll was taken before the resignation of Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, which Ford operatives admit will hurt their man somewhat. And in a race this close, even a small drop in support could cause big trouble.

The major result of Mr. Butz's hasty resignation seems to have been to further convince farmers—even those who disliked Mr. Butz—that President Ford regards them as an unimportant voting bloc to be ignored for greater political gain elsewhere.

"Ford didn't fire Mr. Butz for the good of farmers," says Mr. Frandson, who disliked Mr. Butz's farm policies. "He fired him for his own political good. It's the same kind of sellout we got from him when George Meany wanted a grain embargo." (Many farmers believe Mr. Ford's three-month embargo of U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union last fall was entirely due to pressure from AFL-CIO President Meany.)

#### Hurt by Low Prices

Yet talks with Iowa farmers indicate that far more damaging to the President than Mr. Butz's exit are the depressed prices for cattle, hogs, corn and wheat. Each is selling far below year-ago prices, and Mr. Ford is getting much of the blame.

"The combination of the embargo and low prices has infuriated farmers," says Republican Sen. Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma. "Farmers feel betrayed because when prices rose last year the President denied them a market, and now that prices are depressed he doesn't seem to care. It's hurting him badly."

Preparing for his trip to Iowa, Mr. Ford yesterday announced a boost in government loan rates to farmers. Because the government loans enable a farmer to borrow money on his crop and hold the commodity until the price rises, they have the effect of reducing the marketable supply and presumably raising prices. In a similar overture to cattlemen last week, President Ford imposed quotas on beef imports to try to boost beef prices.

Whether these moves will be enough to calm the Farm Belt isn't clear. But President Ford needs a string of victories in these agricultural states to offset the widely forecast loss to Mr. Carter of much of the South, and at the moment the President's advisers are worried.

"We have two or three farm states with potential problems, and the major problem is in Iowa," says Robert Teeter, the Ford campaign pollster.

#### Many Close States

The situation looks worse to David Owen, director of Kansas Sen. Robert Dole's vice presidential campaign. Mr. Owen says that only Sen. Dole's home state is safe for President Ford. He figures Mr. Carter will win Minnesota, and he says the other farm states—Nebraska, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri—are extremely close. Mr. Owen says, however, that Mr. Ford could win them all. "Farmers are mad now, but when they go to the polls they'll realize they don't have much of a choice," the Dole aide says. "Jimmy Carter isn't an acceptable alternative."

Iowa farmers generally don't seem to like either alternative. "Farmers see a choice between a President they believe caved in to Mr. Meany's pressure, and a peanut farmer Mr. Meany has openly endorsed," says Rep. Charles Grassley, Iowa's only Republican Congressman.

Mr. Grassley, who is campaigning for reelection on the single issue of "freedom from big government," also reports strong anti-government feeling among farmers. "They're fed up with government telling them what pesticides to use and putting out

ridiculous reports reminding farmers to be careful and not fall in a manure pit," he says, referring to a notorious booklet published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Across the Farm Belt, farmers are harvesting a record corn crop. Here in Iowa, trucks laden with corn and soybeans crowd the farm roads from field to elevator. But each load of corn dumped into the tall cylinders that tower over thousands of Midwest farm towns helps hold down prices.

Things are even worse for Mr. Ford in the wheat states, where farmers are planting the winter crop. To get money for fertilizer and fuel, many are forced to sell wheat they have been holding in hopes of higher prices. But the current price is \$2.55 a bushel, far below the \$4.20-a-bushel price before last fall's embargo. The trauma of selling now rekindles farmers' bitterness about the embargo.

To make matters worse, the Agriculture Department predicts that corn and wheat sales to the Soviet Union will be only about half the 14 million tons the Soviets purchased last year. The Soviet Union is expected to harvest its second-biggest grain crop in history.

A further irritant is the widespread feeling that Mr. Ford is taking farmers for granted, believing until recently that the choice of a farm-state running mate was enough to win the Farm Belt. Now, they say, the President is cutting beef imports and talking of raising loan rates for grains.

"They think we're just a bunch of dumb farmers out here," Mr. Lawton says, "but we see that's all politics, not genuine concern for us."

#### Campaigning Hard

With the farm vote up for grabs, both candidates are campaigning hard in the Midwest. Mr. Carter made an early stop here in Iowa at the state fair, where he promised no more grain embargoes—except in times of severe domestic shortage. Sen. Dole followed a day later with the same pledge. Sen. Walter Mondale, Mr. Carter's running mate, has been here, and now President Ford is coming.

Furthermore, Mr. Ford intends to tether his Kansas running mate in the Midwest for the remainder of the campaign. Mr. Carter's Atlanta office is dispatching to several farm states "peanut brigades," groups of Georgia farmers for Carter. In Iowa, Mr. Carter already has strong support stemming from his visits to 114 Iowa towns during his successful primary campaign here.

The Carter camp isn't trying to exploit the resignation of Mr. Butz. "It's just there for everyone to see, and it has to help us," says John Devereaux, Mr. Carter's Iowa coordinator.

Instead, Mr. Carter and his farm spokesmen are trying to tie Gerald Ford to Richard Nixon, and to exploit the anger generated by four grain embargoes in the past three years. The tactic seems to be working.

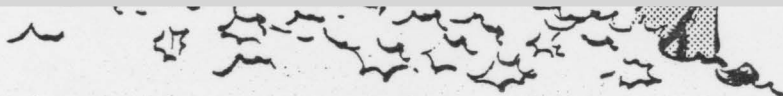
"From what I see, President Ford is just a continuation of the Nixon administration," says Ed Miller of Boone, Iowa, one of Mr. Ford's stops tomorrow. "They both told us

to grow all we could, and when we did they turned around and told us we couldn't sell it. That's not a square deal."

Richard Elijah, chairman of Iowa Farmers for Ford.  
One result of these cross-pressures is a

Wall Street Journal, 10/14/76

*"Who Are You Going to Vote Against for President?"*



*Flanner*

Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/14/76

Armstrong Denies Campaign Role

Ambassador Anne Armstrong flew to Washington Thursday, denying any knowledge of a rumor that she had been summoned by President Ford to help his campaign.

"I was not recalled by President Ford, and I have nothing to do with the election campaign," she told a reporter at the airport.

