

The original documents are located in Box 20, folder “Press Statements (News Summaries), 10/19/1976 (2)” of the Michael Raoul-Duval Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Michael Raoul-Duval donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1976

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

Page

ELECTION

Overview

Bitter, not Better, Down the Stretch

Time

1

Sputtering Down the Stretch

Newsweek

2,3

Polls

Support with Serious Reservations

Time

4

Who's Ahead State by State

Time

5

Far West: Close Race Down to Wire

U.S. News & World Rpt.

6-8

The Volatile Voters of '76

U.S. News & World Rpt.

9

Those Fluttering, Stuttering Polls

Time

10

Voters

Undecided Voters

U.S. News & World Rpt.

11-13

What Will Sway Voters on Election Day

U.S. News & World Rpt.

14-16

What the Voters Want

New Republic

17-20

Issues

Mudslinging on Medicaid

National Journal

21

No Place for a Man to Hide

Time

22

FORD/DOLE CAMPAIGN

Strategy

Ford's Boo-boos

New Republic

23,24

Fighting for Ethnic Vote

Time

25

Ford Probe

Lifting Cloud over the President

Time

26

Issues

Butz Episode Reveals Distorted

Human Events

27

Criteria of Morality

Image

Counterpuncher

Newsweek

28

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGN

Endorsements

For Carter, with Reservations

New Republic

29-31

Issues

How Soviets Violated Helsinki Accord

Human Events

32

Carter Fibs Again on Defense Cuts

Human Events

33

Aide Says 'No' to Tax Cuts

Human Events

33

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGN (continued)Strategy

Helping Out New York

Business Week 34

Unions Go All Out for Carter

U.S. News & World Rpt. 35,36

Image

The True Believer

Newsweek 37

THIRD PARTIESMcCarthy

Will Gene Be the Spoiler?

Time 38

The Man Who Wasn't There

National Journal 39

The McCarthy Factor

New Republic 40,41

Have They Learned?

New Republic 42

ECONOMY

Does It Make Any Difference to Business

U.S. News & World Rpt. 43,44

Whether Ford or Carter Is Elected?

Casting a Vote of Less Confidence

Time 45

Two Puzzling Signals

Business Week 46

FOREIGN POLICYAfrica

Will HAK Keep Commitment to Rhodesia?

Human Events 47,48

UNITED STATESWatergate

St. Clair Speaks

Newsweek 49

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

BITTER, NOT BETTER, DOWN THE STRETCH

When Gerald Ford was cleared last week of allegations that he had mishandled congressional campaign funds, the relieved President was moved to express hope that now the campaign would rise "to a level befitting the American people." But the campaign level seems to

The nervous stock market has dropped 8% in the past three weeks. This week the Government is expected to report that the growth rate in the gross national product slowed to about 4% in the third quarter, down from 9.2% in

displays of a mean streak that seems strangely at odds with his repeated professions of love and compassion. CBS Commentator Eric Sevareid last week noted Carter's "instinct for the deliberate insult, the loaded phrase and the



now is the slowdown in the economy. ... of ...

Sputtering Down the Stretch

Gerald Ford came out of the Rose Garden running last week in an attempt to recover the flagging momentum of his catch-up Presidential campaign. He stepped up his travel schedule, motorcading around metropolitan New York and whistle-stopping through the Midwest. He strewed the political landscape with apologies for the mistakes of the past and promises of bounty in the future. He cleared an investigation of his personal finances, and promptly called a prime-time TV press conference—his first in eight months—to brag about it. And he mounted a tit-for-tat attack on Jimmy Carter as a dodger, a taxer, a spender, a slanderer—and by implication a growing threat to the survival of the Ford Presidency.

Ford's performance did little to elevate what has thus far been a bilaterally uninspiring campaign. Still, the latest soundings suggested that he had to do something. Before the bumpy night of their second TV debate, Ford had narrowed Carter's lead in the Gallup poll from 33 points to 2 in the space of three months—a surge described by Gallup as "the greatest comeback in the history of public-opinion polling." But the President has since fallen behind by 6 points (at 48-42) in Gallup's latest survey and 5 points (at 47-42) in Louis Harris's. Translated into electoral votes, the portents looked worse still for Ford. A confidential Carter staff estimate gave the Georgian a "conservative" 311-83 lead—enough to elect him even if he loses such up-for-grabs states as Ohio, Illinois and California. An independent NEWSWEEK count showed Carter leading in 24 states with 290 electoral votes, a majority with 20 to spare.

Carter's apparent lead was far from secure in this accident-prone political autumn. His polltaker, Patrick Caddell, wrapped his own bullish findings—an 8-point Carter lead—in a bearish warning against "rampant optimism." But the cushion was enough to persuade Carter, as his advisers had urged, to tone down his brief experiment in the politics of insult and revert to the gentler themes of love and leadership that got him nominated. The newest New Jimmy accordingly planned to spend fully a fourth of his remaining time at home in Plains, and to try not to say anything controversial—or even anything very meaty—on the road. His better-safe-than-sorry strategy comported with what one Ford man dryly acknowledged as the spirit of Presidential '76: "The loser may not be the man who makes the most mistakes—it's who makes the last one."

Beery Toasts: Ford, by contrast felt plainly obliged to start taking risks—boldest among them his sudden decision to go on live television and submit to adversary press questioning on topics ranging from the sputtery state of the economy to his own moral and financial probity. The occasion was a clean bill of health from Watergate special prosecutor Charles Ruff on an allegation that had lately haunted Ford's campaign—that political contributions from two maritime unions had been laundered through a Republican committee back home in Grand Rapids for his personal use. Ruff, after two months' sleuthing by his office, the FBI and a Federal grand jury, found nothing to support that charge or any others involving Ford's finances. "The matter has now been closed," the prosecutor said tersely. The news was celebrated at the White House with beery toasts in Coors and Schlitz, and with the President's rush on camera to try to get the campaign back on his terms.

He succeeded incompletely at best. The press corps was in an inquisitorial mood reminiscent of the last days of Watergate: Ford spent much of his televised half-hour on the defensive, denying one reporter's assertion that he had "kited checks" to cover his bills, rebutting another's suggestion that he cannot "think fast on his feet." He took most of this manfully, with crisp answers and tight smiles. But he laid himself open in the process to inquiry on a new matter: a John Dean tale that Ford, in regular contact with White House lobbyists, had helped squelch an early Watergate investigation by the House banking committee in 1972. Ford never quite denied the story directly, offering instead that he had been investigated in "microscopic"

detail by Congress when he was up for confirmation as Vice President and had been approved by majority vote. Prosecutor Ruff declined at the weekend to take that case; still, it was a fresh overnight media embarrassment for a President who didn't need one.

Neither did Ford entirely live up to an implicit challenge he himself flung at Carter at the outset of the news conference: that they "elevate the Presidential campaign to a level befitting the American people and the American political tradition." Ford by then had acceded to

the advice of his handlers that the dignity mode of his Rose Garden period was no longer sensible and that the time had come to get tough with Carter, as Carter had got tough with him the week before. The President did precisely that, to a point where some spectators guessed that he was trying to bait Carter into demanding equal time and exposing himself to similarly rough handling on television. At one point, he accused Carter of having made fourteen "misrepresentations" in their second debate compared with Ford's single trip of the

tongue about Soviet hegemony over East Europe. At another, he charged his opponent with "slandering the good name of the United States" for political gain—a course that would "discourage our allies and encourage our adversaries."

The hard line stretched out to a litany through the week. Ford met with seventeen ethnic leaders, repenting of his gaffe about the Soviet-bloc states ("The mistake was mine . . . I admit it") but charging Carter with "moral conceit" for having made so much of it. In his two-day swing across the New York area, he denounced the Georgian as a demagogue, a

minor leaguer, and, in effect if not in name, a liar. In Iowa, he accused Carter of "changing his accent as he moves about this country. In California," Ford scolded, "he tries to sound like Cesar Chavez. In Chicago, he sounds like Mayor Daley. In New York, he sounds like Ralph Nader. In Washington, D.C., he sounds like George Meany. Then Mr. Carter comes to the farm belt . . . [and] becomes a little old peanut farmer." Whistle-stopping through Illinois, Ford cried: "He wanders, he wavers, he waffles and he wiggles . . . Jimmy Carter will say anything anywhere to be President."

Gifts Galore: Ford's resort to the attack was accompanied by an access of motion—two outings last week to only four in the entire campaign before then—and a shower of generousities of the sort that a challenger like Carter can only promise. With no advance word to policy planners at the State and Defense departments, he cleared the sale of sophisticated

TIME CITIZENS' PANEL

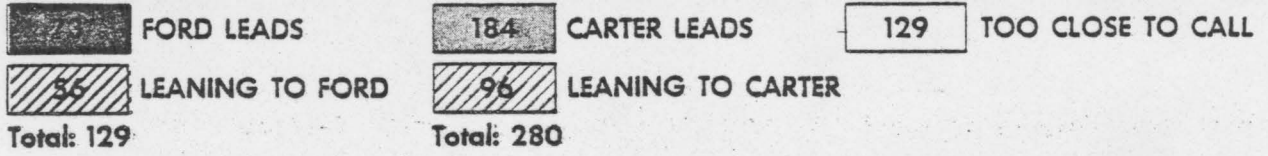
Support with Serious Reservations

The election may be near, but the race is far from over. Democrat Jimmy Carter has edged back in front of President Ford, but only slightly. The number of voters who are still undecided, or who are supporting candidates only with serious reservations, is amazingly large: roughly 1 out of 2.

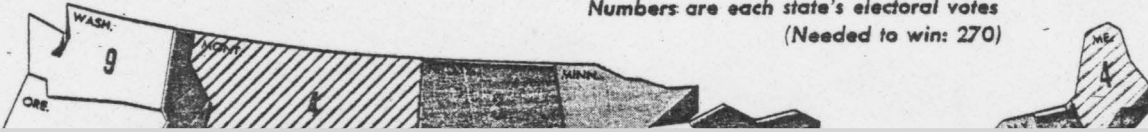
panelists thought Carter's capacity to handle foreign affairs was a strength. Many Carter supporters on the panel—as well as some Ford backers—mentioned Carter's closeness to the common man as one of his chief virtues. Said Maria Huilera, a teacher from San Antonio: "He's working for the working peo-

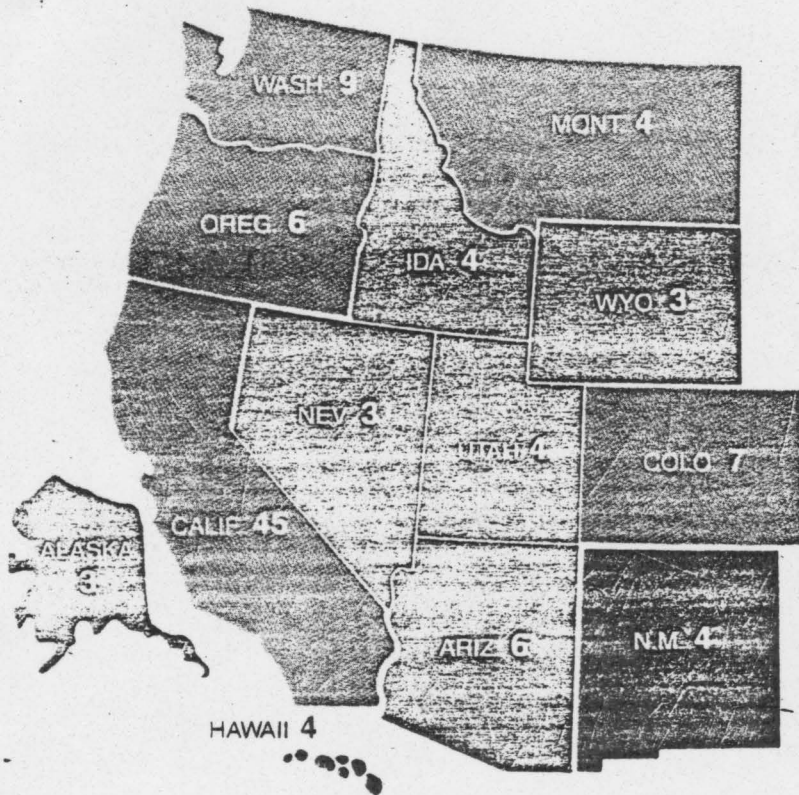
try's foreign affairs too much in Henry Kissinger's hands. A majority of his own supporters also thought his gaffe on Eastern Europe cost him needed votes. Commented Tony Gonzales, a student from El Paso: "Even my little brother knows Russia dominates these countries." Teacher's Aide Barbara Wash-

WHO'S AHEAD STATE BY STATE



Numbers are each state's electoral votes
(Needed to win: 270)





THE FAR WEST: IT'LL BE A CLOSE RACE DOWN TO WIRE

LEANING TO FORD	6 States With 23 Electoral Votes
LEANING TO CARTER	2 States With 8 Electoral Votes
IN DOUBT	5 States With 71 Electoral Votes

The story is the same in most States of the West: a slim lead, or a race too close to call. Ford has an edge, but the tide could still turn.

Nowhere is the presidential race any closer than it is in the Far West.

At this point, Gerald Ford is leading in more Western States than Jimmy Carter is. But the campaign is so volatile, with so many undecided voters—and with others who may not vote at all—that many States in this region could swing either way.

These are the conclusions of the fourth regional survey by *U.S. News & World Report* on the political outlook.

In mid-October, analysts of the magazine's staff talked to leaders of both parties in the West, to local news reporters and public-opinion experts. The Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast areas that they covered included 13 States with a total of 102 electoral votes.

Their findings indicate:

- President Ford is in front in six States—Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming—with a combined total of 23 electoral votes.

- Jimmy Carter of Georgia, leads in two States—Hawaii and New Mexico—that have 8 electors.

- The bulk of the electoral votes in this region lie in five States that are rated as too close to call—California, Colorado, Montana, Oregon and Washington. They have 71 electoral votes.

This Western part of the continent has been Republican territory in recent national campaigns.

Most of the Western States voted Republican in the last six presidential elections, with the sole exception of the 1964 landslide for Lyndon Johnson. Even then, Senator Barry Goldwater carried his home State of Arizona.

This year, the region shows symptoms of splitting between the two parties.

Signs of indifference. Local observers say that there is little enthusiasm for either candidate. Neither Ford nor Carter did very well in Western primaries last spring.

The general election campaign so far has been marked by apathy. Both parties have a tight lid on political advertising. There are few of the usual store-front headquarters, and an almost total absence of bumper stickers, lapel buttons and other campaign paraphernalia. Both sides have encountered difficulty in attracting volunteer workers.

"I've never seen less activity," said a veteran Los Angeles Democrat. "You'd never know an election was going on."

In some States, more attention is being given to races for Governor or for the U.S. Senate and to controversial

propositions on the ballot than to the presidential contest.

Issues in this region tend to be somewhat different than in other parts of the country. Environmental problems, gun control, nuclear-power development, strip mining, unionization of farm workers, Government spending on military bases and defense contracts, whether to break up big oil companies—all tend to be more important in the West than in most other places.

Since the region is generally booming economically, concern over inflation and taxes is greater than concern over unemployment.

A pronounced feeling throughout the area is resentment of federal intervention in local affairs and the mass of bureaucratic regulations and red tape.

As one observer put it: "People are tired of Government interference in their lives, while doing nothing to ease their problems. In fact, they consider Washington their top problem."

Carter benefits from being a new face who promises a clean sweep in Washington. Still, many people express uncertainty over his positions on issues and what he might do as President.

"A lot of people can't understand how Carter could do all the things he has said he would do and still balance the budget," a Montana analyst observed.

Ford enjoys an advantage in being the incumbent President, with experient

THE VOLATILE VOTERS OF '76

Rarely have public-opinion polls shown more rapid swings than they have in this election. In July, after the Democratic convention, Jimmy Carter had a 33-point lead over Gerald

Carter's polltaker Patrick Caddell samples voters almost daily to determine how their candidates can best spend time and money. Caddell uses a bank of

polled in 30 states for Ford—and in some of the most important ones he has made three polls since Labor Day.

It was largely Teeter's data showing that Ford's ratings nose-dived when he traveled during the primaries that prompted the President to conduct a

—SUSAN FRAKER with bureau reports

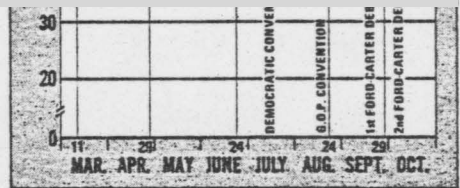
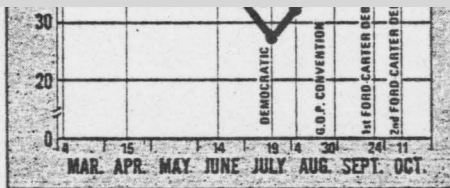
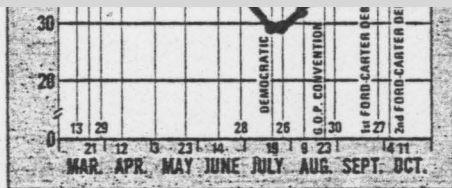
Those Fluttering, Stuttering Polls

To George Gallup, it is the most unpredictable presidential election in his four decades as a pollster. Says Daniel Yankelovich: "Voters are in complete conflict. They will tell you one thing today and something else tomorrow." Muses Louis Harris: "The voters out

descent from the heights, although both still gave him a substantial lead. All three polls had detected the same, expectable national trend away from Carter and toward Ford.

The variations in the most recent samplings can be accounted for by the

—a fact that Gallup believes may result in an extremely low voter turnout next month. He argues that while Carter was seen as a conservative in the primaries, he appears more liberal when pitted against Ford. Says Gallup: "We are finding a strong trend to the conservative position not just in the U.S. but in the entire Western world." Gallup also thinks television, which shows both candidates "doing uninteresting things day after day" has turned off many voters and



UNDECIDED

WHY MILLIONS WEAR THIS BUTTON

Rarely have so many Americans been so indecisive over a race for the Presidency. Reasons are many, bringing the campaign to a climax with neither candidate sure of victory.

IT LOOKS MORE AND MORE likely that the 1976 presidential election will be decided by voters who still have not made up their minds between Republican Gerald Ford and Democrat Jimmy Carter.

With only two weeks to go, the polls, political reporters and professionals in both parties agree on one thing:

Millions of Americans—perhaps more than in any campaign in decades—are sitting on the fence despite weeks of intensive campaigning for their support.

Switching galore. In addition to the uncommitteds, millions more keep switching their loyalties back and forth as they are influenced by campaign statements, tactical errors, the debates and news events.

Even the ranks of announced Ford and Carter backers include many whose support is soft and subject to wilting under pressure.

The huge number of undecided and wavering voters—estimated by pollster George H. Gallup, Jr., to be as high as 34 million—is believed to be the main force behind this year's volatile public-opinion polls and sudden shifts in campaign fortunes on both sides.

"I cannot get these people to express an opinion," reported poll expert Albert Sindlinger. "They are saying they honestly don't know who they want for President."

What campaign aides of both candidates want to know most of all is why millions are wearing the "undecided"

label, who the wavering voters are and what can be done to win them over.

The consensus is that hard-line loyalists—Republican conservatives and Democratic liberals alike—will stick with their party's nominee.

In doubt, however: independents, moderates of both parties and members of power blocs such as Southerners, blacks, Catholics, Jews and farmers.

Political observers noted that independents and moderates traditionally are late in making a decision for President, and many of them will end up not voting at all.

Many of the undecideds started out in the Carter column but then, for a variety of reasons, began drifting away—although not yet lined up behind Ford.

A Darden Poll of seven Southern States early in October showed that only about half the backers of either candidate are strongly committed.

Analysts explain that many Southerners find it difficult to make a choice between regional pride in Carter and the fear that he might turn out to be too liberal in the White House.

Carter faces another problem with the usually Democratic black vote—signs of a low turnout.

An October poll by Associate Control, Research and Analysis found that although Carter held a big lead over Ford among blacks, only about a third disagreed with the assertion that neither candidate is concerned about them.