"Obviously, I would like to see President Ford win the election, but my job is being Ambassador and not campaigner."

She said in answer to a question that she hoped to continue as Ambassador if Ford wins. The embassy said Mrs. Armstrong planned to go to the United States next week, but Secretary Kissinger asked her to return a "few days early for consultative talks."

--AP (10/14/76)

# President Is Excused For 'Slip of the Lip'

By JOHN RANDAZZO

The unfurled 12-foot banner held high by two husky men read: "Americans Know What You Mean—Support Freedom in Eastern Europe!" President Ford saw the words as he strode up the steps of Yonkers City Hall yesterday.

He smiled at one of the banner bearers, Mike Benyo, president of the United Slovenian League. "Our people know what the President said in his debate with Carter was just a slip of the lip, nothing more," Benyo said.

dent made, really meaningless," explained Mrs. Elaine Hornbecker, den mother of the children from the Catholic Slovak Federation. "The President mixed a few words up, that's all," she added.

Lack of Knowledge



## Ford and Eastern Europe

President Ford has admitted his mistake in the recent television debate. Eastern Europe, he now says, is dominated by the Soviet Union. But, he adds, "the United States never has, does not now, and never will recognize, accept or legitimize this Soviet domination."

nations to be free, independent and sovereign states, or that it regards them as part of a monolith. Implied is the hope that one day these states will evolve toward greater freedom, even though they must do so without Western military help.

# What lies behind 'Soviet domination' flap

## Ford overstated official position of U.S. — there's a legal distinction

By Joseph C. Harsch

President Ford's recent difficulties over "Soviet domination" of countries in Eastern Europe arose out of the difference between something which exists in fact but is not recognized as being a legal fact. It is the legal difference between de facto and de jure.

When Mr. Ford asserted that there is no Soviet domination in Eastern Europe he was overstating the official, formal position taken by the government of the United States consistently from the Yalta conference of 1945 right down through the Helsinki conference of 1975. The United States does not officially recognize the existence of a special Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

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### Analysis

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However, there is no question about the fact of Soviet military and political dominance over Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Bulgaria, and Romania. They are all members of the Warsaw Pact. Their armed forces are bound by treaty to come under Soviet command in case of war. Except possibly for Romania, all are under effective Soviet command at all times.

#### Forces guarantee control

Soviet control is guaranteed by 31 divisions of the Soviet Army with 9,000 tanks deployed in the satellite countries. They are backed up with 63 divisions in European Russia deployed both for potential advance westward toward the north German plain or the Valley of the Po, but also ready to enforce Soviet control over its sphere of influence.

East Germany is held down by 20 divisions. Two tank divisions are in Poland covering the supply line to those in East Germany. Four Soviet divisions are based in Hungary and five in Czechoslovakia. All of the 31 Soviet divisions in

Eastern European countries are in Category 1 of readiness — which means with full equipment and at from three-quarters to full numerical strength.

There is no formal Soviet garrison in Bulgaria or Romania. Bulgaria is usually regarded as the most loyal to Moscow of the satellites and probably the only one which would not bolt from the Soviet grasp if the opportunity occurred. Romania would probably escape if it dared to do so, but its eastern frontiers are wide open to Soviet attack for some 800 miles. Also, it has about 100 miles of Black Sea coast open to Soviet naval forces.

#### Grim memories

The readiness of Moscow to use its armed forces to support its grip on its satellites has been confirmed in blood three times since World War II.

On June 16, 1953, the workers of East Germany rose in a general anti-Soviet protest. Almost to a man, and in every industrial city in East Germany, they went on strike and took to the streets in demonstrations and rioting. Soviet infantry were sent into action on the first day. When the rioting became even more general on June 17, Soviet tanks were ordered to clear the streets, and did.

In October, 1956, the Hungarian government attempted to assert its independence of Moscow. Soviet tanks stormed Budapest with a force estimated at 200,000 troops and 2,500 tanks. The number of Hungarians killed was estimated by the winners at 6,500 but by the losers as 32,000. Those executed after suppression of the rising included Prime Minister Imry Nagy. This violated a safe conduct given him by the Soviet authorities.

On Aug. 20, 1968, a large Soviet army invaded Czechoslovakia, deposed the existing regime of Alexander Dubcek, and set up a new regime of Moscow selection. Polish, East German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian units were



# The Real Issue in Eastern Europe

By ~~FRANCIS~~ NAGORSKI

It took a presidential foreign policy debate and a presidential blunder to bring Eastern Europe back into the American political consciousness. The region, considered safe and uneventful prior to the debate, suddenly emerged as an issue.

The focus, however, was wrong.

It wasn't—and isn't—a question of Soviet domination, a fact that few can deny. The real question is whether Eastern Europeans will continue to submit to Soviet domination. And for Americans, the issue shouldn't be which presidential candidate gained or lost a few ethnic votes; but what this country would do if Eastern Europe decides to alter its fate.

Politically, Eastern Europe appears hermetically sealed. In August 1975, when the Helsinki agreements were signed, the postwar borders were officially recognized and the Soviet presence and preponderance acknowledged. But one of the consequences of that presence is a badly skewed economic structure. The possibility of major unrest in such countries as Poland, where protests over price increases occurred earlier this year, cannot be excluded. Indeed, Warsaw currently is in the grip of a major economic crisis. Should Polish workers take to the streets, the consequences for the rest of the Eastern bloc and the outside world would be serious.

In the past, the unrest of Eastern Europe had been based on political ambitions. East Germans, who started things off in 1953, genuinely believed in the possibility of shaking off Soviet occupation. Then Hungarians, Poles and Czechs moved into the forefront of rebellion, aiming at more limited goals of semi-independent status.

Facing a strong Soviet political will, they all lost. Since no one in the West was ready or willing to oppose that will, political illusions faded from the lands east of the Rhine. Instead, a new generation of tough, determined technocrats entered the scene, most of them hardened in Communist schools. They came to grips with their

national and personal dilemmas by putting aside dreams of independent national existence and replacing them with more attainable, realistic dreams of economic progress.

## A Turning Inward

Dutifully following Soviet leads in international bodies, surrendering any hopes of sovereignty in foreign and defense policies, Eastern Europe turned inward. The goal appeared on the economic horizon: to prove to the population that, in spite of political limitations, it was possible to create bearable and even satisfactory conditions for everyday life.

Some of the results were excellent. East Germans attained a relatively high standard of living with the estimated GNP in 1975 reaching \$43.7 billion. Hungary moved successfully into an economic reform which created more incentives, a much more consumer-oriented economy, export opportunities and a more decentralized administration. In Poland industrial growth reached phenomenal dimensions averaging 9% per year in 1973-75; and in Czechoslovakia, where the government maintains one of the most repressive systems of internal controls, access to consumer goods has exceeded anything that the Russians have known at home. At one point in the early Seventies it seemed to goal of economic well-being was in sight.

It doesn't look that way anymore. Poland, for example, is emerging from a period of crash development aimed at industrialization and a higher standard of living. Officially the per capita income is listed at

\$2,300 annually, an inflated figure due to the calculation based on an artificial exchange rate. The more realistic figure is about half. This is still progress. But the problem has been with the nature of investments. Most of the Western credits went into heavy industry. The consumer sector was neglected and agriculture languished. Neither machinery nor fertilizer factories

figured prominently in Polish economic planning. Instead, a huge amount of money went into doubling the production of steel and developing new coal deposits.

As a result, Poland is in dire need of food, housing and basic services. Periodic shortages of meat, fish, cereals and other staples cause housewives to gripe and husbands to openly voice their discontent.

The Communist leaders of Eastern Europe have been trying to ride the proverbial

*For Americans, the issue shouldn't be which presidential candidate gained or lost a few ethnic votes, but what this country would do if Eastern Europe decides to alter its fate.*

bial Russian "troika." The three horses of the troika are dependency on Soviet raw materials (Czechoslovakia, to cite one example, imports just about 100% of its petrochemical needs from the Soviet Union, 85% of its iron ore, 92% aluminum and 76% copper), development of export markets in the West, and major efforts to import advanced technology without being exposed to the free flow of ideas which permitted that technology to be invented in the first place. The problem with the troika is that the horses are pulling in different directions.

An industrial machine, a progressive economic growth, requires a steady flow of technological input, capital, and skilled labor. All three elements call for a more open, less constrained type of society than Eastern Europe permits or tolerates. Technological input, as well as capital, must

# The Real Issue in Eastern Europe

By ~~FRANCIS~~ NAGORSKI

It took a presidential foreign policy debate and a presidential blunder to bring Eastern Europe back into the American political consciousness. The region, considered safe and uneventful prior to the debate, suddenly emerged as an issue.

The focus, however, was wrong.

It wasn't—and isn't—a question of Soviet domination, a fact that few can deny. The real question is whether Eastern Europeans will continue to submit to Soviet domination. And for Americans, the issue shouldn't be which presidential candidate gained or lost a few ethnic votes, but what this country would do if Eastern Europe decides to alter its fate.

Politically, Eastern Europe appears hermetically sealed. In August 1975, when the Helsinki agreements were signed, the postwar borders were officially recognized and the Soviet presence and preponderance acknowledged. But one of the consequences of that presence is a badly skewed economic structure. The possibility of major unrest in such countries as Poland, where protests over price increases occurred earlier this year, cannot be excluded. Indeed, Warsaw currently is in the grip of a major economic crisis. Should Polish workers take to the streets, the consequences for the rest of the Eastern bloc and the outside world would be serious.

In the past, the unrest of Eastern Europe had been based on political ambitions. East Germans, who started things off in 1953, genuinely believed in the possibility of shaking off Soviet occupation. Then Hungarians, Poles and Czechs moved into the forefront of rebellion, aiming at more limited goals of semi-independent status.

Facing a strong Soviet political will, they all lost. Since no one in the West was ready or willing to oppose that will, political illusions faded from the lands east of the Rhine. Instead, a new generation of tough, determined technocrats entered the scene, most of them hardened in Communist schools. They came to grips with their

national and personal dilemmas by putting aside dreams of independent national existence and replacing them with more attainable, realistic dreams of economic progress.

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# Sen. Droll has 'em laughing

By SAM ROBERTS

Chief Political Correspondent

"Can you hear me?" Bob Dole asks as he gingerly taps the microphone and restrains a wry smile. "The last time I said that, a man in the back said 'no' and a woman in the front said, 'I can—I'll trade places with you.'"

He recalls that a radio announcer once explained that Dole was planning to be a doctor before he went to war "and after suffering a serious head injury, I went into politics. I don't know if you know how you got where you are. I know how I got where I am."

Anyway, he adds, in a play on his name repeated at every stop, "pineapple juice is a lot better for you than peanut butter. For one thing, it doesn't stick to the roof of your mouth."

## 'I'm just the bonus'

Then he explains that he accepted the vice presidential nod because "it's indoor work and no heavy lifting" and boasts that his campaign is so well organized that "the pilot got on the plane again."

"I discovered that if President Ford is elected I'll be elected," Dole discloses. "I'm just the bonus you get."

In speeches sometimes slapped together like ransom notes and replete with rapier-like ridicule of Jimmy Carter and platitudes about President Ford, that's the repertoire of the droll Republican vice presidential candidate.

Depending on your point of view, the Kansas senator is either a bonus or a booby prize.

"At least people are going to listen for the few minutes you're going to talk seriously," Dole explains. "They also know what you talked about because they haven't gone to sleep in the first five minutes waiting for the drudgery."

"If I got up and cut Carter to pieces

and never got to myself or some little bit for the party, well then, you'd say, 'Well, he's a smart ass' — and I don't want to get into that category."

So far, however, the vituperative tone of his fast-paced campaign has been a far cry from the theme he signalled in his acceptance speech to the convention: "Let us not define ourselves in terms of what we stand against — but in terms of what we stand for."

Since his nomination, Dole has been stumping at a pace so dizzying that his doctor reports his insomnia is now "an inactive problem — he states that he has been able to sleep very well with the extensive schedule he has had recently."

Often joined by his lovely wife Elizabeth, who is on leave from the Federal Trade Commission, Dole drives himself beyond the endurance of ordinary candidates — and he has wartime injuries that still partially afflict him.

A crippled right hand is obviously a special adversity for a full-time politician. But Dole has overcome that handicap, gripping a black felt tip pen or sheaf of papers in his right hand to remind well-wishers to reach for his left. (He delighted diners in Chicago one night by making the most of his disabled right limb: "I've never taken the oath and I've been in Congress all these years — so I'm not responsible for anything that happens.")