Unfamiliarity and hesitation about

LATEST IN THE POLLS

NATIONWIDE

Gallup Poll, Oct. 15

Carter	48%
Ford	42%
McCarthy	2%
Others, undecided	8%

NATIONWIDE

Sindlinger Poll, Oct. 13

Carter	36%
Ford	35%
Others	4%
Undecided	25%

NEW YORK STATE

Gannett News Service, Oct. 15

Carter	48%
Ford	40%
McCarthy	3%
Undecided	9%

CALIFORNIA

Field Poll, Oct. 14

Ford	44%
Carter	43%
Others	4%
Undecided	9%

MICHIGAN

Detroit News, Oct. 10

Ford	47%
Carter	39%
McCarthy	3%
Others	2%
Undecided	9%

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Globe, Oct. 10

Carter	50%
Ford	35%
McCarthy	5%
Undecided	10%

IOWA

Des Moines Register, Oct. 10

Ford	45%
Carter	44%
Others	1%
Undecided	10%

OREGON

Portland Oregonian, Oct. 10

Ford	42%
Carter	40%
McCarthy	5%
Undecided	13%

WHAT WILL SWAY VOTERS WHEN ELECTION DAY COMES

Interview With Richard M. Scammon,
Director, Elections Research Center

Why are so many people having trouble making up their minds? Do party labels count any more? What issues will hold the key to the outcome? A noted political scientist takes you behind the polls in the '76 campaign.

Q Mr. Scammon, are we headed for a cliff hanger of an election?

A Most polls say Carter is ahead now, but keep in mind that the polls have been extremely volatile. Early last spring, Carter and Ford were close. After the Democratic Convention, Carter shot far out in front. Then Ford picked up ground, and at least one poll called it dead even.

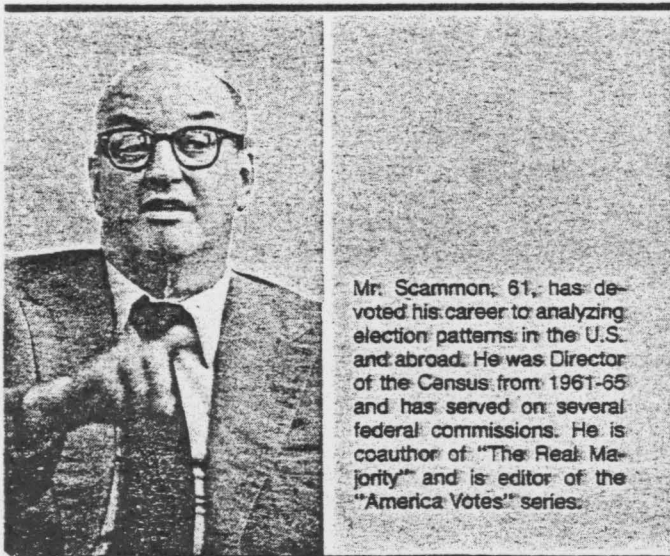
The Ford gain is comparable to the comeback that Hubert Humphrey made in 1968, but we don't know if it will continue. The only poll that counts is the last one.

Q Why the sudden shifts in voter sentiment?

A It's basically because in this election we have two moderates running for President—or, rather, two candidates who are perceived as moderates. In this kind of situation, it's easier for the independents, the conservative Democrats and the liberal Republicans to slide back and forth. Add up those groups, and you have a lot of voters in a state of potential volatility.

You didn't see much of this kind of slippage, for instance, in the 1964 Johnson-Goldwater campaign or in the Nixon-McGovern race of 1972. Voters then saw candidates as clearly belonging to one political wing or the other.

What we have today is not unusual—the majority of voters rock-solid, but the winner likely to be decided by the switchers.



Mr. Scammon, 61, has devoted his career to analyzing election patterns in the U.S. and abroad. He was Director of the Census from 1961-65 and has served on several federal commissions. He is coauthor of "The Real Majority" and is editor of the "America Votes" series.

Q From the demographic point of view, how would you describe the typical American voter this year?

A A middle-aged, middle-middle or lower-middle-class white female.

Q Women outnumber men in the electorate?

A The population is about 53 per cent female. But since women don't vote quite as heavily as men, they'll probably make up about 51 per cent of the voters in November.

Q What's your definition of a middle-class voter?

A It depends partly on where you live. What's middle-class income in Tupelo, Miss., might not go very far in New York City, where living expenses are much higher. But, generally speaking, I'd describe middle income as anywhere from \$7,500 or \$10,000 a year up to \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Q Will a higher proportion of younger people vote this year than last time?

A It will likely be less—well under 50 per cent. Mainly that's because the Vietnam War is over. That issue stimulated a lot of young people to vote in 1972. With the war over, I expect the youth vote to drop off this year.

Q What age and income brackets get the highest voter representation?

A Middle-aged people—those from about 35 to 65—vote the heaviest. Whites vote in higher percentages than blacks. And the wealthier you are, the more likely you are to vote—unless you're so rich that you're in the jet set and just aren't here to cast your ballot.

Q Do women vote differently from men?

A Not substantially. There's little evidence that sex is an important voting factor. Women, like men, tend to vote for those candidates they think best reflect their political beliefs—regardless of whether the candidate is male or female. The only observable distinction is that women in general seem inclined to be more resistant to change than men. They usually favor stability, security.

Q Will the black vote decline this year?

A Some people predict that the black vote will decrease, but it's hard to say.

One reason for a decline could be that we don't have a charismatic candidate who can turn on voters—black or white. And the causes for blacks may be seen by some as less clear-cut than they were in the years when some black kid was sitting at a lunch counter and some white guy was pouring ketchup on his head.

Q Is there a Catholic voter bloc that could influence the election over the abortion issue?

A There certainly are Catholic voters, many of them middle and lower-middle-class people with strong ethnic ties. But I don't think that the moral issue of abortion has much impact with Catholic voters. If it did, Ellen McCormack would have received many more votes when she ran for the Democratic presidential nomination on an anti-abortion platform.

What Carter really has to worry about with Catholics is not abortion but how Catholic voters perceive him and his ideas.

If he's seen as another McGovern—someone too liberal, who doesn't understand their problems—then he's in real

Presidential Expectations

What the Voters Want

by Daniel Yankelovich

If you adhere to the conventional wisdom of the press—that all presidential campaigns are decided by issues or personality—you will have a devil of a time understanding the voter's frame of mind in 1976.

If the campaign were reduced strictly to a question of issues, one should be able to predict a solid victory for Carter. To the extent that any issue has dominated public concerns, it has been the economy. With the recovery now in a pause, inflation on the rise again, unemployment steady at about eight percent, some 7.5 million job-seeking Americans out of work and with an additional 2.5 million more people sliding below the poverty level in 1975—anxieties about the economy are intense. Traditionally, this should redound to Carter's benefit. The Republicans, after all, have occupied the White House for the past eight years. The Republicans, also, are conventionally perceived as the party of big business, the party least exercised about the plight of the disadvantaged. Despite all this, Carter has yet to capitalize decisively on the economic issue. Though it is of great concern to the voters, it has not worked in a conventional sense to benefit Carter. Our most recent surveys for *Time* magazine show that a majority of voters endorse the Carter position on unemployment, but they also show that rising voter concern with this

Daniel Yankelovich, president of Yankelovich, Skelly and White, does election-year polling for Time.

issue did not help Carter's standing in the polls, at least not in the period just preceding and following the first debate.

While Ford's performance in the first debate impressed the voters overall more than Carter's performance did (41 percent to 23 percent), more voters actually agreed with Carter's stand on the issues than with Ford's (44 percent to 40 percent). Carter went on to "win" the second debate, but for reasons unrelated to his stand on particular foreign policy issues. In this campaign, issues have not had a decisive influence on voter preference.

Similar considerations hold for personality as a deciding factor. Much of what has been said about the debates and the campaign thus far has focused on personalities, on the need of each candidate to cultivate certain "images" reflecting the kind of person he is. Before the first debate in Philadelphia about all one heard from the Ford camp was that the President needed to be perceived as "presidential." The Carter camp has been even more preoccupied with personality. In the Bill Moyers interview on his religious beliefs, in the much-publicized *Playboy* interview and in the Norman Mailer interview for *The New York Times*, Carter clearly felt the need to let voters know about his personality. He had heard often enough that one of the most serious obstacles to be overcome in his drive for the presidency was the voters' uncertainty about what kind of a person he really is. Although for a brief period

POLITICAL FOCUS/ROBERT WALTERS

Mudslinging on Medicaid

This year's presidential campaign, like most of its predecessors, confirms the political axiom that the contest for the nation's highest elective office may well be the worst possible vehicle for serious discussion of the crucial issues facing the country and its people.

Romantics regularly argue that the presidential race could and should be the forum for a major national debate on the future of our society, but politicians persist in mangling and distorting the issues to meet what they perceive to be their personal campaign requirements.

As a result, the campaign to date—including three hours of

an analysis of medicaid provider payments in order to detect any potential program abuses. . . .

"We discovered nursing homes billing the state for a water ski boat, trips to Hawaii and purchases at a large Atlanta department store for which there was no accounting. We had dentists who, in recent years, had billed the state more than \$200,000 for work which, upon examination, was simply not found in the mouths of patients."

In addition, a federally commissioned review of Georgia's medicaid program found more than \$4.6 million in physicians' fees erroneously expended during a 15-month period

THE PRESIDENCY/HUGH SIDNEY

No Place for a Man to Hide

Does Jimmy Carter really think that a President can "hide in the White House" as he has accused Jimmy Ford of

him 24 hours a day. There is no escape. "The whole damned world ends up on the White House threshold," said a

nervous market becomes the President's baby.

One day last week the genial Brent Scowcroft, Ford's national security adviser, was on the phone to the Pentagon. Did the Army engineers, he asked, create a fake mushroom cloud for a re-creation of the atomic bombing of Hi-

White House Watch

Ford's Boo-boos

In preparation for his second television encounter—I refuse to call it a debate—with Jimmy Carter in San Francisco on October 6, President Ford carefully prepared himself and was carefully prepared by various assistants and advisers for correct or at least defensible answers to anticipated questions about US relationships with the Communist Peking and anti-Communist Taipei governments, the cooperation of American firms with the Arab boycott of Israel, and the US attitude toward the Soviet presence in Eastern Europe. Mr. Ford answered questions on other subjects, for which he also had prepared and been prepared, with what I thought on the whole to be competence and knowledge superior to that displayed by Carter. But, with a degree of awkwardness and ineptitude that dismayed assistants and advisers who had helped him prepare for the occasion and other associates who were hoping and praying from a distance that he'd do at least as well as he did in the first encounter with Carter, the President blew his answers to questions on the subjects cited above. In doing so, he certainly diminished and possibly destroyed whatever chance he had for election on November 2.

Mr. Ford often fumbles his words. He often says more or less than he meant to say. He has often had to confess later that he didn't mean to say exactly what he'd actually said. Never during his presidency, however, had he so completely and disastrously misspoken. A week of inquiry among some of his closest associates as to how and why it happened produced a non-answer that is summarized in a dialogue with one of the associates.

Q. So there really isn't any explanation, is that what you are saying? It just happened? He just did it?

A. That's right, it just happened. I doubt that I'll ever know why and I doubt that he will. And I'm not sure that he really knew it was happening when it happened. Believe it or not, I'm not sure he heard himself saying what he was saying when he said it.

Several other assistants responded in approximately the same way to approximately the same inquiry. The following gist of what the reporter was told about the preparations for the October encounter is not intended to explain and does not explain the President's three

boo-boos. It adds to the puzzlement and incidentally illuminates the workings of the Ford White House.

Mr. Ford got down to specific preparation for the San Francisco confrontation with Carter much later than he did for the first one in Philadelphia. Then a replica of the Philadelphia stage was put together in the seldom used White House theater. Bill Carruthers, the President's adviser on television techniques, and Don Penny, the speech coach and intermittent contributor of gags and sharpened language who had helped importantly with preparations for the acceptance speech at the Kansas City convention, drilled him for hours in tone, posture, response. The President spent many hours over many days studying massive volumes of position papers on economic and domestic issues. The San Francisco discussion was to be confined to foreign policy and defense. After dealing with these subjects for many years in Congress and over two years in the presidency, Mr. Ford felt that there wasn't much that anybody could tell him about them that he didn't know. The showing of polls and his own sense that he'd out-performed Carter in the first encounter added to his confidence that he'd do even better in the second round. There was no further drilling in camera and speech technique. Carruthers oversaw the little there was of that part of the preparation and Penny was largely excluded. The President paid cursory attention to position papers in Washington but concentrated on them in San Francisco on Tuesday and Wednesday before the Wednesday evening event (*damned if I'll say debate!*). Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the White House assistant for national security affairs, Brent Scowcroft, spent 90 minutes with the President on the Sunday before he flew to San Francisco. Kissinger did not go to San Francisco with the President, presumably because neither of them wanted to assist Carter in promoting the notion that Kissinger conceives and runs Ford foreign policy.

Scowcroft did go. On Wednesday afternoon, a few hours before the President faced the cameras, Scowcroft pointed out to Mr. Ford that the Shanghai Communiqué of 1972, issued at the end of Richard Nixon's visit to China, included a unilateral US statement of hope that the dispute between the Peking and Taipei governments over the status and independence of the exiled "Republic of China" would be settled by peaceful means. It did not, Scowcroft reminded Mr. Ford, assert or constitute agreement between the US and Communist China that the dispute would be settled peacefully. That night Mr. Ford shook up Scowcroft and others familiar with the facts and with the President's actual knowledge of the facts when he said: "The Shanghai Communiqué does say that the differences between the People's Republic on the one hand and Taiwan on the other shall be settled by peaceful means . . . We will insist that the disputes be settled peacefully . . . as was agreed in the Shanghai Communiqué of 1972."

Fighting for the Ethnic Vote

After listening to Mr. Ford, Polish Communist Party Chief Edward Gierek died.

*How did he die?
Of laughter.*

That not very funny Polish joke is even less of a laughing matter for Jerry Ford. It echoes his troubles among Polish Americans and other people of Eastern European descent who make up 10%

The ethnics are perhaps most dissatisfied with the Democratic Party for its position on abortion. While Ford supports a constitution

was mine," he said. "I did not express myself clearly; I admit it." The President also promised to sign a veterans' bill, sought by Polish Americans for 30 years, that would grant medical benefits to Poles and Czechs now living in America who fought under the Allied command in World Wars I and II. Wasting no time, Ford put his signature on the bill in a Rose Garden ceremony, while cameras rolled and ethnic representatives beamed.

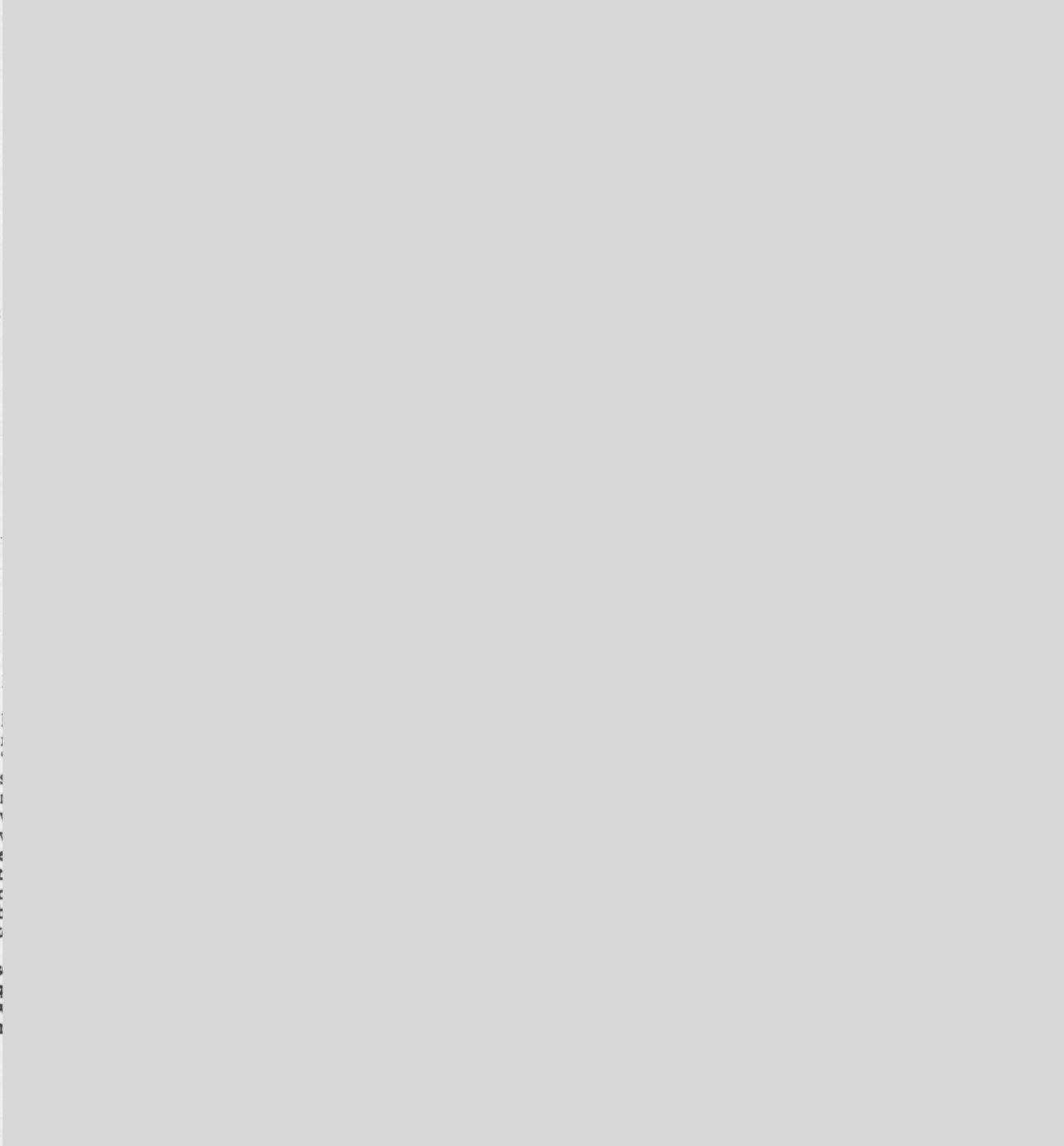
Later, at his press conference, he returned to the subject of Eastern Europe:

LIFTING THE CLOUD OVER THE PRESIDENT

Gerald Ford was ebullient. With justifiable satisfaction, the President called a televised press conference—his first since February—to drive home the point that he had been cleared by Watergate Special Prosecutor Charles Ruff of any possible charge of illegality in the handling of his congressional campaign funds since 1964. "The special prosecutor has finally put this matter to rest

thing like \$5 in pocket money per week in 1972, as his recently disclosed IRS audit indicated, Ford replied: "I write checks." He explained away his withdrawal of \$1,167 from his Fifth District bank account, which contained political contributions and fees from speaking engagements, for a 1972 family vacation trip to Vail, Colo. The President reiterated that he had promptly reimbursed

Ehrlichman and John Dean about the Patman inquiry. He testified that he could "not recall" any conversations about it with William Timmons, then Nixon's legislative aide, or anyone else in Timmons' office. Later in the hearings Ford said more flatly, "I did not discuss the action that I took ... with Mr. Timmons or anybody else." Last week Ford refused to go beyond those state-



Time, 10/25/76

claimed that he had "never talked" to Nixon or Aides H.R. Haldeman, John

that Ruff would do so.

BUTZ EPISODE REVEALS DISTORTED CRITERIA OF MORALITY

By Pat Buchanan

"Pound for pound," said the *Wall Street Journal* a year ago, "the best man in the Cabinet." The *Journal* was talking of Earl L. Butz. A persuasive case can be made that Uncle Earl was the best secretary of agriculture this country ever had.

In his tenure, farm income doubled;

Very well, let us be consistent. The man who manages Mr. Carter's multi-million-dollar peanut empire is Brother Billy. Mr. Carter's favorite magazine, *Playboy*, this month describes Brother Billy as an "incorrigible cracker who still uses the word 'nigger' when he's drinking with his old buddies at the gas station."

Counterpuncher

BY JOHN J. LINDSAY

A few days before the Vice Presidential debate in Houston, Sen. Robert Dole sat in his Senate office, poring over a briefing book President Ford had used during his foreign-policy debate with Jimmy Carter. "I have underlined the page here on Eastern Europe," he said, flashing a grin. "It talks about autonomy and independence . . . Fascinating."