His black hair slicked back from a natural pompadour, the 6-foot-2 senator has been striding comfortably through crowds of the curious or the faint-hearted party faithful in the rural corn belt and ethnic New England where the Republican ticket is lagging behind its traditional strength.

Dole's standard message is one of praise for the President ("ordinary" and "God-fearing" have lately been dropped from the litany) and stinging denunciations of the Democratic ticket.

"Mr. Carter is fond of saying 'I don't think I'll be any better President than I

am a candidate,'" Dole recalls. "I consider that fair warning."

"We learned our lesson" by listening to labor boss George Meany once and embargoing grain, the senator assures disgruntled farmers. "Someone asked why George Meany didn't want to be President. He said, 'Why step down?' Gov. Carter would have two hot lines in the White House — one to Russia and one to George Meany's office."

## Ribs Carter on religiosity

To soften the edge of such remarks, Dole sometimes adds that "I think the only union that ever endorsed me was the Women's Christian Temperance Union — and they're having second thoughts."

Dole also ribs Carter about his religiosity. Addressing Ohio farmers on land once owned by George Washington, he declared: "I would get down on my hands and knees, but that's reserved for another candidate." And when a Ford-Dole banner behind him fell to the floor, Dole suggested that "if that sign goes up by itself in a minute or two, you'll know that Jimmy Carter is somewhere in the room."

Carter's Playboy interview provided high-powered ammo for Dole, and the 10-foot pole with which he insisted he wouldn't touch the subject keeps getting shorter. Borrowing a phrase from columnist William Safire, the senator says, "I am not concerned with his personal lust—I am concerned with his lust for power."

"A great sense of humor, yes," says Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.). "Hatchet man, no."

If Dole is not a hatchet man, he has at least been wielding a double-edged sword.

He repeatedly assails Carter for his statement—later amended—that he would increase taxes over the median income. But when Dole sought to convince North Dakota students that they would be socked by such tax "reforms," the senator mistakenly said that the median income for students was \$19,000.

Mrs. Dole Plans to Return to FTC

Mrs. Robert Dole said Thursday she plans to return to her post as FTC Commissioner after the election.

If the responsibilities of that post combined with those of the Vice President's wife became an "impossible situation", however, Mrs. Dole said she would have to reconsider.

Mrs. Dole added she has been urged by men and women across the nation not to give up her career.

Asked if she felt that taking a leave of absence from the Commission in order to play a partisan role in the election was proper, Mrs. Dole replied: "I have returned my salary from August 19 through the election. I have no connection whatsoever with the Commission. I won't discuss anything remotely involved with the Commission or its activities. So I am totally separate from its activities."

Mrs. Dole added she hopes to further some of her interests at the FTC, including the handicapped and the elderly, through her role as the Vice President's wife.  
--Good Morning, America (10/14/76)

# Bare Carter's 108G to 'Volunteers' in Primaries

By JAMES COATES

Washington—Jimmy Carter's primary campaign handed out tens of thousands of dollars in cash to Election Day "volunteers" in big-city minority neighborhoods, which Carter's accountants concealed, according to records filed with the Federal Elections Commission.

The records show a pattern in

account for all but \$31,000, he said. A team of 25 accountants is now trying to put together expense records for an accurate report to the Election Commission on how the Carter campaign used the street money, Lipshutz said.

Lipshutz believes he will eventually account for the missing \$31,000 when field workers submit their ex-

Hungarian Paper Endorses Carter

The nationally circulated Hungarian language newspaper Szabadsag backs Democratic Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, saying he has "the background, the ability and the courage" to do the job.

The endorsement, appearing on the front page of the October 15 edition, also runs in Zoltan Gombos' other two Hungarian language weeklies in New York and New Jersey.

Referring to President Ford's remark that Eastern European nations are not under Soviet domination, the editorial said, "we are more convinced than ever that we need new and aggressive leadership with vision and determination to bring this great country of ours back to normalcy in both domestic and foreign affairs."  
--UPI (10/14/76)

Patrick Buchanan

# Carter is ruthless, relentless



WASHINGTON—Before the Butz affair and the second debate, Jimmy Carter had blundered into making himself the "issue" in the 1976 campaign. His countrymen were coming to question his judgment, his competence, his convictions, even his character. His once-massive lead in the national polls was melting away.



always been: Win enough conservative Democrats and independents to deny Carter a sweep of the South, and to carry, marginally, the industrial states of the North and Midwest.

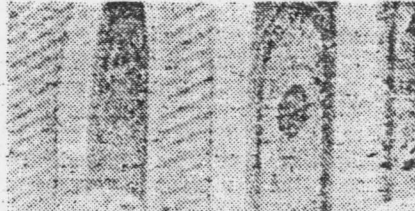
Which is what makes Ford's bombshell about East Europe so damaging. It created maximum havoc in precisely those Catholic and ethnic communi-

Andrew Greeley

# Carter is humble and devout



QUESTIONS ABOUT the sexual beliefs and practices of presidential candidates and their families seem to me to be an appalling invasion of privacy. What the President or Mrs. Ford thinks about the purely hypothetical sex life of their daughter Susan is none of anybody's business and I



proud or arrogant, but humble and tolerant. A fair number of people seem to think that Carter's sincere and devout "born-again" Christianity has turned him into a self-righteous fanatic. But the man who gave the Playboy interview is neither self-righteous nor fanatic. He is aware of







# Carter finds fertile territory down on the Iowa farm

By ADAM CLYMER  
Sun Staff Correspondent

Clarence, Iowa—President Ford's chief farmer in this agricultural state, Richard Elijah, is for him because of his farm policies and because he fears Jimmy Carter's policies and George Meany's influence on future grain embargoes.

Mr. Carter's leading backer down on the Iowa farm, Woodrow Wilson Diehl, scorns those Republican policies as of help mainly to big grain companies. But his fervor for Mr. Carter is based particularly on the former Georgia governor's promise to clean up and reorganize the federal government.

If farmers and farm issues were all he had to go on, Mr. Carter probably would narrowly lose this state and its 8 electoral votes. Although the cattle farmers are less enthusiastic than the grain producers, farmers have done well in Iowa recently.