Dole is probably the most autonomous and irreverent Vice Presidential candidate since New York's amiable William

George Meany, whose longshoremen held up grain ships bound for the Soviet Union and thus helped pressure Ford into the embargo. (Sample gibe: "Someone asked Meany why *he* didn't run for President and he said: 'Why step down?'") In the Bible Belt he has paddled Carter for his explicit language in Playboy magazine and his advertisements for himself with Norman Mailer ("He has been interviewed a lot. Some are just plain writing. Some have pic-

asked him what he would bring to the Vice Presidency, he replied mildly: "I haven't thought much about being there. Because we are behind in the polls I have thought a lot about getting there."

Grin: Dole doesn't smoke and on the road he drinks only an occasional beer or glass of wine. When he is rested, his grin comes easily. When he gets tired he gets testy. And when he feels cornered, he can lash out at his foes. During stops in Ohio, he astonished his own aides by attacking The New York Times for running stories about an illegal—and never proven—con-

For Carter, With Reservations

What the Democrats always have going for them is the Republicans: after a campaign nearly three years in the planning and one in full gear Jimmy Carter still has to count President Ford his biggest asset. That's not, of course, a guarantee of winning. Hubert Humphrey in 1968 and George McGovern in 1972 had Richard Nixon as an opponent, and they were still unable to turn that considerable advantage into victory at the polls. But Carter was, on the day of his nomination, the candidate of a unified, if not exactly enthusiastic party; and not all Democrats have been blessed with an adversary who comes across as a vestige of primordial man.

That's doubtless unfair to Gerald Ford: he cannot have risen through the ranks of the Republican leadership (which, unlike ascending to the presidency, was his own achievement) being as thick as he sometimes seems. It may be that he's intimidated by his cabinet and the shifting retinue of provincial businessmen which since Eisenhower has been a Praetorian Guard, fawning and fawned over, at the Republican White House. Was it, at last, decency that had him in the second debate come down hard on the corporate accomplices to the Arab boycott? It hardly matters: by the morrow, Elliot Richardson and the clients of the Commerce Department had panicked him into retreat. He saved face for the banks and other multinationals that pay tribute to the petroleum powers with the rights of Americans, and left egg on his own.

More serious for Ford's electoral prospects was his (mis)statement denying the Soviet boot over Eastern Europe. It's also harder to understand. A feeling for détente does not, one judges from Ford's record, come naturally to him. It was passed on, along with his job, by Nixon. Whatever arguments Ford makes for détente and the Helsinki agreements are, then, versions of those made to him by the Secretary of State. But even Henry Kissinger, who has been known to stretch a point, could not have told the President that Poland is "autonomous, independent." The argument the Secretary may well have made is the subtly more fraudulent one that détente with the Soviet Union bolsters the independence of the Warsaw Pact nations; and if that is what Ford has been persuaded to believe, it is no credit to him—but he is not alone in the belief. It's been an article of the liberal religion in foreign affairs for a generation. That's why the attack on détente does

HOW SOVIETS VIOLATED HELSINKI ACCORD

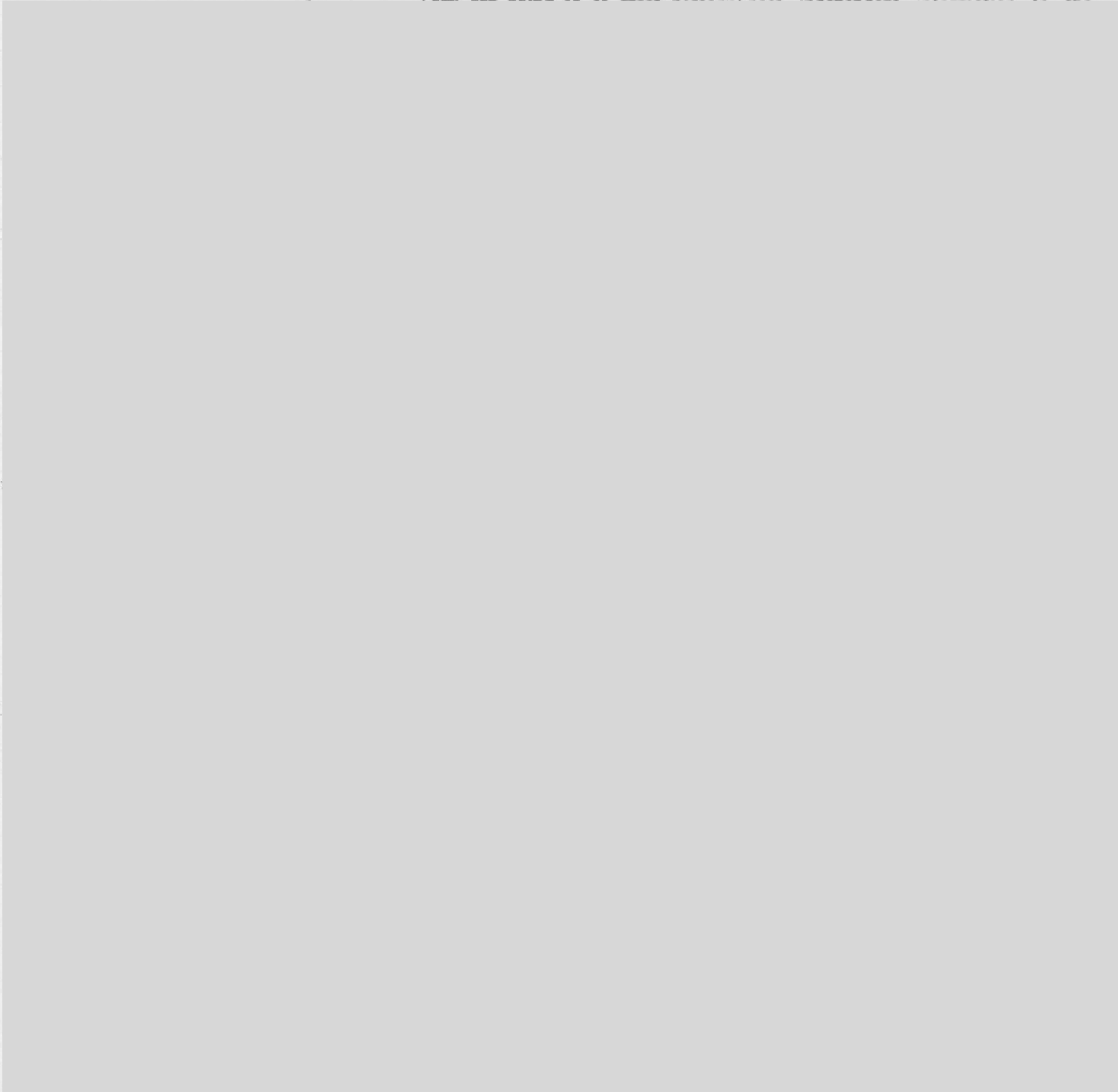
Jimmy Carter has received a lot of mileage because of President Ford's gaffe suggesting Eastern Europe wasn't under Soviet domination. Carter, in fact, has left the impression with the ethnics that he is not only well aware of Soviet subjugation, but that he would challenge it as well.

As the West, and particularly the United States, seems inclined to treat the Helsinki accords more and more as just another memory in the treaty scrapbook, dissidents inside the Soviet Union are desperately trying to keep it a live issue.

ing to human rights."

Specifically, the report points out:

- "As before, many hundreds of political prisoners languish in prison and camps—people condemned simply for their political, ethical or religious beliefs, or condemned for attempts to



Carter Fibs Again On Defense Cuts

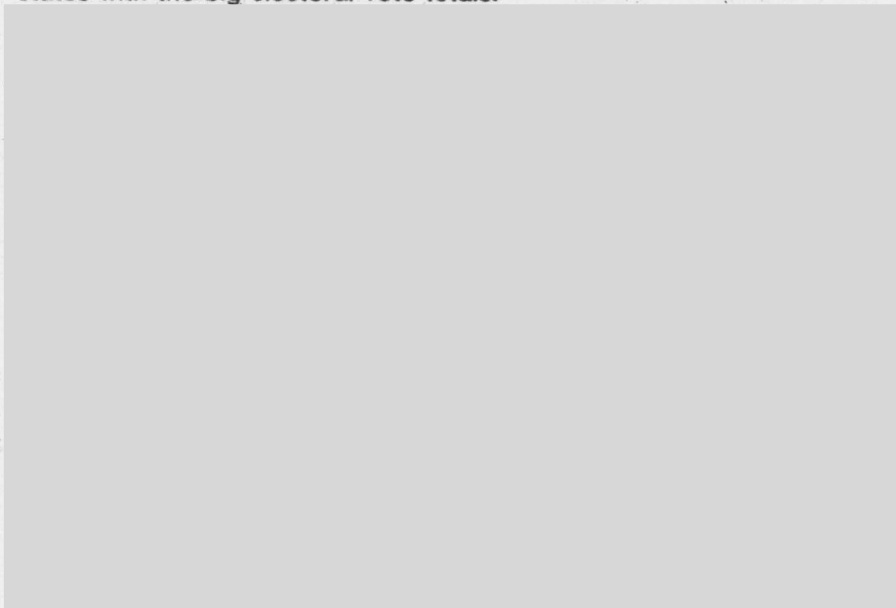
Jimmy Carter's been caught lying once again. In the second TV debate from San Francisco, President Ford accused Carter of advocating a \$15-billion defense cut. Carter snapped back in a self-righteous manner: "I've never advocated any cut of \$15 billion

Carter's recommended \$15-billion defense slash. Seiden, who now works for radio station WGUS in Augusta, Ga., says he clearly remembers broadcasting this information on the air.

On March 20, 1975, the *Los Angeles Times* also reported that Carter told a Beverly Hills news conference that "he thinks the Ford defense budget for this year could be cut by about \$15 billion without sacrificing national security." On October 12, we also talked to the *Times* reporter who covered Carter, Ken Reich, and Reich said "there's no question" that Car-

HELPING OUT NEW YORK

With less than a month remaining in the Presidential campaign, Jimmy Carter is stepping up efforts to woo the industrial Eastern states with the big electoral vote totals.



UNIONS GO ALL OUT FOR CARTER

Scenting victory for their candidate, labor organizations are stepping up an already feverish drive to put "a friend in the White House."

A new sense of urgency has entered the efforts of labor unions on behalf of Jimmy Carter.

Signs of stepped-up political activity are at every hand.

Unions are moving top staff people from day-to-day chores and throwing them into political duties. Little gets done at the AFL-CIO these days that isn't related to the campaign.

Tens of millions of political brochures are being mailed to union members. One big union is preparing to telephone 400,000 members in the last five days before the vote.

Behind this rush of activity is the growing realization among labor leaders that unions could hold the key to Carter's victory November 2—or be a reason for his defeat.

Two developments support this view. First of all, Republican Gerald Ford and Democrat Carter are running almost neck and neck in many highly unionized States. Second, widespread disinterest in the election promises to result in unusually low voter turnout.

In such circumstances, the union people reason, the margin of victory could rest with the side that overcomes apathy and gets the most people to the polls. A few votes more or less, multiplied by thousands of precincts, could spell the difference. With such unity not seen since 1968, trade unions are moving to insure that Carter gets the needed votes.

"Without excitement on either side, it becomes a test of who has the best organization to deliver the most people to the polls," says Mike Miller, political director of the Communications Workers of America.

"Marginal races." Emphasis isn't limited to the Carter-Ford struggle. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) has targeted 147 House and Senate contests as "marginal races" deserving special attention because the outcome could go either way. Through August 31, unions had contributed \$4,108,114 to congressional candidates, according to Common Cause.

In these races, though, there isn't al-

ways agreement among unions over whom to support. Some building-trades unions in Ohio, for example, are helping Republican Senator Robert Taft, Jr., while most of labor backs Democratic challenger Howard Metzenbaum.

The unions aren't divided in their choice for President. The closest Ford has come to receiving recognition from a major union was the decision of the Teamsters not to endorse anyone.

Carter, on the other hand, is getting firm backing even from unions that had once remained aloof from presidential politics. These include numerous building-trades unions.

The help that unions can provide political candidates goes far beyond mere endorsement. Though neither major nominee for President can accept outside cash donations, nothing prevents a special-interest group, such as labor, from spending its own money to register its members to vote, to build enthusiasm for its candidate and to shepherd voters to the polls on Election Day. This aid is

more helpful than ever this year because of new spending limitations imposed on the candidates by federal law.

The registration and get-out-the-vote efforts are the sum and substance of labor's political efforts in 1976. And as the presidential campaign goes into its final days, labor leaders are convinced this strategy is working.

"I'm getting the good feeling I last had in the Kennedy race 16 years ago," reports Milan Marsh, president of the Ohio State AFL-CIO. "I'm noticing now the kind of enthusiasm I had expected a month ago."

Ohio isn't the only crucial State in which the unions sense growing rank-and-file enthusiasm for the election. John Rogers of the Texas State AFL-CIO says 80 per cent of the union members in Texas are registered to vote.

"We registered 204,000 new voters from mid-August to late-September," he says, "on a budget of only \$57,000. Every place you go, volunteer interest develops spontaneously."

In addition to recruiting volunteers, most unions are putting aside other business in order to attend to politics. In the midst of its strike against Ford Motor Company, the United Auto Workers still kept the campaign in mind: members who wanted strike benefits in Illinois first had to attend political-education classes.

"We're scared to death of a light turnout," says William Winpisinger, vice president of the Machinists Union. "We will have every available staffer at work getting out the vote."

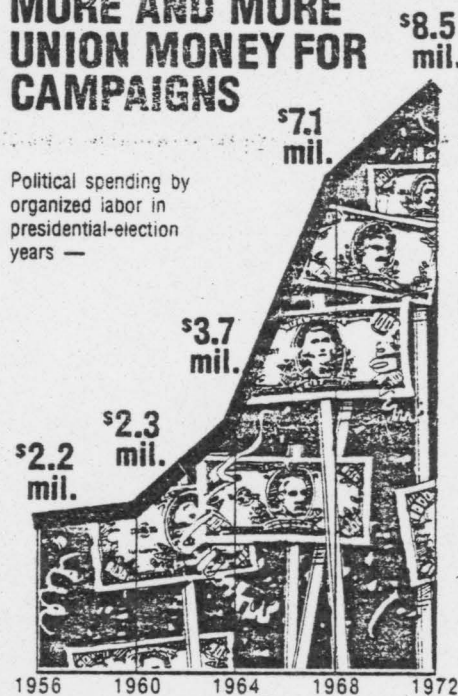
"Edgy about the law." Like the candidates, the unions face changed circumstances in this election. New campaign-finance laws mean that unions must keep their political workers away from Carter campaign offices around the country, lest their time and expenses be counted against Carter's 21.8 million dollars in allowed campaign costs.

For the same reason, bumper stickers extolling Carter aren't being bought by unions in large numbers. In California, the State AFL-CIO won't even let its staff people operate out of Democratic Party offices, as in the past.

"Everyone's so edgy about the law," says John Henning, the executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO. "This tends to hurt our side, because things like bumper stickers are symbols that are important for morale. I'm just writing a letter to our local

MORE AND MORE UNION MONEY FOR CAMPAIGNS

Political spending by organized labor in presidential-election years —



1976— Stage is set for possibly larger outlays. Unions' political committees had 6.6 million on hand at the start of the year with 1976 donations from members yet to roll in.

Source: Citizens Research Foundation, Common Cause

THE TRUE BELIEVER

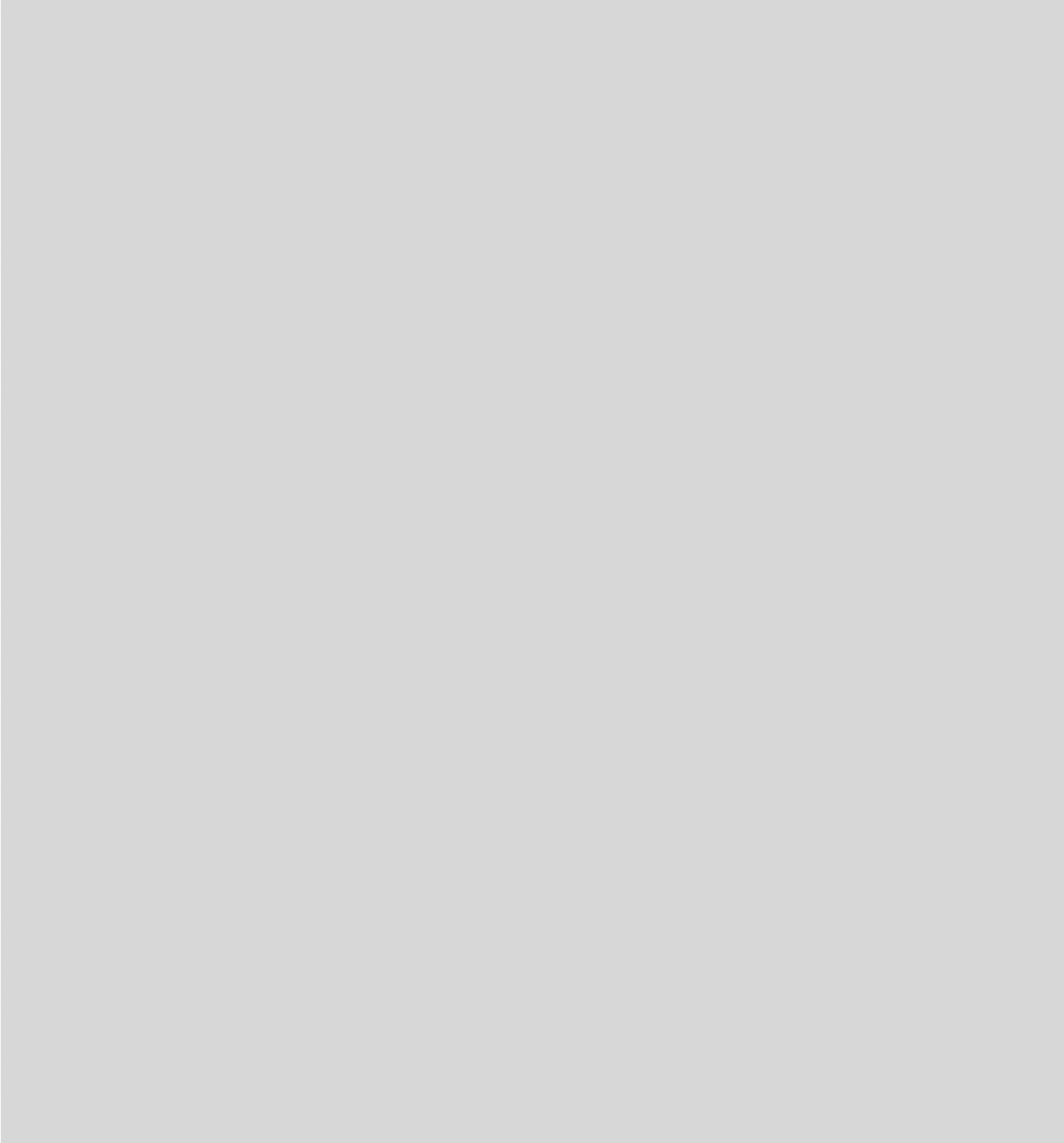
By Elaine Shannon

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGN

He bit gamely into a 6-foot-long, \$57.73 hero sandwich in an ethnic neighborhood in Manhattan and sipped turky coffee at a truck stop in Calumet, Ill. He tried "rolling his own" during a visit to a cigar factory in Tampa, Fla., and posed atop a tractor with local union

tiveness. He has put in the required eighteen-hour days. He has reassured liberal Democrats nervous about Carter's character and pragmatism. He will undoubtedly bring his native Minnesota—and perhaps a number of other Midwestern farm states—into the Democrat-

Vegas, for example, he talked about finding a Republican slot machine, one that "always came up lemons." He has been called "a cleaned-up version of Hubert Humphrey," and his son, Teddy, 19, who is working as a campaign "go-fer," admits: "I don't think he's the most flashy



hardly a riveting speaker. He can step on good lines in his prepared texts and his topical jokes run toward the banal; in Las

running against the Washington Establishment. They may be an odd couple, but they seem to be getting along well.

Will Gene Be the Spoiler?

If nothing else, Eugene McCarthy is having a bit of fun running for the Presidency as an independent. Earlier this month, for example, the former Democratic Senator from Minnesota did what no orthodox candidate ever does:

run for the Presidency, he has managed to raise some \$300,000—mostly from his own lecture fees (at \$1,000 a talk), private donations and several mail appeals. Most of the money, however, has been spent simply to get himself on various ballots.

He answers complicated questions with glib answers suitable for 30-sec. news spots.

McCarthy's biggest objection is to the Federal Election Campaign Act. The law, he claims, has crippled his ability to rent phone banks because they re-

and the Committee for a Constitution- discovered that he will not answer com-
Time, 10/25/76

PRESIDENTIAL FOCUS/DOM BONAFEDE

The Man Who Wasn't There

Hovering over the presidential debates like a ghostly apparition is former Minnesota Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, the antiwar crusader of the 1968 campaign who is now running as an Independent third-party candidate.

Barred by the courts, the television networks and the sponsoring League of Women Voters Education Fund from participating in the televised debates, McCarthy would have

equal access to television time unfairly discriminates against third-party challengers. Thus the debates were defined as a "news event" and hence not subject to equal time provisions.

Large field: While he is the most widely known of the third-party candidates, McCarthy is only one of more than 30 who are expected to be on state ballots Nov. 2. Federal Election

The Joker Is Wild

The McCarthy Factor

Until Jimmy Carter went into his slide, Eugene McCarthy was a frivolous candidate, not really a man to be taken very seriously. Now, however, with a tighter contest in prospect in several key states and McCarthy's standing in the polls holding relatively steady, he is being depicted in most Democratic circles as a menace to the Republic. Good citizens are being warned: a vote for Eugene McCarthy is a wasted vote. Governor Pat Lucey of Wisconsin said it was even worse than that. McCarthy brought 300 or so electors and a scattering of vice presidential candidates to Madison last weekend for a gathering of the hardcore faithful, and Lucey welcomed this event with a personal denunciation. Political purists who vote for McCarthy instead of supporting the Democratic nominee, he said, "are doing a great disservice. Every vote that is cast for McCarthy might just as well be cast for Ford."

For the past two years, the former Minnesota senator and anti-war hero has conducted his private crusade against the two-party system in America. McCarthy's main target is the armlock it holds on the presidential elections process—discriminatory ballot requirements in state after state, the Federal Communications Commission which controls access to television and thus the public's attention, the Federal Elections Commission which provides matching funds for the two parties' primary contenders and a free ride for their nominees in the general election, and, though he does not quite say it, the winner-take-all feature of the electoral college which makes it possible only for the candidates of the two parties to win.

With a total of only \$300,000—contributions are supplemented by McCarthy's own lecture fees—and the aid of a nationwide battery of volunteer attorneys, McCarthy has attempted to rechart the legal road map to the presidency. At the outset, for example, there were 16 states where it was impossible for an independent to run for President, where there were simply no provisions for independent access to the ballot. Those arrangements are now unconstitutional. What George Wallace's series of 1968 court tests did for minor parties, McCarthy has done for individual independent candidacies.

Whether this effort will have a lasting impact depends in part upon whether McCarthy achieves the necessary five percent vote nationwide to qualify for future federal funding (if, in fact, the law is interpreted so that individuals or committees as well as parties are eligible) and whether he has the capacity to follow up with further legal challenges after the election.

That is for the future. McCarthy's potential effect on this presidential election is the case in the dock.

McCarthy is now on the ballot in 30 states (including New York) representing 361 electoral votes, nearly a hundred more than the number needed for a majority. His lawyers are still fighting court battles for ballot access in another six states (including California) representing an additional 75 electoral votes. Because electoral votes are awarded en bloc in nearly every state, and because, unlike George Wallace, McCarthy's support does not reflect a strong regional base; he has no hope of winning enough electoral votes to deadlock the college or throw the election into the House.

Late September Gallup and Harris polls put McCarthy's strength at four and five percent respectively; because both polls are drawn from national samples, however, neither accurately represents his actual potential. Though McCarthy's support is not regional, it does, in fact, tend to be concentrated. In New York, he draws about nine percent in a recent *Times* poll; and in California, where he is presently not on the ballot, 10 percent of the voters recently surveyed by Mervin Field said they intended to write in McCarthy's name. Moreover, according to both Gallup and Harris, most of McCarthy's support comes from Democrats who might otherwise vote for Carter. In Gallup's surveys, with McCarthy in the race, Carter loses five points outside the South and Ford loses nothing.

In several swing states with large blocs of electoral votes—Illinois (26), Ohio (25), Michigan (21), Pennsylvania (27), New Jersey (17) and New York (41)—the contest is thought to be very close and McCarthy's presence on the ballot could draw off enough Carter support to swing the balance to Ford.

McCarthy often expresses the view that both major party candidates are sufficiently objectionable, that if his effort results in the election of Gerald Ford, he will bear no burden of conscience whatever—a statement that indicates that he understands precisely what he's doing. The national Carter campaign also understands the implications of McCarthy's efforts. Behind Pat Lucey's "a vote for McCarthy is a vote for Ford" greeting last week in Wisconsin was a Pat Caddell poll which showed Carter defeating President Ford in that state by a 47-to-42 percent margin without McCarthy in the race. With McCarthy included, the two are deadlocked (42-42). There are similar polls elsewhere. The anti-McCarthy effort, then, is not limited to Wisconsin. Sam Brown, Colorado state treasurer, is organizing a letter to be co-signed by some of the senator's former supporters carrying the message voiced by Lucey.

In New York, where 41 electoral votes are at stake the state Democratic party is acting as a proxy for the Carter campaign in forcing McCarthy to fight a rear guard action to stay on the ballot. To qualify as an independent candidate in that state one must file

Have They Learned?

Despite a strong resurgence following the second debate, the Carter bid for the presidency is encountering a persistent and troublesome obstruction that may well make this election closer than one would think. That is, of course, the McCarthy factor.

Carter, no matter what the reason, may give us at least four more years of a Ford administration—and may be based on an apprehension that is grossly misplaced. As one who was Carter's most persistent critic during the primaries, I was never reluctant to point out the differences between us. But Jimmy Carter won the nomination fair and square.

Let me now propose a test that might assist the doubter as to why a vote for Carter might profit the

Does It Make Any Difference to Business Whether Ford or Carter is Elected?

Top economists forecast: Business will grow in '77 no matter who wins White House. But next President's impact will be felt later on.

SAN FRANCISCO

Economists for major U.S. companies, weighing the impact of the election on business, are making these predictions:

- Good times seem assured right through 1977. Moderate, sustained economic growth can be expected next year regardless of who wins the Presidency.

- Sometime during 1978, however, another recession will put a brake on business expansion, according to many forecasters. And they foresee that prospect under either a Ford or a Carter Administration.

- A Ford victory, many suggest, would tend to keep recovery on its present course, with few dramatic changes in policy and only slow progress in reducing unemployment. A Carter election, it is felt, would bring stronger efforts to cut unemployment through Government programs—and thus a greater risk of pushing up consumer prices.

These and other views showed up in talks by a staff member of *U.S. News & World Report* with members of the National Association of Business Economists at their annual convention October 10-13.

Highlights from a poll of NABE members on key economic issues, taken a month ago, are shown in the charts on these pages.

Main worries. A majority of the business advisers at the San Francisco meeting agreed that the three top problems facing business over the next 12 months are inflation, unemployment and burdensome Government controls, in that order.

"Another round of inflation now could damage the economy beyond repair," one analyst declared.

Added Ezra Solomon, a professor of economics at Stanford University, "If inflation accelerates again as it did in 1973 and 1974, the United States will not be the same 25 years from now."

Many expressed the view that a Ford Administration would be more likely than a Carter Administration to hold down inflation.

Said Arthur J. Shaw, a consultant in New York City: "If your preference is for lower unemployment at the price of higher inflation, you vote for Carter. If the reverse is your preference, you vote for Ford."

Peter Max, senior vice president of National Economic Research Associates, Washington, D.C., summed up the views of many of his colleagues this way: "The probabilities are great that Carter would have an adverse effect on the economy rather than a positive effect. A continuation of the Republican Administration would improve the chances for a continuation of the recovery."

Mr. Max added, however, that he is concerned over the fact that unemployment remains stubbornly high and that the country has made so little progress in cutting the rate of inflation.

"I am led to the conclusion that these two things do not auger well for sustained growth after the end of 1977," he said.

President Ford's "go slow" approach to economic affairs brought praise from

some of the business analysts—and criticism from others.

David L. Littman, economist for Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit, commented that the President is correct in giving top priority to fighting inflation "because it is the inflation that eventually damages the economy and leads to more unemployment."

However, Gordon W. McKinley, senior vice president for economics and financial planning for McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York, contended that the Ford policies are leading the country into a fresh recession. Said Mr. McKinley: "Under either candidate, the economy will be fairly good in 1977. The big difference will come in 1978."

"If Ford is elected, things will get more and more shaky until we have a severe recession on our hands—one more serious than the 1975 recession. If Carter is elected, we will have a strong economy in 1978. I am counting more on Carter influencing the Federal Reserve Board toward an easy-money policy than I am counting on increased Government spending to turn the economy around."

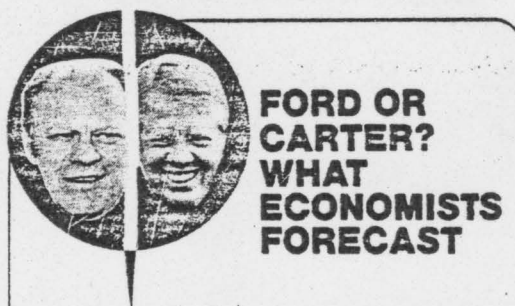
Recession anyway? No matter who takes office next January, a recession is in the cards by 1979, according to Joel Uptain, economist for Yellow Freight System of Shawnee Mission, Kans. "Carter, if elected, will stimulate the economy and we'll have a decent year in 1977 and a pretty good year in 1978," he declared. "Then I look for a significant slowing in 1979."

An earlier recession—in 1978—was predicted by Charles Savvie of Portland General Electric Company, Portland, Ore. The reason he cited: the impact of inflation on two key industries—autos and steel.

Said Mr. Savvie, "Those two industries, among the largest in the nation, are suffering right now. Their prices have been rising more rapidly than actual value. With all the linkages of those two industries with other industrial lines, the price increases will have a terrific impact."

Bill Nelson of Chase Econometrics, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., also worried about the long-run effects of inflation. His greatest concern is that consumer prices will rise faster than people's disposable incomes.

"We might expect higher inflation under Carter than under Ford," Mr.



Replies to a survey taken by the National Association of Business Economists among its members:

	Which candidate do you expect to be elected?
CARTER	66%
FORD	31%
OTHER, OR NO RESPONSE	3%

	Which of the major candidates would be more likely to pursue economic policies in accord with the national interest?
FORD	60%
CARTER	14%
EQUALLY LIKELY TO PURSUE SUCH POLICIES	15%
DON'T KNOW	11%



[continued from preceding page]

ANALYSTS' VIEWS ON FIVE KEY CONCERNS

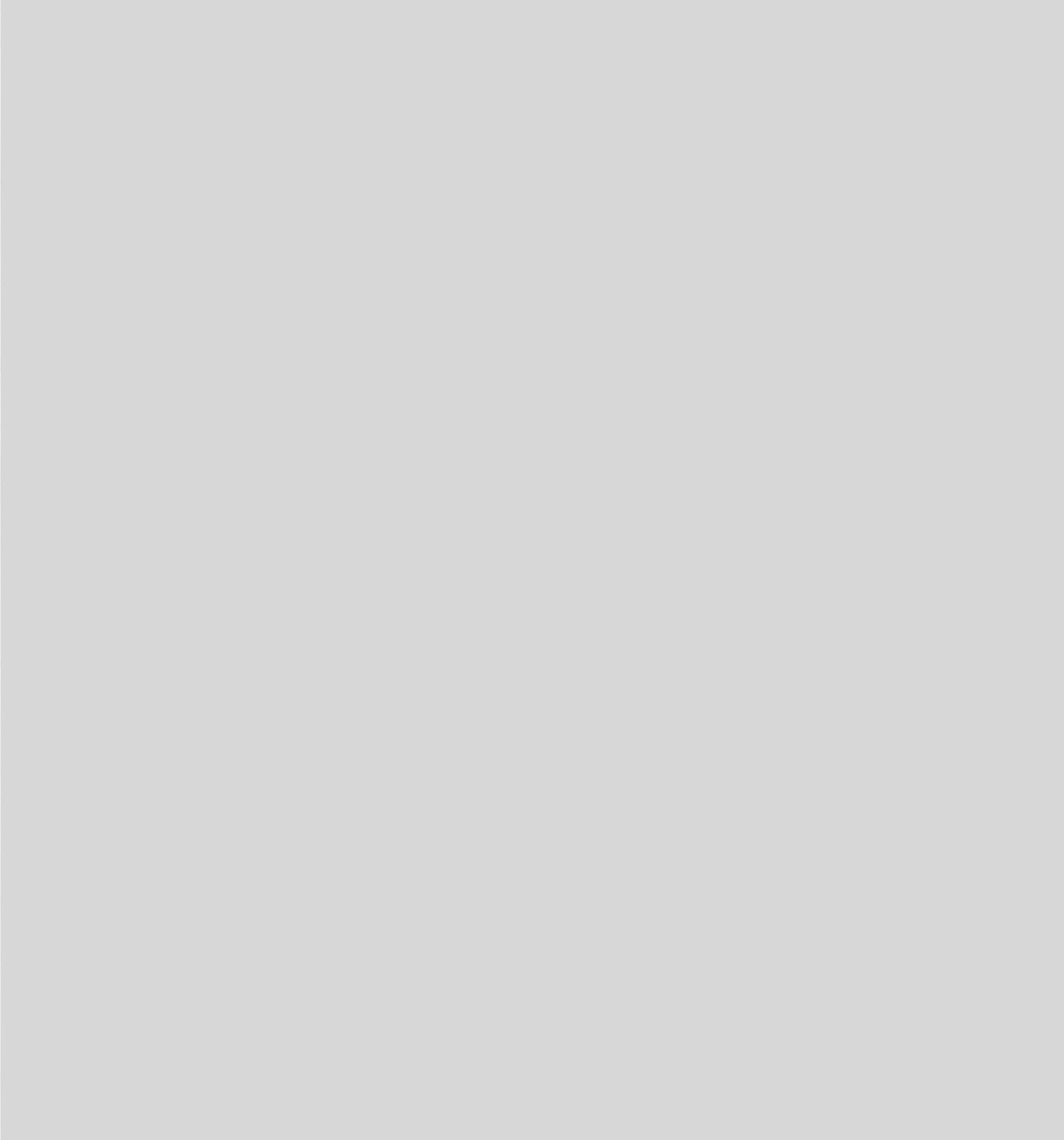
RECESSION

Nelson commented. "In the short run, we might see higher levels of economic activity under Carter. But the price would be higher inflation and less economic growth two or three years out."

From Arthur Okun, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington

disapproval of a Carter proposal that would alter the term of the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board so that it would coincide with the term of the U.S. President. In theory, this could provide closer co-ordination between federal monetary and fiscal policies.

Independence for "Fed." Replying to a survey question as to whether the



The economists generally expressed all of this year.

Casting a Vote of Less Confidence

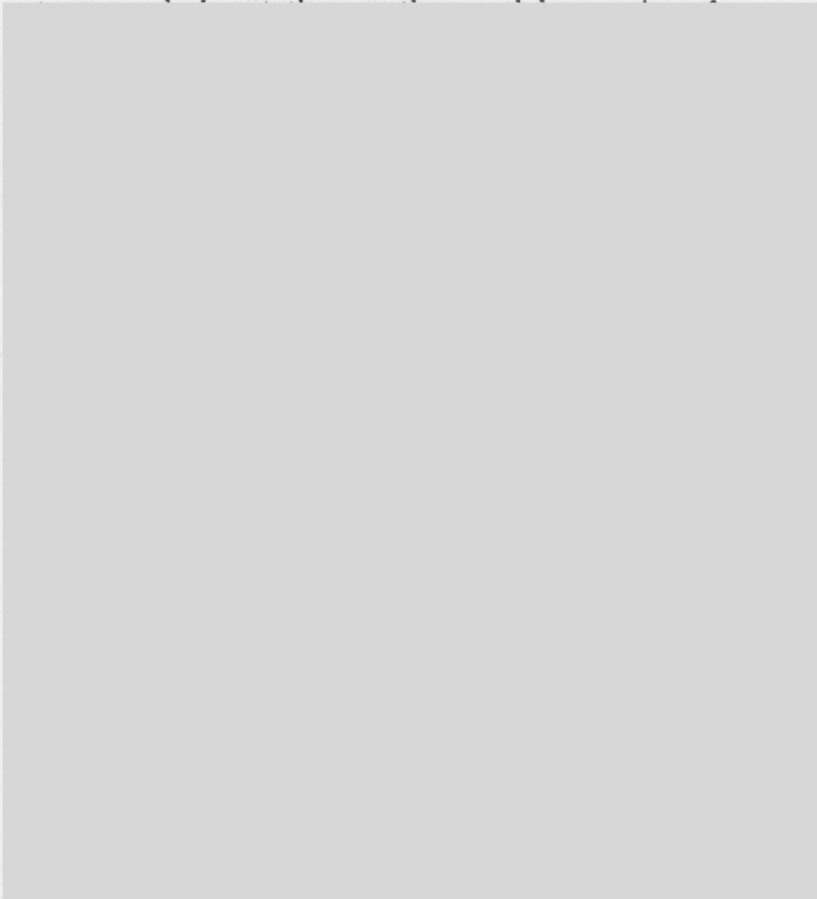
Suddenly, it seemed, the stock market had become a kind of political poll, one that pointed down, down, down—down on Ford's chances of staying in the White House, down on Carter's populist economics, and down, or at least doubtful, on the strength of the nation's economic recovery. As the election an-

He has a point. As recently as Sept. 21, when the Dow average nosed up to 1015—a three-year high—stocks did not seem overpriced, as measured by their price-earnings ratios. Then, too, interest rates have been behaving, though less as a result of Federal Reserve Board

done better under Democrats than Republicans because economic growth under Democrats is usually faster, which has generally meant a faster growth of corporate profits." For example, in the first year of every Democratic Administration since 1948, the stock market rose an average of 15.6%; in the first

Two puzzling signals

The sudden bounce in wholesale prices in September—up 0.9% in a month—is a warning that the U. S. has not yet taken the inflationary bias out of its economy. And the puzzling weakness of the recovery this fall, especially the holdback in capital spending, is a warning that both business and consumers are still doubtful about the future. Clearly, today's version of the busi-



WILL KISSINGER KEEP COMMITMENT TO RHODESIA?

By John Davenport

In the uncertainties now surrounding a Rhodesian settlement, I submit that the time has come for an agonizing reappraisal of our entire policy towards that besieged country as it has developed over the past year, and for a possible unilateral lifting of the sanctions which we have maintained against Rhodesia since it declared its independence from Great Britain in 1965.

This is not only because those sanctions never should have been imposed in the first place (see HUMAN EVENTS, July 17, 1976, page 8) but because diplomatic developments have now reached a pass where unless the U.S. takes a powerful initiative to fulfill solemn commitments made to the present government of Rhodesia in late September by Secretary of State Kissinger, we may justly be accused of double-dealing and being party to a sell-out unparalleled since Neville Chamberlain sold out Czechoslovakia in 1939 in a fruitless effort to buy "peace in our time."

The danger of such a sell-out has, of course, always been present since the Soviet-Cuban conquest of Angola in 1974-75 and the loss of Mozambique to Communist influence. In the wake of these events Secretary of State Kissinger concluded that Rhodesia was indefensible against terrorist attack across its borders, and that to stop further Communist aggression he must at all costs cultivate the friendship of Zambia, Zaire, and Tanzania who had long wanted to see the overthrow of Ian Smith's government in Rhodesia.

In pushing this strategy Kissinger was able to enlist the grudging support of South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster who, though no friend of "majority rule," felt that some kind of settlement must be achieved in the north in South Africa's interest.

Over the weekend of September 18-19 this improbable team put it to Ian Smith in no uncertain terms that he could expect no support from the U.S. or South Africa unless he agreed, against all of his instincts and better judgment, to initiate a plan for bringing "majority rule" to Rhodesia within the next two years.