But a third of Iowa's population isn't rural, its Democratic party may be the best-organized in the country, and the state's popular Republican Governor, Robert D. Ray, is spending an odd two weeks in Taiwan and Thailand when his party needs him.

Moreover, Mr. Carter has nonfarm issues like trust and reorganization working for him, and Mr. Ford's mistakes like the Eastern Europe "boo-boo" as it's called here work against the President. And Iowa is one place where the Georgian does have a hard core of early supporters, the ones who carried him to his first "victory" this year, a 28 per cent plurality in the January 19 precinct caucuses.

Thus, although a copyrighted Des Moines Register poll, published Sunday but taken just before the Earl L. Butz resignation and the second debate, gave Mr. Ford a 45-to-44 edge, Mr. Carter seems to have a lead now and good reason to expect

the Democratic organization, already ahead on registration and well organized for Election Day, to widen it for him.

But Iowa is the only truly contested farm state, and so Mr. Ford is coming here tomorrow, both to try to win this state and to carry a message of post-Butz continuity to other farm states and to farmers in places like Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

In nearby farm states, where his running mate, Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, has campaigned heavily, Mr. Ford has a big lead in Nebraska (5 electoral votes), and an edge in Kansas (7 votes), while Minnesota (10 votes) seems certain for Mr. Carter.

Iowa Republican leaders, like the state chairman, Thomas Stoner, are counting on Mr. Ford's visit, which includes an "exchange of views" with 300 to 500 farmers, to help him here. Nearly everyone expects him to use the occasion to try to capitalize on Wednesday's announcement of an increase in the federal support loan rates for grain, a step that should enable farmers to hold their crops for a time in hopes of rising prices.

Earlier in the week, both Mr. Elijah and Mr. Diehl called such a move overdue, but even Mr. Elijah admits to concern about its coming just before the election. Mr. Diehl called it typical "Watergate politics."

According to Mr. Elijah, the Ford farm chairman in Iowa, most farmers here approve administration moves to remove acreage controls and encourage exports, although they still resent export embargoes like last year's. He said he fears that under Mr. Carter the Democrats would push price supports up too far, getting the government back into farming and creating surpluses that eventually would depress prices.

Mr. Elijah, Mr. Stoner and some Democrats encountered earlier agreed that Mr. Carter didn't help himself on the embargo issue when he visited Iowa in August and said flatly that he would not impose an embargo, only to explain to the Register that he only meant he would not single out agriculture and not other exports for a political embargo and might impose one if it were needed for an American guarantee.

But it was the Ford administration—as Ronald Reagan reminded farm-state voters last spring—that opposed the embargoes, even if Mr. Elijah and his friends at Monday's Clarence Rotary Club meeting blamed Mr. Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, for pushing him into it and warned Mr. Meany would have even more influence over Mr. Carter.

Mr. Stoner, interviewed at a county

## Farm vote held still with Ford

Washington (AP)—Allan Grant, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said yesterday that the resignation of Earl L. Butz as Secretary of Agriculture would have "no appreciable effect" on the votes of farmers.

Mr. Grant, who has been a strong supporter of Mr. Butz, told reporters the Department of Agriculture "is going on as usual." Mr. Butz resigned October 4.

He also said he expects farmers to vote for Ford in the presidential election. The farm vote in California, Illinois, Iowa, Florida and most of the South could determine the final result, he said. The top 20 states in agricultural production have 267 electoral votes of the 269 needed for election.

Carter-Democratic Party Forge Alliance

Learning from Sen. George McGovern's failures four years ago, Jimmy Carter is trying to forge an alliance of convenience with Democratic party regulars in almost every part of the country.

A survey of party leaders in 30 states shows that while Carter's campaign organization runs on its own steam, there also is close cooperation with state and local Democratic organizations. California and New Jersey are two key exceptions to this rule.

Party leaders in a dozen states report they are impressed with both the political sophistication and tact of Carter's field staff, most of whom come from other states.

In many states, there also has been a calculated effort to draw in leaders from the campaigns of Carter's primary election rivals. In some places, those who held key jobs for other candidates have been given important staff positions in the Carter campaign.

Despite Carter's efforts to ensure intraparty peace and support, there has been division in some important states. In New Jersey and California, which have 62 electoral votes between them, the Carter campaign got started late.

In New Jersey, it mired in an intraparty feud between Democratic chairman James P. Dugan and Gov. Brendan Byrne. The feud was submerged by mid-September in the interest of the campaign. But out of sight is not entirely out of mind, and some political observers say it has given President Ford a chance to gain ground.

In California, there are in reality not one but dozens of Democratic party organizations. Carter's state campaign director of six weeks there, Terry O'Connell, said he has had to build upon a "somewhat disheveled and messed up" Carter organization left from the primaries.

Instead of working with just one party structure, he said, "there are dozens of political baronies and fiefdoms and I have to deal with each of the power bases in a hurry."

The California campaign has gotten a boost recently from Gov. Brown, who rearranged his schedule to appear with Carter for such events as a post-debate rally in San Francisco last week. Brown sets out Friday to campaign in Oregon, Montana and Utah.

In Texas, Carter was initially supported by the minority liberal wing of the party, and that stirred some doubts among other Democrats. But any potential for a split was smoothed over by a pledge from Carter to stay out of intraparty disputes, as he has done elsewhere.

One potentially divisive issue has been money. Under the new Federal campaign law, Carter can spend only \$21.8 million on his own campaign, and the Democratic National Committee is limited to \$3.2 million.

That means in states where the party has money troubles, there will be no direct help from Carter. Nor can state party organizations with extra cash spend it on the-Presidential campaign, according to spending limit provisions of the law.

Perhaps the most vivid symbol of Carter's success in rallying the Democratic establishment to his cause came in Chicago September 9. There, Mayor Daley, the ultimate symbol of the political boss, turned out thousands of persons along a 10-block route for a torchlight parade led by Carter.

Sirens wailed, flags rippled and car horns blared in a dramatic show of support by a big city Democratic Mayor for a former Georgia Governor. In a Democratic party traditionally split by war, civil rights, issues or just plain orneriness, that's unity.

--AP (10/14/76)

## Carter's Kissinger

Governor Carter's new-born expertise in foreign affairs casts attention on his chief foreign policy adviser. So much so that Zbigniew Brzezinski now makes headlines under his own name. He has been writing and lecturing with lucid agility for two decades, and headed the foreign policy task force in Vice President Humphrey's 1968 campaign, with less fame.