The terms were harsh, but at least specifically call for:

1. The dissolution of the present government of Rhodesia which has guided the country for the past decade, in favor of a so-called "interim" regime.
2. This government to be composed of a council of state wherein blacks and whites would have equal representation under a white chairman, and a council of ministers in which blacks would have a clear majority with a black prime minister but with whites reserving the portfolios of defense and internal security.
3. The drawing up by the council of state of a new constitution which would bring majority rule within two years—such constitution to be framed "by Rhodesians and for Rhodesians."

Faced by overwhelming pressures, Smith accepted these terms in return for a commitment that with the formation of an interim government sanctions would be lifted, and that terrorism would cease. Implicit in these promises was that the "package" deal had been cleared with the British, who initiated sanctions in the first place.

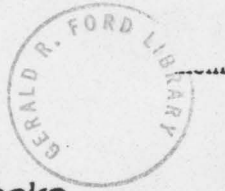
It also could be assumed that the package had the assent of those African nations such as Zambia which could exert a restraining influence on the terrorists, as well as with the Rhodesian African leaders who were expected to participate in the new interim government. Indeed, such clearance would seem to have been the whole purpose of Dr. Kissinger's famous shuttling between London, Pretoria, Lusaka, Dar-es-Salaam and other African capitals.

But it now appears that these assumptions were false. From London has come the announcement that it would convene a Geneva conference on the Rhodesian question but that all terms of the settlement would be subject to negotiation.

Even before, the so-called front-line presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana had let go a blast stating that the Kissinger package would be "tantamount to legalizing the colonist racist structures of power."

Finally, two of Rhodesia's nationalist leaders—Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe—have let it be known that in any forthcoming conference the legitimate government of Ian Smith, if represented at all, will be viewed as simply part of the British delegation, that a transfer of power from his government to a new government "must be immediate and total." And that "we reject the Kissinger proposals as the basis for any discussion."

It would thus appear that if and when the Geneva conference is held it will be on terms that are totally different from those agreed to by Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Vorster, and Mr. Smith at their Pretoria meeting. What the black leaders of Africa want, and what the nationalist leaders within Rhodesia are now demanding, is not an orderly transition to majority rule through the enlargement of the Rhodesian franchise but an immediate transfer of power to a relatively small black minority and thereafter a government founded on the one-man, one-vote principle which in other African countries has led to one-party rule or outright military dictatorship. This is surely not what Rho-



**WATERGATE:
St. Clair Speaks.**

After Richard Nixon's resignation more than two years ago, his defense lawyer James St. Clair had little to say about the cataclysmic events in which he had briefly been a central figure. Since then, the Boston attorney has given no interviews—preferring to con-

political process and not a criminal process, and you lose your political support, which he very obviously had lost, you then have to say to yourself: is it in the public interest to continue on with this proceeding in the context of no political support in a political proceeding?

Q. There has been criticism of your apparent refusal to listen to the tapes, even after the Supreme Court had ruled in July 1974 that the 64 tapes sought by the special prosecutor had to be turned over and after Judge Sirica directed you to listen to them. You told Sirica you were not "a very good listener."

A. It's true. I'm a very bad listener. Have you ever tried to listen to these things? Some of these tapes are very indistinct. Fundamentally, I felt my services were much more important in

would you have seen to it that the tape was disclosed in some way?

A. Yes, I would have taken the case. I would have dealt with the problem far differently. I would have dealt with it as intelligence that the House Judiciary Committee would have had to have.

Q. Given the contents of the tape, you still think you could have built a defense?

A. That's a hypothetical thing. But I think you can jump too quickly to the conclusion that the June 23 tapes are obvious evidence of guilt. Suppose for example that the substance of those tapes had been disclosed, let's say back in May of 1973 [the tape was not disclosed until Aug. 5, 1974], long before the impeachment proceedings were commenced [and before] the President made public statements that were contradict-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WIRE REPORT

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

PHILLIP BUCHEN 2
JAMES CAVANAUGH
JIM CANNON
FOSTER CHANOCK
JIM CONNOR
MIKE DUVAL ✓
MAX FRIEDERSDORF
ALAN GREENSPAN
ROBERT HARTMAN
JERRY JONES
JOHN O. MARSH
TERRY O'DONNELL
BOB ORBEN
BIRGE WATKINS
E.O.B. 128 - RESEARCH



slc
9/23/76
x2631

a091

u w c20077577
PM-Economic Rpt, Bjt, 1st Ld, a009, 100
URGENT

By J. DAVID WALLACE

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - The nation's rate of economic growth faltered from July through September, a slowdown reflected in the increasing number of persons on the jobless rolls during the summer, the government reported today.

The Commerce Department said the Gross National Product, the total output of goods and services in the economy, expanded at an annual rate of 4 per cent in the third quarter.

The gross national product grew at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent in the second quarter and 9.2 per cent in the first three months of the year.

MORE

1010aED 10-19

PM-GNP 1STLD-2TAKES-PICKUP5THGRAF A026 10-19

URGENT

BY ANDREW NIBLEY

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE NATION'S ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE SLOWED FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE QUARTER BETWEEN JULY AND SEPTEMBER AS THE "REAL" GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT EXPANDED BY 4 PER CENT, THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY.

IN ITS PRELIMINARY REPORT, THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SAID THE TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE OF THE NATION'S OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES GREW AT THE SLOWEST ANNUAL RATE SINCE THE FOURTH QUARTER OF LAST YEAR WHEN THE ECONOMY EXPANDED BY ONLY 3.3 PER CENT.

THE MODEST THIRD QUARTER FIGURE OF 4 PER CENT WAS SUBSTANTIALLY LESS THAN THE ADMINISTRATION HAD HOPED. THE GNP GREW AT RATES OF 4.5 PER CENT IN THE SECOND QUARTER AND 9.2 PER CENT RATE IN THE FIRST QUARTER.

MORE

UPI 10-19 10:00 AED

R W

PM-GNP 1STADD1STLD A080 10-19

X X X QUARTER.

DESPITE THE DISAPPOINTING GROWTH IN THE GNP, THE DEPARTMENT HAD SOME GOOD NEWS ON THE INFLATION FRONT. THE COST OF LIVING, AS MEASURED BY GNP INDICATORS, DECLINED FROM 5.2 PER CENT IN THE SECOND QUARTER TO 4.4 PER CENT IN THE THIRD.

ALTHOUGH THE 4 PER CENT GROWTH RATE WAS FAR LESS THAN THE 5 PER CENT ADMINISTRATION ECONOMISTS HAD PREDICTED EARLIER THIS YEAR, IT NEVERTHELESS REPRESENTED THE SIXTH CONSECUTIVE QUARTER THE GNP HAS EXPANDED.

THE LAST TIME THE "REAL" GNP -- TOTAL OUTPUT STRIPPED OF INFLATION -- DECLINED WAS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1975 WHEN THE NATION WAS IN THE MIDST OF RECESSION.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT THE REAL GNP WAS \$1.272 TRILLION FOR THE THIRD QUARTER. ALL MAJOR COMPONENTS INCREASED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EXPORT SALES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT.

COMMERCE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY'S REPORT IS BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA, PARTICULARLY FOR EXPORTS AND INVENTORIES, AND THAT THE GNP WILL ULTIMATELY BE REVISED. THEY DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER IT WOULD BE REVISED UP OR DOWN.

PICKUP 5THGRAF: ALTHOUGH

UP-031

ADD 1 GNP, WASHINGTON (UP-025)
DESPITE THE DISAPPOINTING GROWTH IN THE GNP, THE DEPARTMENT HAD SOME GOOD NEWS ON THE INFLATION FRONT. THE COST OF LIVING, AS MEASURED BY GNP INDICATORS, DECLINED FROM 5.2 PER CENT IN THE SECOND QUARTER TO 4.4 PER CENT IN THE THIRD.

ALTHOUGH THE 4 PER CENT GROWTH RATE WAS FAR LESS THAN THE 5 PER CENT ADMINISTRATION ECONOMISTS HAD PREDICTED EARLIER THIS YEAR, IT NEVERTHELESS REPRESENTED THE SIXTH CONSECUTIVE QUARTER THE GNP HAS EXPANDED.

THE LAST TIME THE "REAL" GNP -- TOTAL OUTPUT STRIPPED OF INFLATION -- DECLINED WAS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1975 WHEN THE NATION WAS IN THE MIDST OF RECESSION.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT THE REAL GNP WAS \$1.272 TRILLION FOR THE THIRD QUARTER. ALL MAJOR COMPONENTS INCREASED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EXPORT SALES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT.

COMMERCE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY'S REPORT IS BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA, PARTICULARLY FOR EXPORTS AND INVENTORIES, AND THAT THE GNP ULTIMATELY WILL BE REVISED. THEY DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER IT WOULD BE REVISED UP OR DOWN.

UPI 10-19 10:31 AED

096

u w czcqvwyf

PM-Economic Rpt, 1st Ld, 1st add, 091, 310

URGENT

WASHINGTON: the year.

Most economists consider the growth rate during the second and third quarters adequate only to provide jobs for the expansion of the nation's labor force due to population growth. They believe it is inadequate to provide employment for persons thrown out of work because of the recession.

The Commerce report also showed that inflation, as measured in the Gross National Product, was less severe in the third quarter. Prices rose at an annual rate of 4.4 per cent, compared to 5.2 per cent from May through June.

The dollar value of the GNP in the third quarter was placed at \$1,709.7 billion.

The percentage increase was the smallest since the 3.3 per cent growth rate recorded in the fourth quarter of 1975.

The growth rate was held down in part due to the slow build-up of business inventories and a slower pace of new investment in businesses and homes.

Inventories grew during the third quarter at an annual rate of \$14.4 billion, compared to an annual rate of \$16 billion in the previous three-month period.

Total investment expanded at an annual rate of 5 per cent during the summer months, compared to 11.5 per cent in the spring quarter, the department said.

The GNP figures represent the broadest measure of the nation's economic performance. Today's report is the last one due before the November election.

The 4 per cent growth rate was in line with economists' predictions during the past several weeks, although it was well below administration forecasts as recently as July.

In midsummer, the administration forecast the GNP growth rate would be about 7 per cent for the last six months of the year when computed on an annual basis, dropping unemployment below 7 per cent by December.

The unemployment: 5th graf
1037aED 10-19

A089

R W

PM-WATERGATE 1STLD-PICKUP2NDGRAF A035 10-19

BY WESLEY G. PIPPERT

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN TOLD ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD LEVI TODAY THAT WHETHER PRESIDENT FORD TESTIFIED TRUTHFULLY ABOUT WATERGATE IN 1973 OUGHT TO BE SETTLED BEFORE THE ELECTION.

"IF MR. FORD IS INNOCENT, HE IS ENTITLED TO HAVE HIS NAME CLEARED BY A CREDIBLE AGENCY," SAID THE NEW YORK DEMOCRAT IN A LETTER TO LEVI.

"IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, CRIMINAL CHARGES ARE JUSTIFIED, THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW THAT SUCH CHARGES ARE NOT THE RESULT OF PARTISANSHIP."

MISS HOLTZMAN, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WHICH PASSED ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON, URGED THAT WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR CHARLES F.C. RUFF INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS THAT FORD TRIED TO HALT THE WATERGATE INVESTIGATION AT THE BEHEST OF THE NIXON WHITE HOUSE.

ACCORDING TO THE WHITE HOUSE TAPES, NIXON AND WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL JOHN W. DEAN III TALKED ON SEPT. 15, 1972, ABOUT HAVING THEN-HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER FORD INTERVENE TO THE PATMAN INVESTIGATION. DEAN SAID RECENTLY THAT WHITE HOUSE AIDE DICK COOK WAS WORKING WITH FORD ON THE MATTER AT THE TIME.

FORD TESTIFIED AT HIS VICE PRESIDENTIAL HEARINGS NOV. 5, 1973, THAT HE HAD TRIED TO PREVENT THE INVESTIGATION. BUT HE SAID HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF CONVERSATIONS WITH THE WHITE HOUSE ABOUT IT.

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST WEEK, FORD MERELY CITED HIS 1973 TESTIMONY.

RUFF HAS SAID "THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT LIKELIHOOD" THAT FORD'S EFFORTS COULD BE ESTABLISHED AS OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. BUT HE SAID THE TRUTHFULNESS OF FORD'S TESTIMONY ON WHETHER HE WORKED WITH THE WHITE HOUSE WAS A MATTER FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

"IF GERALD FORD LIED UNDER OATH IN ORDER TO CONCEAL RICHARD NIXON'S DIRECT ORDERS THAT HE BLOCK THE PATMAN INVESTIGATION, HIS ACTION SERVED TO HIDE MR. NIXON'S COMMANDING ROLE IN THE COVER-UP CONSPIRACY," MISS HOLTZMAN SAID.

"THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S JURISDICTION OVER ANY OFFENSE COMMITTED BY MR. FORD IN THIS REGARD IS MANDATORY," SHE SAID.

MISS HOLTZMAN SAID RUFF NEED ONLY INTERVIEW DEAN, COOK, FORMER WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF H.R. "BOB" HALDEMAN AND FORMER WHITE HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON WILLIAM TIMMONS AND REVIEW TAPES, NOTES AND OTHER EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE PERIOD BETWEEN SEPT. 15, 1972, AND THE ELECTION.

"THESE STEPS CAN BE TAKEN WELL BEFORE NOV. 2," SHE SAID. "FAILURE TO INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER WOULD LEAVE A CLOUD HANGING OVER THE ELECTION."

TWO REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE WATERGATE COMMITTEE DEFENDED FORD MONDAY.

PICKUP 2NDGRAF: SENS. HOWARD, AND DELETE LAST FOUR GRAFS BGNG: ACCORDING TO

UPI 10-19 10:35 AED

A035

R A

PM-WATERGATE 10-19

BY WESLEY G. PIPPERT

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- TWO REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE WATERGATE COMMITTEE SUPPORT PRESIDENT FORD AGAINST CHARGES HE ACTED AT THE NIXON WHITE HOUSE'S BEHEST IN TRYING TO PREVENT A WATERGATE INVESTIGATION DURING THE 1972 CAMPAIGN.

SENS. HOWARD H. BAKER JR., THE VICE CHAIRMAN, AND LOWELL P. WEICKER JR., REACTED SHARPLY TO WATERGATE QUESTIONS MONDAY AT A WHITE HOUSE NEWS BRIEFING CALLED TO DISCUSS THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN.

BAKER CITED FORD'S OWN STATEMENTS ABOUT EFFORTS TO BLOCK AN INVESTIGATION BY THEN REP. WRIGHT PATMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE.

"I KNOW I HAVE NO EVIDENCE THAT HE (FORD) DID," BAKER ADDED.

BAKER SAID THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE WATERGATE AFFAIR -- WHICH PUT FORD INTO THE WHITE HOUSE -- WAS THE MOST THOROUGH IN HISTORY. THE TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN PRESUMABLY WAS REFERRING TO THE 1973-74 SENATE INVESTIGATION SINCE THE PATMAN INQUIRY NEVER GOT OFF THE GROUND.

"I'M SAYING JERRY FORD HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH BLOCKING THAT INVESTIGATION," BAKER SAID.

FORMER SEN. SAM ERVIN, WATERGATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, SAID TWO DAYS AGO THERE WAS "NO QUESTION" THAT FORD BLOCKED THE HOUSE PROBE. "HE DID IT ON A PARTISAN BASIS," ERVIN TOLD STATION WSOC OF CHARLOTTE, N.C.

"I VERY MUCH RESENT IMPLICATIONS," WEICKER SAID, "THAT THERE IS SOME STORY (ABOUT WATERGATE) THAT HASN'T BEEN TOLD. I KNOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE THE TRUTH."

ACCORDING TO THE WHITE HOUSE TAPES, RICHARD M. NIXON AND WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL JOHN W. DEAN III TALKED ON SEPT. 15, 1972, ABOUT HAVING FORD INTERVENE TO STOP THE PATMAN INVESTIGATION. DEAN SAID WHITE HOUSE AIDE DICK COOK WAS WORKING ON IT.

FORD TESTIFIED AT HIS VICE PRESIDENTIAL HEARINGS NOV. 5, 1973, THAT HE HAD WORKED TO PREVENT THE INVESTIGATION. BUT HE SAID HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF CONVERSATIONS WITH THE WHITE HOUSE ABOUT IT.

DEAN SAID SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT FORD HAD SIX CONVERSATIONS WITH COOK ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION. AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE LAST WEEK, FORD MERELY CITED HIS 1973 TESTIMONY.

SPECIAL WATERGATE PROSECUTOR CHARLES F.C. RUFF SAID "THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT LIKELIHOOD" THAT FORD'S EFFORTS COULD BE ESTABLISHED AS OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. BUT HE SAID THE TRUTHFULNESS OF FORD'S TESTIMONY WAS A MATTER FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

UPI 10-19 03:45 AED

D W

PM-PLUM SKED 10-19

BY CRAIG A. PALMER

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- TO THE PRESIDENTIAL VICTOR GOES 2,200 "PLUMS" THAT INCLUDE JOBS FROM CHAUFFEUR TO CABINET MEMBER, WITH A GOODLY NUMBER OF CONFIDENTIAL ASSISTANTS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IS COMPILING ITS QUADRENNIAL "PLUM BOOK" FOR CONGRESS, REPORTING JOBS SUBJECT TO CHANGE ON POLITICAL GROUNDS. A SPOKESMAN ESTIMATES THERE WILL BE 2,200 OF THEM.

THIS ESTIMATE IS ONLY A GUIDE, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS SENTIMENT AND POWER.

A CHAUFFEUR EARNING \$12,000 OR \$13,000, FOR EXAMPLE, MAY OR MAY NOT BE REPLACED FOR POLITICAL REASONS, DEPENDING ON THE WHIMS OF THE ELECTED POWERS. ON THE OTHER HAND, J. EDGAR HOOVER'S FBI JOB WAS LISTED FOR YEARS AS AVAILABLE FOR THE ASKING, BUT HE WASN'T EXACTLY SUBJECT TO POLITICAL UPHEAVAL.

THE "PLUM BOOK" FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, WHICH HAS GOVERNMENT'S LARGEST BUDGET AT \$140 BILLION THIS YEAR, LISTS 142 POSITIONS AS BEING AVAILABLE TO THE PARTY IN POWER. ALL BUT 13 ARE IN WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT FORD HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION HE WOULD MAKE SWEEPING CHANGES IN HEW, BUT IF ELECTED ON HIS OWN FORD PROBABLY WOULD WANT TO REPLACE MANY OF THE REMAINING DOMESTIC PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS HE INHERITED FROM RICHARD NIXON.

JIMMY CARTER, ON THE OTHER HAND, WOULD BE EXPECTED TO FILL MANY OF THE POLITICAL POSTS WITH HIS OWN APPOINTEES, MUCH AS NIXON DID AFTER TAKING OFFICE IN 1969.

JOBS LISTED IN HEW'S "PLUM BOOK" GENERALLY START AT \$14,000- OR \$15,000-A-YEAR, ALTHOUGH A FEW WITH SMALLER SALARIES ARE LISTED, AND RANGE UP TO THE \$63,000 PAID TO SECRETARY DAVID MATHEWS.

MOST HEW POLITICAL JOBS, HOWEVER, ARE IN THE \$30,000-AND-UP CATEGORY, AND FEW ARE HELD BY WOMEN. A CLUSTER OF WOMEN'S NAMES IS SHOWN UNDER JOB TITLES LIKE "CONFIDENTIAL ASSISTANT" OR "CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY."

UPI 10-19 04:53 AED

GREENVILLE, S.C. (UPI) -- ELIZABETH DOLE, WIFE OF THE GOP VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, SAID TODAY THE GOP NATIONAL TICKET IS MORE IN TUNE WITH THE POLITICAL BELIEFS OF THE SOUTH THAN THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

"HAS JIMMY CARTER LOCKED UP THE SOUTH?" MRS. DOLE ASKED ABOUT 200 REPUBLICAN WOMEN AT A BREAKFAST MEETING. "HE CLEARLY HAS NOT.

"HE MAY BE YOUR GEOGRAPHICAL NEIGHBOR BUT PRESIDENT FORD AND BOB DOLE ARE YOUR PHILOSOPHICAL NEIGHBORS," SHE SAID.

MRS. DOLE, WHO SPENT SUNDAY NIGHT IN GREENVILLE, WILL GO TO ALABAMA AND LOUISIANA THIS EVENING.

UPI 10-18 01:10 PED

(CARTER)
BY MIKE FEINSILBER
MIAMI BEACH, FLA. (UPI) -- JIMMY CARTER, WHO TENDS TO USE STRONG
WORDS LIKE "LOVE" AND "DISGRACE" TO EXPRESS HIMSELF, IS USING STRONG
LANGUAGE NOW TO DESCRIBE AMERICANS WHO DON'T INTEND TO VOTE. HE CALLS
THEM COWARDS.

CARTER'S NEW THREAT - AN ALL-OUT ASSAULT ON UNWARM SUPPORTERS -
MAY REFLECT FEAR THAT A LOW TURNOUT NOV. 2 COULD COST HIM VICTORY.
ALL LONG POLLS HAVE SHOWN THAT CARTER'S SUPPORT IS "SOFT".

RECENT NATION'S SECOND LARGEST JEWISH COMMUNITY CARTER
GRABBED OLD FASHIONS TO ROUSE VOTERS - THE SUGGESTION BY
ARMY GEN. GEORGE BROWN THAT U.S. SUPPORT OF ISRAEL HAS BECOME
BURDENSOME. CARTER SAID BROWN SHOULD BE REPRIMANDED.

"I THINK PRESIDENT FORD SHOULD SHOW SOME LEADERSHIP OR CHANGE."

CARTER IS CONCENTRATING TODAY ON VOTERS WHO TEND TO BE FAR FROM
APATHETIC -- THE ELDERLY, LARGELY JEWISH POPULATION OF PENSIONERS WHO
INHABIT TINY APARTMENTS IN THE RUNDOWN NEIGHBORHOODS OF DOWNTOWN
MIAMI BEACH. HE PLANS TO MAKE A WALKING TOUR OF THOSE NEIGHBORHOODS
AFTER A SPEECH TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

HE THEN FLIES TO WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., IN AN ATTEMPT TO NAIL DOWN
SUPPORT IN A SOUTHERN STATE THAT HAS BEEN VOTING REPUBLICAN OFTEN
LATELY, AND WILL WIND UP IN NEW YORK CITY AT A RALLY IN HARLEM AND A
BIG DEMOCRATIC FUND-RAISER TONIGHT.

CARTER OPENED UP ON APATHETIC VOTERS AT A SUNSET RALLY IN TAMPA,
FLA. PARK YESTERDAY.

"LOTS OF POLLS SHOW HALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT GOING TO
VOTE," HE SAID.

"IN OTHER WORDS, THEY SAY 'I'M A COWARD. I'M AFRAID OF THE FUTURE.
I GIVE UP ON MY NATION. I'M NOT GOING TO CONTROL MY OWN DESTINY AND
SHAPE A BETTER LIFE FOR MY OWN CHILDREN.'"

UPI 10-19 08:35 AED

UP-008

(FORD)

(BY HELEN THOMAS)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- GEARING UP FOR A WHIRLWIND FINISH IN THE LAST
10 DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN, PRESIDENT FORD HAS BEEN CHEERED TO HEAR HIS
CHIEF ADVOCATES SAY HE IS NOW IN A "DEAD HEAT" WITH JIMMY CARTER.

FORD THREW DARTS AT CARTER FROM HIS WHITE HOUSE PODIUM AND HELD
POLITICAL STRATEGY SESSIONS IN THE CABINET ROOM BETWEEN PREPARATIONS
FOR THE THIRD AND FINAL DEBATE WITH THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE IN
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, VA., FRIDAY. HE PLANNED ONLY ONE OUT-OF-TOWN
APPEARANCE BEFORE THE DEBATE -- A QUICK UP AND BACK TRIP TO NEW YORK
THURSDAY EVENING TO woo Catholic votes at a dinner honoring Al Smith,
THE 1928 DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

FORD MONDAY SUMMONED SOME 19 GOP LEADERS, INCLUDING SIX GOVERNORS
AND SEVERAL SENATORS REPRESENTING BOTH LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE WINGS
OF THE PARTY, TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF HIS CAMPAIGN AND HIS
FORTHCOMING TRAVELS. AS SOON AS THE DEBATE ENDS, FORD WILL HIT THE
ROAD FOR SOME 20 OR MORE STOPS IN 10 BATTLEGROUND STATES, NOT
RETURNING TO THE WHITE HOUSE UNTIL ELECTION DAY NOV. 2, AFTER VOTING
IN HIS HOMETOWN OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SEN. HOWARD BAKER, R-TENN., TOLD REPORTERS AFTER MONDAY'S STRATEGY
SESSION THE PRESIDENT WAS "GENERALLY OPTIMISTIC" ABOUT HIS CHANCES
AND "THE RACE IS VIRTUALLY IN A DEAD HEAT."

GOVS. JAMES HOLHOUSER OF NORTH CAROLINA AND JAMES EDWARDS OF SOUTH
CAROLINA SAID THE POLLS SHOWED FORD "NECK AND NECK" WITH CARTER. BOTH
SAID THERE HAS BEEN A "TURN AROUND" IN THEIR STATES WHICH ONCE LEANED
TO THE GEORGIAN.

SEN. LOWELL WEICKER, R-CONN., SAID FORD SHOWS "SURPRISING
STRENGTH" AGAINST CARTER IN CONNECTICUT, WHERE HE CALLED IT A "NECK
AND NECK" RACE WITH FORD POSSIBLY "SLIGHTLY AHEAD".

UPI 10-19 08:41 AED

Ø19

R A

PM-FLORIDA SKED 2TAKES 10-19
CAMPAIGN '76:

FOUR CORNERS OF AMERICA -- FLORIDA

BY STANLEY M. BROWN

MIAMI (UPI) -- THE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES INSPIRED LITTLE MORE THAN A YAWN FROM FLORIDA'S VOTERS, BUT THE IMPACT OF JIMMY CARTER'S PLAYBOY INTERVIEW AND THE STATE'S IMPROVING ECONOMY WILL BE FELT AT THE POLLS HERE NOV. 2.

THREE OF THE 13 FLORIDA VOTERS UPI HAS QUESTIONED PERIODICALLY THIS YEAR HAVE BACKED AWAY FROM CARTER IN THE LAST MONTH AND SAY THEY'LL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT FORD.

THE PLAYBOY INTERVIEW TURNED MARY MCMATH OF MIAMI AND GRACE DENHAM OF ST. PETERSBURG TO FORD.

"AT FIRST, I THOUGHT CARTER WAS WHAT WE NEEDED," MRS. MCMATH SAID. "BUT THE MORE I READ, THE MORE I SAW HIM TALKING OUT OF BOTH SIDES OF HIS MOUTH. HE STOOPED TO HIS LOWEST WITH THAT PLAYBOY INTERVIEW. I'M VOTING FOR FORD."

MRS. DENHAM, 82, A WIDOW, WAS IMPRESSED WITH CARTER'S MORAL TONE UNTIL HE REVEALED THAT IN HIS HEART, HE HAD LUSTED AFTER WOMEN.

"CARTER HAS FALLEN FROM MY PEDESTAL," SHE SAID.

ALEX COTTMAN, A BLACK LONGSHOREMAN FROM TAMPA, SAID CARTER "JUST TOLD THE TRUTH" TO PLAYBOY INTERVIEWERS. "ALL MEN HAVE LUST IN THEIR HEARTS, ONLY IT'S SECRET," HE SAID.

ANOTHER MAGAZINE INTERVIEW COST CARTER THE VOTE OF RICK STILL, A JACKSONVILLE INSURANCE EXECUTIVE.

STILL SAID NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER REG MURPHY, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH TIME MAGAZINE, USED THE WORD "RUTHLESS" TO DESCRIBE CARTER AS GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA AND "THAT ONE WORD KEEPS STICKING IN MY MIND."

"ALL OF A SUDDEN I DON'T SEE CARTER AS THAT MUCH OF A CHANGE," STILL SAID. "IF I WERE VOTING TOMORROW, I'D VOTE FOR FORD."

CARTER'S STRATEGISTS CALL FLORIDA A MICROCOSM OF AMERICA, BUT FLORIDA IS A DEMOCRATIC STATE THAT LIKES REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS.

KISSIMEE CATTLEMAN GIL TUCKER INITIALLY WAS IMPRESSED WITH CARTER'S RURAL BACKGROUND, BUT THINKS NOW HE'LL VOTE FOR FORD.

"I HAD HOPED WITH CARTER'S BACKGROUND, HE'D BE THE PRESIDENT WE'D NEED," TUCKER SAID. "BUT I THINK HE'S TOO LIBERAL."

COTTMAN AND JOHN LEVERSON, A 24-YEAR-OLD BLACK CONSTRUCTION WORKER FROM QUINCY, ARE CARTER BACKERS AND WHO DIDN'T LIKE EARL BUTZ' RACIAL SLUR.

"CARTER WILL TREAT BLACK PEOPLE BETTER," LEVERSON SAID, "AND WILL HELP FIND MORE JOBS FOR BLACKS."

COTTMAN SAID BUTZ "DID RIGHT IN RESIGNING TO KEEP ANY MORE SCANDAL OFF THE REPUBLICANS."

PHIL WOODS, A TAMPA BOAT DEALER WHO DECIDED EARLY TO VOTE FOR FORD, BELIEVES BUTZ "HARMED THE PRESIDENT WITH BLACKS AND OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS. BUT I CAN ALSO SEE WHY THE PLAYBOY INTERVIEW WILL HURT CARTER."

MORE

UPI 10-19 01:41 AED

R A

PM-FLORIDA 1STADD A019 10-19

X X X CARTER."

FORD'S REMARK IN THE SECOND DEBATE ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION NOT DOMINATING EASTERN EUROPE ALMOST LOST HIM THE VOTE OF ORLANDO REALTOR JACK GROSS.

"I'M STILL SUPPORTING FORD," GROSS SAID, "BUT I WAS A LITTLE MIFFED AT HIS EXPLANATION OF EASTERN EUROPE NOT BEING DOMINATED BY RUSSIA. AFTER HE SAID IT, I THINK HE TRIED TO GIVE SOME SORT OF EXPLANATION. BUT I DON'T BELIEVE HE SATISFIED THE PEOPLE. HE DIDN'T SATISFY ME."

CRESTON NELSON, 22, A SENIOR AT FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, SAYS SHE'LL VOTE FOR CARTER AND BELIEVES HE WILL CARRY THE STUDENT VOTE IN FLORIDA.

"IDEOLOGICALLY, IT SOUNDS GOOD TO VOTE FOR MCCARTHY, BUT IT DOESN'T ACCOMPLISH ANYTHING," SHE SAID.

"TEN YEARS AGO, MCCARTHY WOULD HAVE CARRIED UNIVERSITIES IN THE SOUTH. BUT THERE'S A NEW CROWD HERE NOW, KIND OF APATHETIC, AND MORE CONSERVATIVE THAN THEY USED TO BE. THERE ARE FEWER LIBERALS, SO THE CHOICE FOR THEM IS BETWEEN CARTER AND FORD."

CATTLEMAN TUCKER SAYS NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INFLATION ARE THE MAJOR ISSUES. HE BELIEVES CARTER'S PROGRAMS ARE INFLATIONARY. MRS. MCMATH AND GROSS AGREE.

"LOOK," MRS. MCMATH SAID, "INFLATION WAS SKY-HIGH WHEN FORD TOOK OVER AND NOW IT'S COME WAY DOWN. I GIVE HIM A LOT OF CREDIT FOR THAT."

GROSS WAS TURNED OFF BY CARTER'S PROPOSAL TO REDUCE THE MILITARY BUDGET AND SAID: "YOU CAN'T HAVE A STRONG DEFENSE IF YOU CUT MILITARY SPENDING."

TO HERMAN LUCERNE, A FORD BACKER AND WEALTHY HOMESTEAD AGRICULTURIST, "IT'S A MATTER OF ECONOMICS. I LIKE FORD'S HARD LINE AGAINST THESE GIVE-AWAYS."

TO SOME, THE OVERRIDING FACTOR IS A NEED FOR A CHANGE IN WASHINGTON.

"I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE DEMOCRATS IN FOR A CHANGE," SAID LEGAL SECRETARY ANN REWIS OF ORLANDO. "THE REPUBLICANS HAVE BEEN IN FOR A WHILE."

LT. WILLIAM DUHON, A 31-YEAR VETERAN ST. AUGUSTINE POLICEMAN, SAID HE'S GOING TO VOTE FOR CARTER "BECAUSE I THINK WE NEED A CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT. THEY STILL NEED TO DO SOME CLEANING OUT FROM THE WATERGATE DAYS."

HOW DID FLORIDIANS REACT TO THE DEBATES?

HERMAN LUCERNE: "I DON'T LIKE THE FORMAT. THEY'RE NOT REALLY DEBATES, BUT THEY DID LET THE PEOPLE SEE THE TWO CANDIDATES."

MARY MCMATH: "THEY WERE SO DRY I TURNED IT OFF AFTER HALF AN HOUR."

PHIL WOODS: "BOTH DEBATES PUT ME TO SLEEP."

JACK GROSS: "CARTER KEPT GOING OFF ON A TANGENT AND I FOUND THAT IRRITATING."

LT. WILLIAM DUHON: "THE DEBATES ARE NOT ON THE LEVEL. THE PRESIDENT HAD ACCESS TO ALL THE FACTS WHILE CARTER HAD ONLY JAMES SCHLESINGER TO HELP HIM."

ANN REWIS: "THE DEBATES WERE VERY INTERESTING AND THEY HELPED ME MAKE MY DECISION."

UPI 10-19 01:50 AED

UP-209

(MONDALE)

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- SITTING FACE-TO-FACE WITH A SMALL, SERIOUS GROUP OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN LEADERS, WALTER MONDALE MADE THEM MANY PROMISES -- INCLUDING AMNESTY FOR ILLEGAL ALIENS AND SOME TOP GOVERNMENT JOBS

THE MEETING TOOK PLACE IN A BACK ROOM OF THE EL ADOBE, A MODEST MEXICAN RESTAURANT POPULAR WITH MANY PROMINENT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS. THE GROUP WAS NOT ENTIRELY ENTHUSIASTIC.

THERE WERE FROWNS ON MANY OF THE FACES OF THESE WELL-DRESSED MEN AND WOMEN. THEY WERE NOT PARTICULARLY AMUSED BY MONDALE'S JOKES AND THEY ASKED TOUGH, POINTED QUESTIONS.

ALEX JACINTO QUESTIONED THE "CREDIBILITY" OF MONDALE'S CLAIM THAT JIMMY CARTER IS THE ONLY CANDIDATE WHO HAS FACED UP TO MEXICAN-AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

"YOU KNOW MY POSITION," MONDALE REPLIED EMPHATICALLY. "YOU KNOW MY RECORD IN THE SENATE, YOU KNOW WHAT I'VE DONE ON THIS ISSUE. I THINK YOU KNOW I'VE BEEN WITH YOU ALL THE WAY."

JACINTO NODDED. "BUT I DON'T KNOW YOUR ROOMMATE," HE DECLARED, REFERRING TO CARTER.

MONDALE TOLD HIS AUDIENCE THAT NEITHER OF TWO BILLS REGULATING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS SHOULD BE ENACTED, AND SAID HE WOULD PURSUE THE "GENERAL THEORY" OF AMNESTY FOR ILLEGAL ALIENS.

MONDALE ACKNOWLEDGED CHICANOS MAY BECOME THE NATION'S LARGEST ETHNIC MINORITY BY 1980, AND WAS SURPRISED TO LEARN NO HISPANIC-AMERICAN HAS EVER SERVED IN THE CABINET. HE PROMISED TO PUT CHICANOS INTO TOP JOBS, BUT MADE NO SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS.

UPI 10-19 08:45 AED

UP-210

(DOLE)

SPRINGFIELD, MO. (UPI) -- ROBERT DOLE SCHEDULED A VISIT TO THE "NIXON FARM" TODAY. GEORGE NIXON, THAT IS, OF RURAL SPRINGFIELD AND NO RELATION TO THE FORMER PRESIDENT.

DOLE MOVED HIS CAMPAIGN OUT OF THE MIDWEST INTO THE SOUTHWEST, PLANNING STOPS IN OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS BEFORE HEADING INTO THE DEEP SOUTH LATER IN THE WEEK.

HIS CAMPAIGN SCHEDULERS CONFIDED THAT THE NIXON FARM WAS SELECTED BY LOCAL REPUBLICANS FOR A CANDIDATE'S VISIT AND SPEECH TO LOCAL FARMERS WITHOUT CONSULTING THEM ON THE POSSIBLE CONNOTATION OF THE NAME. GEORGE NIXON IS PROMINENT IN MISSOURI FARM CIRCLES FOR HIS PROSPEROUS DAIRY OPERATION AS WELL AS HIS SIDELINE OF RAISING A PUREBRED STRING OF BEAGLES.

DOLE CONTINUED TO HAMMER AT JIMMY CARTER AND WALTER MONDALE DURING A SWING THROUGH IOWA AND MISSOURI YESTERDAY.

"GOV. CARTER HAS SAID HE DOES NOT WANT ANY MORE MUDSLINGING," DOLE TOLD A GOP RALLY IN A SPRINGFIELD MOTEL. "I GUESS HE HAS SLUNG AS MUCH MUD AS HE CAN"

AT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY IN CAPE GIRARDEAU, A CROWD OF ABOUT 2,000 STUDENTS, MOST OF THEM WAVING FORD-DOLE SIGNS, GREETED THE KANSAS SENATOR. BUT A SMALL GROUP OF CARTER BACKERS HECKLED DOLE.

HE TOLD THEM THAT CARTER, UNLIKE EARLIER DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, WAS NOT WINNING THE SUPPORT OF YOUNG AMERICANS.

"YOUNG PEOPLE RALLIED AROUND GENE MCCARTHY AND GEORGE MCGOVERN BECAUSE THEY TOLD THE TRUTH," DOLE SAID. "BUT WE DON'T SEE THEM RALLYING AROUND CARTER BECAUSE THEY DON'T KNOW WHERE HE STANDS ON THE ISSUES."

UPI 10-19 08:50 AED

A W

PM-WEST ADV20 10-19

ADV FOR PMS WED OCT 20

THE LIGHTER SIDE

BOB AND JIMMY AND JERRY AND FRITZ

BY DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- YOU'RE A VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. YOU HAVE JUST HAD A NATIONALLY TELEVISED DEBATE WITH YOUR OPPOSITE NUMBER AND THE POLLS INDICATE YOU WON.

CAN YOU THINK OF ANY CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THIS WOULD NOT BE A CAUSE FOR REJOICING?

IT DOES SEEM UNLIKELY YOUR JOY WOULD BE ALLOYED. BUT SUPPOSE IN CREAMING YOUR OPPONENT, YOU ALSO SHOWED UP BETTER THAN YOUR OWN PRESIDENTIAL RUNNING MATE DID IN HIS DEBATES WITH HIS OPPONENT.

A NAGGING SUSPICION COULD FORM IN THE BACK OF THE ELECTORATE'S MIND THAT THE NO. 2 CANDIDATE WOULD MAKE A BETTER PRESIDENT THAN NO. 1. WHICH COULD BE A NASTY SITUATION ALL AROUND.

PROTOCOL REQUIRES THAT A VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE MAINTAIN A LOWER PROFILE THAN HIS PARTY LEADER.

IN MOST CASES, A VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OWES HIS PLACE ON THE TICKET TO THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE. FOR HIM TO DO ANYTHING DURING THE CAMPAIGN THAT WOULD UPSTAGE HIS BENEFACTOR WOULD BE A SHOCKING BREACH OF POLITICAL DECORUM.

UNDER OUR POLITICAL TRADITIONS, THE TWO CANDIDATES WAIT UNTIL THEY HAVE BEEN ELECTED BEFORE THEY START UNDERMINING EACH OTHER.

I'M NOT SUGGESTING SUCH A THING IS APT TO HAPPEN. AFTER ALL, AMERICA HAS A FAIL SAFE POLITICAL SYSTEM DESIGNED TO MAKE SURE THE BEST MAN IN EACH PARTY GETS THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

THEORETICALLY, IT COULD HAPPEN, HOWEVER. AND THAT REMOTE POSSIBILITY POINTS UP THE DANGER OF HAVING THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES PARTICIPATE IN THEIR OWN DEBATES.

APART FROM BEING BAD FORM, THE SPECTACLE OF A VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE GETTING MORE BROWNIE POINTS THAN THE HEAD OF THE TICKET ALSO COULD HAVE A DISTURBING EFFECT ON THE VOTERS.