While Mr. Kissinger was forging a reputation as a scholar of diplomacy, Metternichean and nuclear, Mr. Brzezinski was winning spurs as a Harvard Kremlinologist later defecting to Columbia University.

His hostility to communism runs deep. His first book was a study of purges as a permanent feature of Soviet totalitarianism. He contribut-

Carter Leads Ford in Illinois

Overwhelming strength in Chicago has given Jimmy Carter a lead of more than 10 percentage points over President Ford in the first returns of the Chicago Sun-Times straw poll of Illinois voters.

The initial poll, a scientific sampling method known for accuracy in past elections, shows Carter leading Ford 55.4 percent to 44.6 percent among 783 respondents in the city, the suburbs and downstate.

But Carter's strength was in the city itself, where he led Ford 73.8 percent to 26.2 percent. Ford led in the suburban sampling 56.1 percent to 43.9 percent and in the downstate sampling 59.3 percent to 40.7 percent.

The poll continues daily  
--UPI (10/14/76)

Harris Survey

# What we really are looking for

By Louis Harris

WITH LESS THAN three weeks to go to election day, the electorate still feels that President Ford and Democrat Jimmy Carter do not come close to what they are looking for in a presidential candidate. It is not that the voters think

By the same token, Carter, who defeated Rep. Morris Udall and Sen. Henry Jackson in the Democratic primaries in the North, has become increasingly attentive to the traditional liberal and labor approaches to national politics.

Yet, no more than 14 per cent of the voters say they prefer a "liberal candi-

That view is held by a decisive 72-to-14 per cent majority of the voters.

Neither Jimmy Carter nor Gerald Ford remotely fills that bill for most voters. And this may explain the very low turnout that is predicted for the polls on Nov. 2.

## None of the Above?

The tumbling stock market is telling us, the word along Wall Street runs, that either Ford or Carter will win the November election. While we make it a point of principle not to read the market entrails, we do think the crack pretty nicely summarizes the elec-

the heart of the matter finally did come down to personal rectitude. The real constitutional offense was a shattering of the personal bonds of trust between the President and the people. But this was an extraordinary, even unique episode, and we see little reason to believe

While no one accuses Mr. Carter of lacking wit, what emerges in his case is a suspicion of ignorance. The more he talks about curing the problems of foreign policy by making it "more open," whatever that may mean, the more one concludes he simply



Ford Paid Relatively More Taxes Than Carter

President Ford paid a larger share of his income in taxes than did Jimmy Carter last year because Carter was able to take advantage of a tax benefit tied to improvements in his peanut operations.

A comparison of the financial information provided by the two presidential candidates showed that Ford reported gross income of \$251,991 last year and Carter reported gross income of \$136,139.

Ford paid total Federal taxes of \$94,569 in 1975, which was 38 percent of his gross income. Carter paid taxes of \$17,484, equal to 13 percent of his gross income.

Carter was able to take advantage of a business investment tax credit to substantially reduce his taxes. He also took advantage of income-averaging features of the tax code to further reduce his taxes.

Carter has made public his tax returns from the last five years. Ford has not revealed his tax returns but has released a statement of his finances, including the amounts of tax he paid for the past 10 years.

--AP (10/14/76)

Ford Campaign Chest Doubles Carter's

President Ford had nearly twice as much money left in his election war chest for the last five weeks of the campaign as did Jimmy Carter, according to financial reports made public Wednesday.

The reports filed with the FEC showed that as of Sept. 30, Ford had \$18.3 million left of the \$21.8 million he is entitled by Federal law to spend on the campaign. Carter, by contrast, was down to \$9.3 million.

This meant that as of that date, Carter had spent \$12.5 million, about four times as much as Ford.

While this appeared to indicate that Ford would have a decided financial advantage for the homestretch of the campaign prior to the Nov. 2 election, the figures did not reflect money that may have been spent by either candidate for media advertising that has not yet appeared, or for other expenses for which bills have not yet been paid.

-- AP (10/14/76)

Wisconsin Race Neck-and-Neck

An unenthusiastic electorate, Eugene McCarthy and tradition are working against Jimmy Carter in Wisconsin.

Even so, the race is expected to be close. Supporters of Carter and President Ford say it will be close, although they gave the edge to their candidate.

Gov. Patrick Lucey, a late convert to Carter, believes Carter is a bit ahead on the basis of the second debate. Lucey thinks Carter won it decisively.

The Democratic Governor said he detected some erosion in Ford's support "among Wisconsin's Eastern European communities" because of the President's controversial statement that some countries in Eastern Europe are not dominated by the Soviet Union. "But Wisconsin still remains a close race," Lucey said.

Ody Fish, Republican National Committeeman, also rates the state pretty much a tossup, although giving the edge to Ford. "It's unrealistic to say the Earl Butz affair and the Eastern Europe remarks didn't hurt Ford," Fish said. "But we think they hurt only slightly. They were temporary setbacks.

"Our polls after the second debate show we are better off now than before the debate. There seems to be greater confidence in Ford's ability to conduct foreign policy -- a general trend toward the President."

Polls by both Democrats and Republicans since September have shown Ford and Carter running dead even, although there was a crucially large number of undecided voters who could swing the election either way.

A wild card turned up in the most recent Democratic poll -- Eugene McCarthy. Carter and Ford ran even because McCarthy -- who will be on the ballot as an independent -- took 5 points from Carter.

--UPI (10/14/76)

Both Candidates Claim Washington

Campaign directors for Jimmy Carter and President Ford both insist their man will carry Washington's nine electoral votes. It's too early to say who is wrong.

Neither man will respond when asked for public opinion surveys to back up their claims.

Frank DeLong, Director of Ford's state campaign, says the President has the edge and will keep it through Nov. 2.

Jay Pearson, Carter's state director, laughs as that, insisting Carter is out front and has been all along.

--UPI (10/14/76)

DEBATEMondale to Focus on Economy

Sen. Walter Mondale would like to direct his debate with Sen. Bob Dole toward the economy and unemployment, issues that have been frequent themes in the Democrat's campaign speeches.