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES, LET'S SAY THAT SEN. WALTER MONDALE MADE A BIGGER HIT IN HIS DEBATE WITH SEN. ROBERT DOLE THAN JIMMY CARTER DID IN HIS DEBATES WITH PRESIDENTIAL FORD.

AND LET US FURTHER ASSUME THAT DOLE IMPRESSED THE VIEWERS AS BEING BETTER QUALIFIED THAN FORD.

MANY VOTERS OBVIOUSLY WOULD FEEL DISORIENTED AND WOULD CALL FOR ADDITIONAL DEBATES TO HELP CLARIFY THEIR THINKING.

THIS THIRD SERIES OF DEBATES WOULD PIT FORD AGAINST MONDALE AND CARTER AGAINST DOLE.

IF THE THIRD SERIES FAILED TO PRODUCE A DEFINITIVE PICTURE OF THEIR RELATIVE MERITS, A FOURTH ROUND WOULD BE IN ORDER.

IN THE FOURTH ROUND, CARTER WOULD DEBATE MONDALE AND FORD WOULD MATCH FORENSIC SKILLS WITH DOLE.

NOW THE VOTERS WOULD REALLY HAVE SOMETHING SOLID UPON WHICH TO BASE COMPARISONS, NOT ONLY BETWEEN JERRY AND JIMMY AND FRITZ AND BOB BUT ALSO BETWEEN JERRY AND BOB AND JIMMY AND FRITZ.

ADMITTEDLY, THESE EXTRA DEBATES WOULD BE A BURDEN ON THE NETWORKS. BUT IF THAT'S WHAT IT TAKES TO CAST AN INTELLIGENT VOTE IN THIS COUNTRY, HANG THE EXPENSE.

UPI 10-19 08:20 AED

A055 HFR 10-21

A A

PM-TEXAS ADV21 10-19

ADV FOR PMS THURS OCT 21

CAMPAIGN '76:

TEXAS -- CARTER CLINGS TO A LEAD

BY ROLAND LINDSEY

AUSTIN, TEX. (UPI) -- JIMMY CARTER SUPPORTERS POINT WITH PRIDE TO A BRIGHT RED RAILROAD CABOOSE THAT SERVES AS DEMOCRATIC PARTY HEADQUARTERS ON THE MAIN STREET IN THE EAST TEXAS TOWN OF CARTHAGE.

TO THEM, THE CAR FESTOONED WITH FLAGS AND CARTER POSTERS IS A SYMBOL THAT HIS CAMPAIGN HAS REACHED RURAL RESIDENTS -- AN INGREDIENT ESSENTIAL TO VICTORY FOR POLITICAL CANDIDATES IN THE LONE STAR STATE.

"WE'VE GOT IT TOGETHER," A CARTER CAMPAIGN COORDINATOR SAID. "IT'S SOLID, AND IT'S WIDESPREAD. IN SOME COUNTIES WE HAVE COCHAIRMAN WHO DON'T EVEN SPEAK TO EACH OTHER BECAUSE ONE IS A CONSERVATIVE AND ONE IS A LIBERAL -- BUT THEY'RE ALL OUT WORKING FOR CARTER AMONG THEIR OWN CONSTITUENCIES AND IT'S LOOKING GOOD."

LEADERS OF PRESIDENT FORD'S CAMPAIGN, MEANTIME, CONCEDE THEY STARTED FAR BEHIND, BUT NOW CLAIM STEADY GAINS.

PETER O'DONNELL, DEPUTY STATE CHAIRMAN, SAID LAST WEEK FORD WAS WITHIN 1 OR 2 PERCENTAGE POINTS OF CARTER AMONG THE STATE'S 6 MILLION VOTERS -- AND MIGHT EVEN BE AHEAD.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME A GOP LEADER CONTENDED FORD WAS AHEAD IN TEXAS -- BUT O'DONNELL DID NOT EMPHASIZE THE STATEMENT. FORD BACKERS MADE SIMILAR CLAIMS BEFORE THE STATE'S MAY 1 PRIMARY, AND THE PRESIDENT LOST TO RONALD REAGANTWO-TO-ONE.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS AGREE ON ONE THING, HOWEVER: PROBABLY FIVE POINTS OR LESS SEPARATE THE TWO CANDIDATES AND THE NUMBER OF UNDECIDED VOTERS IS RAPIDLY DECREASING.

FORD GENERALLY IS FAVORED IN TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE DALLAS WHERE HE WAS PUBLICLY ENDORSED BY DR. W.A. CRISWELL, PASTOR OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH. O'DONNELL SAY FORD ALSO WILL RUN STRONG IN HOUSTON AND FORT WORTH.

BUT DEMOCRATS SAY FORD IS IN TROUBLE IN THE FARMLANDS AND SMALLER CITIES AND TOWNS WHERE VOTERS NEVER HAVE ELECTED A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND ONLY ONE REPUBLICAN STATEWIDE OFFICEHOLDER SINCE RECONSTRUCTION.

EVEN IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE, WHICH HISTORICALLY IS CONSERVATIVE AND FREQUENTLY REPUBLICAN, CARTER'S BACKERS ARE CLAIMING STRENGTH.

"THE DEMOCRATS ARE GOING TO MAKE SOME MARKS IN THE PANHANDLE BECAUSE THE FARMERS ARE STARVING TO DEATH UP THERE," A CARTER CAMPAIGN COORDINATOR SAID. "THE BIG FARMERS AND BIG BANKERS ARE GOING TO VOTE REPUBLICAN -- BUT THE LITTLE FARMERS ARE GOING FOR CARTER."

THE CARTER ORGANIZATION IS CHEERED BY STRONG CAMPAIGN HELP FROM SEN. LLOYD M. BENTSEN JR., D-TEX., AND GOV. DOLPH BRISCOE.

BENTSEN'S DREAMS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION ENDED EARLY IN THE SPRING. ALTHOUGH HE WAS CRUSHED BY CARTER IN THE TEXAS PRIMARY, BENTSEN HAS MADE SPEECHES IN THE LAST WEEK CRITICIZING FORD AND URGING CARTER'S ELECTION.

"DEMOCRATS LOSE IN THIS STATE ONLY WHEN THE LIBERAL OR CONSERVATIVE WING IS NOT ON BOARD," SAID CHUCK PARRISH, CARTER'S CAMPAIGN COORDINATOR FOR TEXAS. "THIS TIME THEY'RE BOTH ON BOARD, AND I THINK WE'RE GOING TO DO IT."

ADV FOR PMS THURS OCT 21

UPI 10-19 06:27 AED

PM-POLITICS SKED 10-19

STURE

BY DEAN REYNOLDS

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

TWO WEEKS FROM TODAY IT WILL ALL BE OVER. THE HEADLONG DASH FOR THE WHITE HOUSE, THE DEBATES, POLLS, APOLOGIES, AND CLARIFICATIONS WILL ALL BE LEFT BEHIND AS VOTERS CLAIM THE SPOTLIGHT FROM THE SPEECHMAKERS.

BUT FOR NOW, THE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES UNABATED.

PRESIDENT FORD, TOLD BY ALLIES THE RACE WITH JIMMY CARTER LOOKS LIKE A PHOTO FINISH, IS READING HIMSELF FOR A 10-DAY STRETCH DRIVE, WHILE THE FORMER GEORGIA GOVERNOR FOUGHT MONDAY TO FIRM UP ALLEGEDLY "SOFT" SUPPORTERS.

AND WITH ALL THAT, THE FINAL DEBATE FRIDAY IN COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, VA., LOOMED AS A LARGE AND POSSIBLY DECIDING FACTOR IN A RACE FEATURING CONSIDERABLE BLOCS OF "UNDECIDEDS" IN NATIONWIDE POLLS.

FORD CONTINUED THE "ROSE GARDEN" PHASE OF HIS CAMPAIGN MONDAY, SIGNING BILLS AND PREPARING FOR THE FINAL DEBATE AND THE SUBSEQUENT CAMPAIGN SWING. ONLY ONE OUT OF TOWN APPEARANCE WAS SCHEDULED FOR FORD BEFORE THE DEBATE -- A DINNER IN NEW YORK THURSDAY NIGHT HONORING AL SMITH, THE 1928 DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

CARTER, IN FLORIDA MONDAY, ALMOST DARED VOTERS TO GO TO THE POLLS, SAYING:

"LOTS OF POLLS SHOW HALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT GOING TO VOTE. IN OTHER WORDS, THEY SAY 'I'M A COWARD. I'M AFRAID OF THE FUTURE. I GIVE UP ON MY NATION.'"

CARTER STAYED IN FLORIDA FOR MORE STUMPING TODAY, THEN HEADED LATER FOR NORTH CAROLINA WITH HIS ULTIMATE STOP AT NEW YORK FOR A MAJOR FUNDRAISER TONIGHT.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE MONDAY WAS QUICK TO SEIZE UPON THE STATEMENTS OF GEN. GEORGE BROWN WHO SUGGESTED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT ISRAEL HAS BECOME BURDENSOME FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BROWN, CARTER SAID, SHOULD BE REPRIMANDED, AND FORD SHOULD "SHOW SOME LEADERSHIP" IN THIS MATTER "FOR A CHANGE."

NO REPRIMAND WAS FORTHCOMING, BUT THE PRESIDENT'S SPOKESMEN SAID HE DISAGREED WITH BROWN'S REPORTED COMMENTS.

FORD MET WITH 19 GOP LEADERS MONDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CAMPAIGN. SEVERAL OF THE OFFICIALS, INCLUDING GOVERNORS AND SENATORS, SAID THE RACE WAS "NECK AND NECK."

AFTER FRIDAY'S DEBATE, FORD HITS THE ROAD FOR ABOUT 40 STOPS IN AS MANY AS 10 STATES: CALIFORNIA, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, TEXAS, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, FLORIDA, INDIANA, WISCONSIN AND POSSIBLY SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE RUNNING MATES CONTINUED THEIR SUPPORTIVE EFFORTS.

REPUBLICAN BOB DOLE HIT THE FARM BELT AGAIN MONDAY TO CRITICIZE CARTER'S AGRICULTURE POLICIES AND SUGGEST THAT YOUNG VOTERS ARE TURNED OFF BY THE GEORGIAN BECAUSE THEY "DON'T KNOW WHERE HE STANDS ON THE ISSUES."

THE DOLE CAMPAIGN WAS MOVING INTO THE SOUTHWEST THIS WEEK AND INTO THE DEEP SOUTH LATER ON.

CAMPAIGNING IN THE WEST MONDAY, DEMOCRAT WALTER MONDALE TOOK ISSUE WITH THE ADMINISTRATION'S ENERGY POLICY, CLAIMING TO A DENVER AUDIENCE THE PROGRAM IS "WITHOUT VISION, WITHOUT LEADERSHIP, WITHOUT SENSE OF PURPOSE."

UP-032

R B

CORRESPONDENTS:

JOSEPH DUFFY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF ISSUES IN THE JIMMY CARTER ORGANIZATION, WILL BE INTERVIEWED FOR CBS' "CAPITOL CLOAKROOM" BROADCAST AT 4 P.M. TODAY AT CBS STUDIOS, 2020 M ST., NW. MEDIA WISHING TO ATTEND THE TAPING MAY CALL FRANCES FOLEY, 457-4484. THE BROADCAST WILL BE AIRED ON THE NETWORK AT 1:30 P.M. TOMORROW.

UPI 10-19 1:32 AED

-3-

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A PROMINENT FUNDAMENTALIST PREACHER TODAY ACCUSED JIMMY CARTER OF TRYING TO "MUZZLE" A FOUR MINUTE SEGMENT TV SEGMENT CRITICAL OF CARTER'S PLAYBOY INTERVIEW.

DR. JERRY FALWELL, PASTOR OF THOMAS ROADS BAPTIST CHURCH, LYNCHBURG, VA., PREACHER FOR THE SYNDICATED "OLD-TIME GOSPEL HOUR," SAID THAT CARTER'S CAMPAIGN STAFF HAS "MADE A CONCERTED EFFORT TO INTIMIDATE AND THREATEN THE 260 TV STATIONS WHICH ARE SCHEDULED TO CARRY THE OLD-TIME GOSPEL HOUR PROGRAM ON SUNDAY, OCT. 24."

IN THE TELEVISION PROGRAM, WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN VIDEOTAPED AND DUPLICATED FOR DISTRIBUTION, FALWELL SAID THAT "A MAN WHO ASPIRES TO THE PRESIDENCY SHOULD NOT GRANT AN INTERVIEW WITH A VULGAR TABLOID LIKE PLAYBOY."

-0-

UP-094

(MCCARTHY)

ST. LOUIS (UPI) -- INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE EUGENE MCCARTHY SAID TODAY HE WOULD HAVE A GOOD CHANCE TO WIN THE PRESIDENCY IF HE WERE ALLOWED TO TAKE PART IN THE FINAL DEBATE FRIDAY NIGHT.

MCCARTHY CHARGED THERE IS AN ORGANIZED EFFORT TO KEEP HIS CAMPAIGN FROM RECEIVING THE MEDIA EXPOSURE IT DESERVES. HE SAID HIS CANDIDACY SHOULD BE ABLE TO GATHER 20 PER CENT OF THE VOTE IN EIGHT OR 10 OF THE STATES WHERE HE IS ON THE BALLOT.

AFTER BEING GREETED BY A SMATTERING OF FOLLOWERS AT LAMBERT FIELD, WHERE HE ARRIVED TO BEGIN A CAMPAIGN TRIP THROUGH THE ST. LOUIS AREA AND ILLINOIS, MCCARTHY SAID HE HAD LITTLE HOPE OF COURT VICTORY IN HIS FIGHT TO ENTER THE DEBATE.

THE ONE-TIME DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA CALLED THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS IN WASHINGTON "PROBABLY MOST PARTISAN COURT IN THE COUNTRY". HE SAID HE HOPED THE SUPREME COURT WOULD RULE IN HIS FAVOR, NOTING THAT "THERE'S ALWAYS TIME IF THE SUPREME COURT WANTS TO DO IT."

"IF WE GET INTO THE LAST DEBATE WE THINK WE COULD WIN," HE SAID.

MCCARTHY, WHO SAID HE IS ON THE BALLOT IN 30 STATES, SAID THE NETWORKS REFUSE TO GRANT HIM TIME TO COUNTER THE "CAPTIVE AUDIENCE" OF THE DEBATES BETWEEN PRESIDENT FORD AND JIMMY CARTER BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID THEY WILL LOSE MONEY.

HE SAID, "THE NETWORKS GENERALLY OPERATE BETWEEN TWO POLES: ONE FEAR AND THE OTHER GREED."

MCCARTHY CRITICIZED BOTH MAJOR CANDIDATES ON THE SUBJECT OF DEFENSE, SAYING THEY ONLY DIFFERED ON THE SUBJECT OF "WHICH WOULD BE MORE BELLIGERENT," AND SAID ANYONE OVER THE AGE OF 35 WOULD BE ELIGIBLE TO SERVE AS HIS VICE PRESIDENT IF HE WINS THE ELECTION, ADDING THAT CARTER "IS NOT AT THE TOP OF THE LIST."

MCCARTHY SAID HE IS NOT AFRAID OF HURTING CARTER'S CHANCES AND THROWING THE ELECTION TO PRESIDENT FORD BECAUSE THERE IS NOT ENOUGH DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO MEN TO MATTER.

"THE REPUBLICANS ARE OPEN AND ARE RUNNING PRETTY TRUE TO FORM," HE SAID. "YOU DON'T HAVE TO TELL PEOPLE ABOUT JERRY FORD. HE'S PRETTY OBVIOUS. YOU HAVE TO BE MORE CAREFUL WITH JIMMY CARTER BECAUSE HE CHANGES FROM DAY TO DAY."

UPI 10-18 01:19 PED

D A

PM-KLEPPE 10-19

-BY RICK VAN SANT

CINCINNATI (UPI) -- COMPLAINING THAT AMERICA IS IN "ECONOMIC BONDAGE" TO FOREIGN OIL-PRODUCING NATIONS, U.S. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SECRETARY THOMAS S. KLEPPE WARNS THAT ANOTHER OIL EMBARGO WOULD CAUSE "CHAOS" IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY.

"AN OIL EMBARGO NOW WOULD MAKE THE 1973 EMBARGO SEEM MINOR," SAYS KLEPPE. "THAT'S BECAUSE WE'RE IMPORTING MUCH MORE OIL NOW THAN IN 1973. WE'RE IN ECONOMIC BONDAGE TO FOREIGN NATIONS.

"IF WE GET SHUT OFF TODAY PEOPLE WILL BE LAID OFF (FROM THEIR JOBS) LIKE CRAZY. PEOPLE WILL GO COLD. IT'S JUST THAT SERIOUS."

KLEPPE USED A NEWS CONFERENCE AND A SPEECH TO THE KIWANIS CLUB OF CINCINNATI MONDAY TO COMPLAIN ABOUT AMERICA'S GROWING DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN OIL.

"ALTHOUGH MOST AMERICANS SEEM UNAWARE OR UNWILLING TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE FACT, OUR COUNTRY HAS BECOME DANGEROUSLY DEPENDENT UPON FOREIGN PRODUCERS FOR ESSENTIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES," HE SAID.

"THESE FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR CARTEL CAN THROW CHAOS INTO OUR ECONOMY AND CRIPPLE OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AT ANY TIME THEY CHOOSE."

"FOR OUR IMPORTS WE ARE STEADILY BECOMING MORE RELIANT UPON THOSE VERY NATIONS WHICH INSTITUTED THE 1973 EMBARGO. NOW THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT A 10 PER CENT OR MORE INCREASE IN THEIR PRICES."

"IN 1950, AMERICA WAS VIRTUALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT IN OIL. A DECADE LATER WE IMPORTED 19 PER CENT OF OUR NEEDS. BY 1970 WE WERE IMPORTING 23 PER CENT. TODAY WE IMPORT 44 PER CENT.

KLEPPE SAID THAT PERCENTAGE MUST BE CUT WAY BACK.

"I WOULD LIKE TO SEE IT AT BETWEEN 12 AND 15 PER CENT," HE SAID.

"THEN IF WE GET SHUT OFF WE WOULDN'T GET HURT.

"THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO THINK IT'S CHEAPER FOR AMERICA TO BUY OIL FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES NOW RATHER THAN DEVELOP OUR OWN ENERGY RESOURCES AND I WON'T DENY THIS. BUT, I DON'T THINK WE CAN AFFORD THAT IN THE LONG RUN.

"I BELIEVE," DECLARED KLEPPE, "THAT THE MOST POWERFUL SINGLE FORCE SHAPING THE THIRD CENTURY FOR THE UNITED STATES WILL BE HOW WE USE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES OVER THE COMING QUARTER-CENTURY.

UPI 10-19 08:52 AED

(ARAB BOYCOTT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A LIST OF 8 CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE COMPLIED 5 TIMES WITH THE ARAB BOYCOTT SINCE PRESIDENT FORD ORDERED DISCLOSURE OF SUCH ACTIVITIES IS NOW PUBLIC.

TWO OF THE NATION'S LARGEST BANKING COMPANIES -- BANK OF AMERICA AND CITICORP'S LOS ANGELES EXPORT SUBSIDIARY CITIBANK -- WERE AMONG THE 8. THEY INFORM D ARAB NATIONS THEY WERE LENDING MONEY TO CORPORATIONS DECLINING TO DO BUSINESS WITH ISRAEL.

THE NAMES WERE RELEASED BY THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY. DURING THE SECOND PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE, FORD PROMISED TO DISCLOSE THE NAMES OF ALL COMPANIES THAT HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE BOYCOTT. THE DEPARTMENT LATER AMENDED THAT PLEDGE, SAYING UNDER PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS IT WOULD BE ABLE TO RELEASE ONLY THE NAMES OF CORPORATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE BOYCOTT AFTER OCT. 7.

SEVERAL CORPORATIONS HAVE VIOLATED THE ANTI-BOYCOTT REQUIREMENTS MORE THAN ONCE DURING THE 11 DAYS SINCE THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT, THE DEPARTMENT SAID. THEY INCLUDED COMMON MARKET FORWARDERS INC. OF HOUSTON; TRANS INTERNATIONAL FORWARDERS OF NEW YORK, AND FIRST WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE.

IN MOLIN, ILL., A SPOKESMAN FOR DEER AND CO., ONE OF THE COMPANIES NAMED SAID, "WE HAVEN'T READ THE TEXT OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT. HOWEVER, WE CAN SAY WE SELL TO BOTH ISRAEL AND ARAB COUNTRIES AND HAVE FOR MANY YEARS AND INTEND TO CONTINUE DOING SO TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, WE ARE NOT BOYCOTTING ANY ORGANIZATION OR ANY NATION."

UP-012

(BOYCOTT LIST)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- HERE'S THE LIST OF 38 CORPORATIONS THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SAYS HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE ARAB BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL SINCE OCT. 7, AND THE COUNTRY MAKING THE REQUEST:

TAUB, HUMMEL & SCHNALL, INC., NEW YORK -- KUWAIT.
GENERAL ELECTRIC MEDICAL SYSTEMS CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS. -- EGYPT.
DEERE & CO., DUBUQUE, IOWA. -- SAUDI ARABIA.
BKERS, IRONS & DOCKSTADER, INC., NEW YORK -- SAUDI ARABIA.
COMMON MARKET FORWARDERS, INC. HOUSTON, TEX. -- IRAQ AND ARAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
UNIVERSAL TRANSCONTINENTAL CORP., NEW YORK - SAUDI ARABIA AND KUWAIT
JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CHICAGO, ILL. -- DUBAI.
MCGRAW HILL INTERNATIONAL, ELGIN, ILL. -- DUBAI.
KAYSER ROTH INTERNATIONAL, NEW YORK -- SAUDI ARABIA.
WHITE-WESTINGHOUSE INTERNATIONAL CO., PITTSBURGH -- QATAR.
WHITIN INTERNATIONAL DIVISION, CHARLOTTE, N.C. -- SYRIA.
FIRST CITY NATIONAL BANK OF HOUSTON, HOUSTON, TEX. -- KUWAIT.
WEILER BRUSH CO LTD., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. -- KUWAIT AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
BANK OF AMERICA SAN FRANCISCO -- EGYPT.
PAULSTON GUICE LTD, NEW YORK -- UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.
BROWN & SITES CO., INC, NEW YORK -- EGYPT AND KUWAIT.
PANA INTERNATIONAL CORP., NEW YORK -- MUSCAT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AND LIBYA
BLACK & GEDDES INC, NEW YORK -- KUWAIT AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.
DEVCON CORP., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. -- SAUDI ARABIA.
CITIBANK, LOS ANGELES, CA. -- DUBAI
THE CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON, LONDON, ENG. -- BAHRAIN.
TRANS INTERNATIONAL FORWARDERS, NEW YORK -- SAUDI ARABIA.
AIR EXPRESS INTERANTIONAL, LOS ANGELES, CA. AND DES PLAINS, ILL. -- BAHRAIN AND SYRIA.
KREMERS-URBAN INTERNATIONAL, MILWAUKEE, WIS. -- SYRIA.
FIRST WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK, MILWAUKEE, WIS. -- JORDAN.
MULLER & PHIPPS EXPORT, SOUTH HACKENSACK, N.J. -- SAUDI ARABIA.
EXPRESS FORWARDING AND STORAGE, NEW YORK -- JORDAN.
INTERCONTINENTAL AIR FREIGHT, INC., BOSTON, MASS. -- UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.
SOUTHERN OVERSEAS CORP., NORFOLK, VA. -- LIBYA.
UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK, LOS ANGELES, CA. -- IRAQ.
COSMOS SHIPPING CO., INC., NEW YORK -- KUWAIT.
CIS OCTANAIR SERVICES, EL SEGUNDO, CA. -- UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.
PENN-MD CORP., BALTIMORE, MD. -- SAUDI ARABIA.
MARION INTERNATIONAL, INC., NEW YORK -- KUWAIT.
OTIS MCALLISTER EXPORT CORP, NEW ORLEANS, LA. -- KUWAIT.
ALLTRANSPORT INC., CHICAGO, ILL. -- BAHRAIN.
GERSON INTERNATIONAL CORP., -- ABU DHABI.

UPI 10-19 0 :03 AED

UP-013

(BROWN

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CHAIRMAN GEORGE BROWN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF EMBROILED IN A PR -ELECTION FLAP BECAUSE OF HIS DESCRIPTION OF ISRAEL AS A MILITARY BURDEN TO THE UNITED STATES, SAYS HE FULLY SUPPORTS U.S. POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

DEFENSE SECRETARY DONALD RUMSFELD, ACKNOWLEDGING THAT HE DISCUSSED THE INCIDENT WITH PRESIDENT FORD, SAYS BROWN IS STAYING ON AS THE NATION'S TOP MILITARY COMMANDER AND NOT BEING REPRIMANDED FOR HIS STATEMENT.

HOWEVER, RUMSFELD ADDED, "I WANT IT UNDERSTOOD THAT THE ABSENCE OF A REPRIMAND IS NOT AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE PHRASEOLOGY."

RUMSFELD AND BROWN APPEARED TOGETHER AT A PENTAGON NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY TO DISCUSS THE INTERVIEW, WHICH WAS GIVEN LAST APRIL TO NEWSWEEK POLITICAL CARTOONIST AND ANALYST RANAN LOURIE BUT IS APPEARING ONLY NOW UNDER SYNDICATION BY THE KING SYNDICATE.

IN THE LOURIE INTERVIEW, THE FOUR-STAR GENERAL WAS ASKED WHETHER ISRAEL WAS "MORE OF A BURDEN OR MORE OF A BLESSING" TO THE UNITED STATES FROM A PURELY MILITARY POINT OF VIEW. ACCORDING TO A PENTAGON TRANSCRIPT, BROWN REPLIED, "WELL, I THINK ITS JUST GOT TO BE CONSIDERED A BURDEN."

IN A STATEMENT YESTERDAY, BROWN SAID HIS REMARKS "SHOULD NOT BE SEEN AS MEANING THAT I IN ANY WAY DISAGREED WITH U.S. POLICY THEN OR NOW."

"WE ARE FULLY COMMITTED TO ITS SECURITY AND SURVIVAL," BROWN SAID, ADDING "I BELIEVE IN THAT POLICY WHOLEHEARTEDLY" AND THAT HIS OWN PAST ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF ISRAEL WERE PROOF.

IN FLORIDA JIMMY CARTER SAID BROWN'S REMARKS MAY TURN INTO A POLITICAL LIABILITY FOR FORD.

IN CALIFORNIA, WALTER MONDALE SAID, "PEOPLE LIKE THAT SHOULDN'T BE SEWAGE COMMISSIONERS LET ALONE HOLD HIGH OFFICES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

IN NEW YORK CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN JAMES BUCKLEY SAID BROWN "SHOULD OFFER HIS RESIGNATION AND THE PRESIDENT SHOULD ACCEPT IT IMMEDIATELY -- IF BROWN FEELS COMPELLED TO MAKE POLICY STATEMENTS, LET HIM MAKE THEM AS A CIVILIAN."

PRESIDENT JOSEPH STERNSTEIN OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA SAYING BROWN'S COMMENTS WERE "A SERIOUS BREACH OF DISCIPLINE AND A SIGN OF INTERFERENCE BY THE MILITARY IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY", CALLED ON FORD TO "ORDER HIS IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL".

SEN. CHARLES PERCY, R-ILL., SAID IN OAK LAWN, ILL., THE REMARKS WERE GROUNDS FOR INSTANT DISMISSAL AND THAT HE HAD TRANSMITTED HIS "BROWN MUST GO" VIEWS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

IN DENVER, REP. MORRIS UDALL, D-ARIZ., SAID, "I WOULD HOPE THAT THE PRESIDENT INSTEAD OF REAPPOINTING HIM (AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AS HE DID AFTER HIS PREVIOUS TALK ABOUT THE JEWS DOMINATING THINGS IN WASHINGTON, WOULD TAKE SOME KIND OF ACTION AGAINST HIM."

UPI 10-19 09:11 AED

AD52

D W

PM-SPACE 10-19

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SOVIET AND AMERICAN SPACE OFFICIALS ARE EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF A JOINT MANNED SPACE FLIGHT SOMETIME IN THE EARLY TO MID-1980S.

A DELEGATION OF RUSSIAN SPECIALISTS LED BY DR. BORIS N. PETROV, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET UNION'S INTERCOSMOS COUNCIL, IS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM TODAY THROUGH FRIDAY WITH SPACE AGENCY OFFICIALS LED BY DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR ALAN M. LOVELACE.

THE TALKS, CALLED AT THE REQUEST OF THE RUSSIANS, ARE FOLLOWING UP DISCUSSIONS THAT LED TO THE APOLLO-SOYUZ PROJECT IN 1975 IN WHICH THREE AMERICAN ASTRONAUTS RENDEZVOUSED AND WORKED IN EARTH ORBIT FOR TWO DAYS WITH TWO COSMONAUTS.

"SINCE THESE TALKS WILL BE EXPLORATORY IN NATURE, IT IS NOT ANTICIPATED THAT THERE WILL BE ANY PROGRAM COMMITMENTS OR AGREEMENTS AT THIS TIME," A NASA SPOKESMAN SAID.

IF THERE IS A SECOND JOINT SPACE MISSION, IT WOULD MOST LIKELY INVOLVE AMERICA'S SPACE SHUTTLE AND POSSIBLY A VERSION OF RUSSIA'S SALYUT SPACE STATION.

THE SHUTTLE IS THE NATION'S ONLY PLANNED MANNED SPACE MACHINE. IT BEGINS ATMOSPHERIC FLIGHT TESTS NEXT YEAR AND ITS FIRST FLIGHT INTO ORBIT IS SCHEDULED FOR 1979. THE SPACE PLANE IS TO BECOME OPERATIONAL IN 1980.

NASA SAID THIS WEEK'S MEETING WAS TIMED TO COINCIDE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION CONFERENCE LAST WEEK IN ANAHEIM, CALIF. PETROV AND HIS PARTY WERE BRIEFED ON THE SHUTTLE PROJECT DURING THE IAF MEETING.

UPI 10-19 07:44 AED

AD18

D A

AM-PETROV 10-18

ANAHEIM, CALIF, (UPI) -- BORIS PETROV, HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN SPACE PROGRAM, WAS ROBBED AT GUNPOINT IN A MOTEL LOBBY WHILE ATTENDING A SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION, POLICE SAID MONDAY.

THE INCIDENT TOOK PLACE LAST THURSDAY DURING A SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE BUT WAS NOT REVEALED UNTIL MONDAY.

PETROV TOLD OFFICERS HE WAS SEATED IN THE LOBBY WITH FELLOW RUSSIAN SPACE SCIENTIST VASILY SARYCHEV AND TWO OTHER RUSSIANS WHEN A YOUNG MAN APPROACHED, POINTED A PISTOL AT THEM AND DEMANDED THEIR MONEY.

HE AND SARYCHEV WERE ROBBED OF \$35, POLICE SAID.

PETROV IS CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET INTERCOSMOS COUNCIL, THE RUSSIAN EQUIVALENT OF THE U.S. NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.

UPI 10-19 01:33 AED

a075

r i czceevwyf
PM-Lebanese, 1st Ld - Writethru, a031, 2 Takes, 430-730
By FAROUK NASSAR

Associated Press Writer

BEIRUT, Lebanon AP - Reaction to a proposed cease-fire and new peace plan aimed at ending Lebanon's civil war was divided here today, indicating the truce might be no more effective than 50 others in the 18 months of warfare.

The proposal for a cease-fire by midnight Wednesday and the plan to end the war were agreed on by Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Assad and were announced Monday in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Arafat and Assad met there in a two-day summit conference with Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and Sheik Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah of Kuwait.

Pierre Gemayel's Phalangists, who have the largest militia fighting on the Christian side, endorsed the plan. But Camille Chamoun's National Liberals said it did not restrict the Palestinians enough. There was no comment from former President Suleiman Franjeh, the third major Christian warlord.

The Cedar Guards, numerically small but the most extreme of the Christian militias, vowed continued warfare "until the last Palestinian is either killed or kicked out of Lebanon."

Kamal Jumblatt, leader of the leftist Lebanese Moslems, was silent. But his supporters expressed fear the agreement would legitimize the presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon. They reiterated that there can be no peace until all Syrian forces withdraw.

The Palestine Rejection Front, made up of militant factions who broke with Arafat, was certain to reject the cease-fire.

Israeli government sources in Jerusalem said the agreement had little chance of success because so many participants in the fighting were not represented in the negotiations.

A joint communique broadcast from Riyadh said the conference agreed to expand the 2,200-man Arab League peace force in Beirut to a strength of 30,000 to enforce the peace agreement. It appeared likely that most of the reinforcements would come from the 21,000 Syrian troops Assad has sent into Lebanon since June to prevent a leftist victory and preserve a balance of power between the Christians and Moslems.

The expanded peacekeeping force is to disengage the warring parties, put into effect the 1969 Cairo agreement restricting the Palestinian guerrillas to the refugee camps and the Arkoub region of southeast Lebanon, supervise the withdrawal of all fighting forces from the war fronts, and maintain law and order, the communique said.

The agreement also included a guarantee of Lebanon's territorial integrity and national unity and called on all factions involved in the fighting to cease propaganda warfare and direct their information media to uphold the cease-fire.

MORE

0812aED 10-19

2070

r 1 czceevyx

PM-Lebanon, 1st Lt - 1st Lt, 300

BEIRUT: the cease-fire.

President Sadat announced in a radio report to Cairo from Riyadh that the leaders had agreed on the "basic issues" to settle the crisis and that details were being worked out by their foreign ministers.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said there would be a summit conference of Arab chiefs of state and government leaders Monday in Cairo, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported.

A Syrian government spokesman in Damascus said the Riyadh meeting also produced a peace agreement between Assad and Sadat, who have been feuding intermittently since Sadat signed the second Sinai agreement with Israel 13 months ago. The spokesman said they agreed to stop their propaganda campaign against each other and to "resume normal ties."

Meanwhile, both Israel and the Christians denied that Israeli forces were involved in the Christian capture Monday of the town of Marjayoun, eight miles north of the Israeli border and the Palestinians' last gateway to the Arkoub region from which they harassed Israel before the Lebanese war.

Moslem military men who said they saw the fighting reported seeing Israeli helicopters and armored cars bringing troops to Marjayoun. But an Israeli spokesman in Tel Aviv said: "From the beginning they have tried to involve Israel in the war. But this has not changed - Israel is not involved in the war."

The Phalangists said their "new mobile armored strike force" made the attack.

The Palestinians conceded the loss of Marjayoun and vowed "swift vengeance" against the Christians. But despite the Riyadh agreement to revive the 1969 Cairo agreement, the Syrians were not expected to let the Palestinians resume their attacks on Israel from the Arkoub because of the certainty of Israeli retaliation.

0818aED 10-19

A074

B I

PM-SHOBEK 1STLD A024 10-19

BULLETIN

BY J. PAUL WYATT

NASSAU, BAHAMAS (UPI) -- MICHAIAH SHOBOK, A MILWAUKEE DRIFTER, WAS HANGED TODAY FOR THE SLAYING OF THREE AMERICAN TOURISTS HE SAID HE KILLED ON ORDERS FROM GOD.

MORE

UPI 10-19 09:23 AED

A075

U I

PM-SHOBEK 1STLD-LSTADD A074 10-19

X X X GOD.

URGENT

THE EXECUTION WAS ANNOUNCED BY ADDINGTON DARVILLE, CHIEF OF THE BAHAMAS CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT. DARVILLE TOLD NEWSMEN AT A ROADBLOCK OUTSIDE A CEMETERY THREE MILES FROM THE PRISON: "YES, HE HAS BEEN EXECUTED. THE HEARSE IS COMING."

MORE

UPI 10-19 09:28 AED

UP-024

(CHINA)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER HAS MADE EXPLICIT WHAT WAS FORMERLY ONLY IMPLIED. THE RESULT IS WHAT U.S. DIPLOMATS DESCRIBE AS A SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT IN U.S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA.

IN A LITTLE-NOTICED STATEMENT AT A HARVARD NEWS CONFERENCE LAST FRIDAY, KISSINGER SAID PUBLICLY FOR THE FIRST TIME: "WE BELIEVE THAT THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF CHINA IS VERY IMPORTANT TO THE WORLD EQUILIBRIUM AND WE WOULD CONSIDER IT A GRAVE MATTER IF THIS WERE THREATENED BY AN OUTSIDE POWER. IT WOULD NOT BE TAKEN LIGHTLY IF THERE WERE A MASSIVE ASSAULT ON CHINA."

ALTHOUGH KISSINGER DID NOT MENTION THE SOVIET UNION, THAT IS OBVIOUSLY THE PRINCIPAL THREAT TO CHINA'S TERRITORY AND NO OTHER COUNTRY IS IN A POSITION TO STAGE A "MASSIVE ASSAULT" ON CHINA.

U.S. OFFICIALS SAID IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN ASSUMED THAT A SOVIET ATTACK ON CHINA WOULD BE SEEN AS A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE PEACE BY THE UNITED STATES AND THIS HAS BEEN ONE OF THE DETERRENTS TO SUCH AN ATTACK. NOW THAT DETERRENCE IS MADE SPECIFIC, IN EFFECT COMMITTING THE UNITED STATES TO OPPOSE SUCH AN ATTACK.

KISSINGER DID NOT SAY WHAT FORM THE U.S. OPPOSITION WOULD TAKE.

-3-

HONG KONG (UPI) -- MAJOR MILITARY COMMANDS IN CHINA'S REGIONAL AREAS HAVE THROWN THEIR SUPPORT BEHIND NEW COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER HUA KUO-FENG AND THE PURGE OF RADICAL ELEMENTS HEADED BY MAO TSE-TUNG'S WIDOW.

ONE MILITARY RALLY CAME THE CLOSEST YET TO OFFICIALLY IDENTIFYING CHIANG CHING - MADAME MAO -- AS A TARGET OF THE CURRENT POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

MA TSU-HAI, A POLITICAL COMMISSAR IN THE CANTON GARRISON COMMAND IN SOUTH CHINA, DENOUNCED THOSE WHO CLAIMED TO BE A "STUDENT" OF THE LATE PARTY CHAIRMAN. CHIANG CHING HAS IDENTIFIED HERSELF MANY TIMES AS A "STUDENT" OF MAO, IMPLYING THIS RENDERED HER MORE CAPABLE OF INTERPRETING HIS WORKS AND THOUGHTS.

WITHOUT NAMING THEM DIRECTLY, COMMISSAR MA TSU-HAI SAID MADAME MAO AND HER RADICAL COHORTS TWISTED THE MEANING OF MAO'S DIRECTIVES TO "CASTRATE THE SOUL OF THEIR ESSENCE"

IN NANKING AND SHENYANG, HEADQUARTERS OF TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT REGIONAL COMMANDS, MILITARY COMMANDERS AND TROOPS PLEDGED SUPPORT TO HUA AND DENOUNCED THOSE "WHO TAMPER WITH DIRECTIVES OF MAO, WHO MAKE REVISIONISM, SPLITS AND PLOTS". MILITARY COMMANDS IN SINKIANG, INNER MONGOLIA, TSINGHAI, FUKIEN, KIANGSI, SHANGHAI, CHEKIANG, HUPEH, SHANTUNG AND OTHER PROVINCES MADE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME PLEDGES.

UPI 12-19 10:02 AED

UP- 25

(GNP)

(BY ANDREW NIBLEY)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE NATION'S ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE SLOWED FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE QUARTER BETWEEN JULY AND SEPTEMBER AS THE "REAL" GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT EXPANDED BY 4 PER CENT, THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY.

IN ITS PRELIMINARY REPORT, THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SAID THE TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE OF THE NATION'S OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES GREW AT THE SLOWEST ANNUAL RATE SINCE THE FOURTH QUARTER OF LAST YEAR WHEN THE ECONOMY EXPANDED BY ONLY .3 PER CENT.

THE MODEST THIRD QUARTER FIGURE OF .1 PER CENT WAS SUBSTANTIALLY LESS THAN THE ADMINISTRATION HAD HOPED. THE GNP GREW AT RATES OF 4.5 PER CENT IN THE SECOND QUARTER AND 9.2 PER CENT RATE IN THE FIRST QUARTER.

UPI 12-19 10:04 AED