The two Vice Presidential candidates leave Washington today for Houston, where their 75-minute nationally televised confrontation will be held at the Alley Theatre on Friday night.

For Mondale, the Democrat, the flight to Houston begins an 8-day cross-country campaign swing. His press secretary, Francis O'Brien, says that during the final two and a half weeks of the campaign the Senator from Minnesota will focus on unemployment and other economic problems under President Ford, and those are the issues he'd like to discuss with Dole, the Republican nominee.

Mondale spent Tuesday and Wednesday preparing in his Senate office for the debate, and relaxed by playing tennis with aides.

When Mondale is tense, his voice tends to become tight, but when he is relaxed, he speaks easily and in more animated tones. So campaign director Richard Moe said before the rest and study period began that the goal was to "get him as relaxed as possible."

Mondale said his greatest concern was to make sure "that I'm just myself."

--AP (10/14/76)

# V-P debate: Watergate minefield

Mondale aide says  
issue could arise

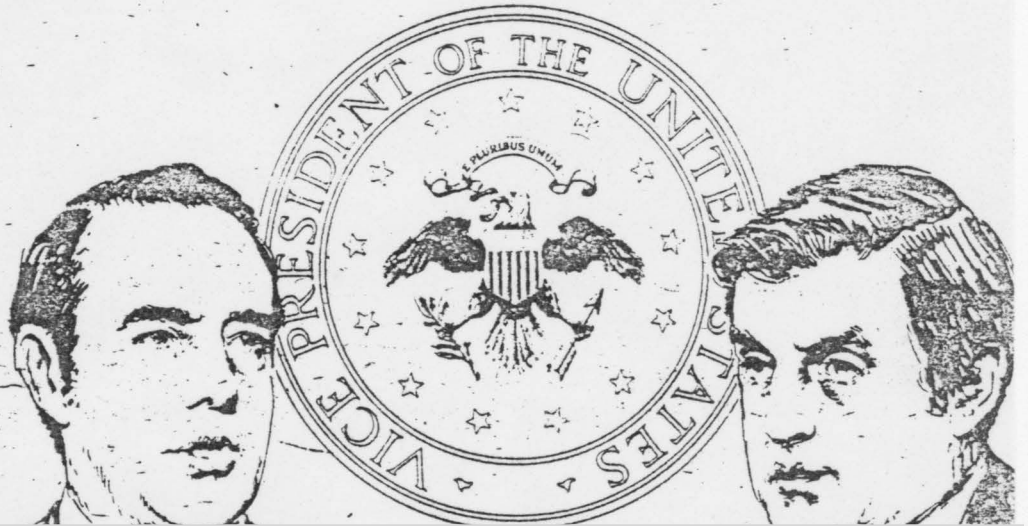
By John Dillin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

One of the most unpredictable moments of the 1976 campaign comes Friday night in the vice-presidential debate on nationwide television.

Unpredictable, say the experts, because:

- The debate could see fireworks over Watergate and the Nixon pardon.
- Its impact on the Ford-Carter race remains uncertain.
- Each candidate knows this will be his only chance to score heavily against the other be-



TV debate awaits

# Dole, Mondale fear Ford-type slipup

By Sean Toolan

Chicago Tribune Press Service

WASHINGTON—Put two political opponents together for 75 minutes in a nationally televised debate, and there is a fair chance at least one of them will trip over his tongue before the night is

INDEED, the subject dominated Mondale's campaign over the holiday weekend as he poured scorn on Ford during the Columbus and Pulaski Day Parades.

In the end, he was sounding more like a conservative Republican than a liberal Democrat when he promised a Carter-

Dean: Federal Prosecutors Considered Indicting Nixon Early in 1973

John W. Dean III said Thursday he was told shortly after he went to the Federal prosecutors in early 1973 with his story of the Watergate coverup that they were considering the possibility of indicting then President Richard M. Nixon.

In an interview broadcast from New York by NBC's Today Show, Dean said Seymour Glanzer, then an assistant U.S. attorney investigating Watergate, told him the original prosecutors believed Dean's story of Nixon's involvement and had asked a private law firm to research the question of whether a sitting President could be indicted.

Glanzer, reached at his home in Washington, told the AP that Dean was correct in saying the prosecutors had a memorandum prepared on the question, but he said the research was done in the U.S. attorney's office in Washington and not farmed out to a private law firm.

The memorandum, Glanzer said, concluded that Nixon could not be indicted while in office and that impeachment and trial by the Senate would be the proper course of action.

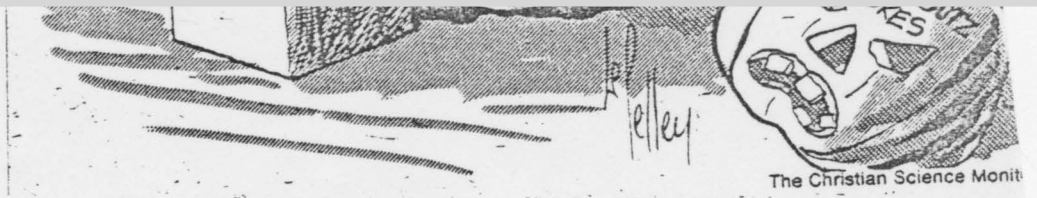
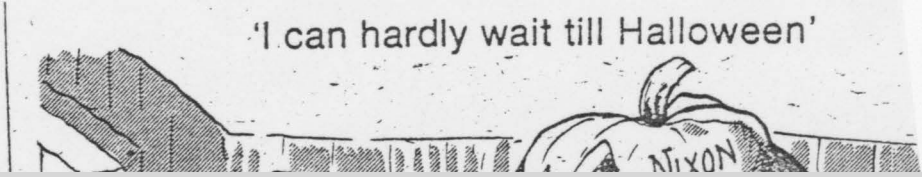
Dean, the onetime White House counsel for Nixon, was interviewed to discuss his new book, Blind Ambition, on the Watergate years. He has a contract with NBC that gives the network interview rights connected with publication.

Dean said his conversation with Glanzer took place in the spring of 1973, about two weeks after he opted out of the coverup and went to the prosecutors.

Glanzer and his immediate supervisor, Earl Silbert, were taken off the Watergate case a few weeks later when the first special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, was appointed.

--AP, NBC (10/14/76)

'I can hardly wait till Halloween'



The Christian Science Monit

Ford Rolls Up His Sleeve

Assured by his physician that there is no danger, President Ford is rolling up his sleeve to take a swine flu shot in an effort to demonstrate his confidence in the vaccine.

Ford, an initiator of the inoculation program, arranged to take the shot today in the office of White House physical, Dr. William Lukash.

Ford is being inoculated after at least 33 elderly persons died after taking swine flu shots. Officials of nine states suspended the public vaccination program but three announced they were resuming immunizations after health officials said they found no evidence the vaccine was to blame for the deaths.  
--AP, UPI, Morning Shows (10/14/76)



## The flu inoculation scare

Fortunately, Chicago has resisted the instant panic that has led to the suspension or alteration of swine flu vaccination programs in a dozen states—and in the rest of Illinois—following the deaths

had received flu shots at the same clinic in Pittsburgh. But at least 118,000 others, at 25 other locations, were inoculated with injections from the same batch of Parke-Davis vaccine used in the



"Don't shoot!"

Israeli Aid Plan Wins Mixed Reviews on Hill

President Ford's decision to supply Israel with two new weapons systems never before sold abroad is arousing both suspicion and support on Capitol Hill.

Informed sources disclosed Wednesday that Ford decided to sell Israel fuel air explosive "concussion bombs" and a super-sophisticated infra-red weapons control system without consulting either the Defense or State Department.

The sources described the arms decision as "a totally arbitrary one by the President," and said State and Pentagon officials who normally review such sales were not informed that the deal was even being considered.

Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) said he was "very concerned by the nature of the weapons and the effect that this is going to have on the Middle East arms race."

Speaking from his home state, Abourezk said, "God knows how many women and children and others are going to die or suffer injury as a result of this deadly auction where the Presidential candidates are bidding for Jewish votes."

Government sources said the sale of the two systems will amount to slightly less than \$200 million. It is part of a five year \$10 billion arms agreement reached last year.

"I have documented evidence that the Israeli forces used other kinds of CBUS on civilian targets in violation of an agreement with the United States where they said they would only use them in time of war on military targets," Abourezk said.

The agreement, he said, is contained in a classified Pentagon memo in the possession of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A member of the Committee, Sen. Javits (R-NY) supported the arms sale and said in an interview: "I think the President is following his policy of trying to tailor military sales to the country involved. Since Israel is the most threatened country, and is more able to use sophisticated arms, he has reason to make these arms available to the Israelis. "I don't think this will give the arms race another twist," Javits said.

One Senate aide, who works closely with the arms sales program, said: "What really concerns me is the infra-red system. It's a level of sophistication that we have not shared with anybody else, even NATO, and it will certainly be followed by requests from other countries in the Middle East."

--UPI, CBS (10/14/76)

Israeli Defense Minister Satisfied with Arms Deal

Defense Minister Shimon Peres said Wednesday he was satisfied with the latest U. S. pledge of war materiel for Israel.

"It was what we asked for and I am satisfied," he told reporters during a tour of Beit Sahur, an Arab village in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Asked about the timing of the announcement, three weeks before the U.S. elections, Peres said: "They (the United States) are a Democratic country and have elections all the time. It's either before or after elections when you ask for something."

The newspaper Ha'aretz said in an editorial that the arms would strengthen the Israeli Army despite the political undertones.

--UPI (10/14/76)

# *Report Ford Promises Big Weapons for Israel*

By STAN CARTER

Washington (News Bureau)—Concussion bombs that crush almost everything in a wide area and a secret infrared spotting system that can see targets in the dark are among new items that President Ford has promised to provide to Israel, it was disclosed yesterday. But there is still some question about the actual mix of weapons that Israel will eventually get.

A high administration official confirmed the major items in the arms package after leaks from Pentagon and State Department officials who reportedly feared that the new bombs and the infrared scanning device would upset the military balance in the Middle East.

The official said that, in his opinion, published descriptions of the effectiveness of the concussion bombs and the



## Election-eve arms pact possible

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

Washington

Talk persists, among presidential associates and in the White House, that President Ford still might clinch a last-minute, pre-election arms-limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

"Time is beginning to run out," one longtime

Said another: "The domestic political atmosphere right now might be very bad for going ahead with such an agreement. What would all those Eastern European ethnic groups think if the President suddenly announced such a pact with the Soviets? And what would all those Reagan supporters say if they found that Mr. Ford was once again walking the path of détente?"

There is another view here, coming from



# *How Korea crisis escalated as Ford, Henry vacationed*

By John Maclean

Chicago Tribune Press Service

WASHINGTON—When the United States and North Korea were eyeball to eyeball over the poplar tree incident last August, President Ford was on vacation in Vail, Colo., and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was not called in because he was relaxing at Camp David, Md., U. S. officials have disclosed.

second statement was a "further characterization" of the first.

**THIS IS HOW** the crisis unfolded.

On Wednesday, Aug. 18, two American Army officers were killed in a bloody melee with North Korean guards as they tried to trim a poplar tree in the demilitarized zone [DMZ] dividing the two Koreas.

On Thursday, the U.S. and North Ko-

## The MIG-25 is a 'Potemkin village'

When on Sept. 6 Soviet Air Force pilot Viktor Belenko flew his Soviet MIG-25 plane to a Japanese air base - we of the Western world were told that this was an event of major military importance.

Well, it was. But not for the reason generally assumed at that time.

The first reports of the event referred to the

ant villages from which charmingly dressed peasants emerged to wave their grateful obedience to their sovereign. What those on the barges did not know at the time was that the peasants came from the various theaters of St. Petersburg and the villages were stage scenery taken down each night and put up again the next day - downstream.

DEFENSE



"No, he's not a U. S. Air Force official . . . ! He's a representative of the Tootsie Toy Company!"

Chicago Tribune, 10/14/76



Soviet-Angolan Relations Cemented

The Soviet Union and Angola said Thursday in a communique marking the end of a six-day visit by President Agostinho Neto that the West African nation would receive more Soviet military aid.

Neto flew to Bulgaria Wednesday after meeting Soviet leaders, including Communist Party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, and signing a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The treaty provided for the provision of military aid to the recently independent West African nation and Western diplomats said the visit clearly cemented links between the two countries and strengthened Soviet influence in Africa.

--UPI (10/14/76)

