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# News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary

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Leading The News...

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1976

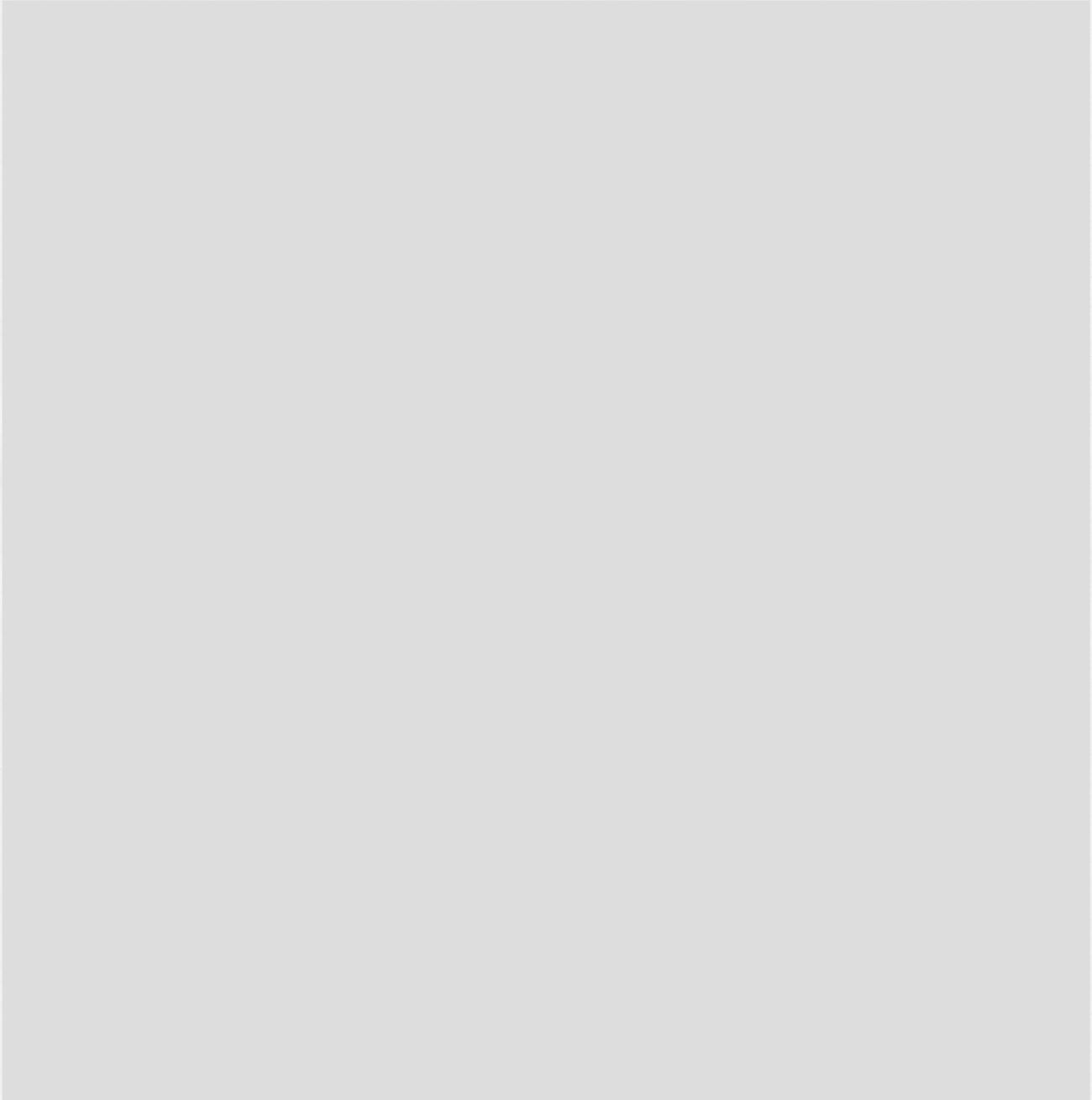
ENDORSEMENTS

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Editor's note: These are just a few of the editorial endorsements we have received. Others have already appeared in our regular summary and some newspapers have yet to endorse a candidate.

PRESIDENT FORD ENDORSEMENTS



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'He's led us safely this far — so why change?'

Buffalo Evening News, (10/12/76)

PRESIDENT'S SOLID RECORD, EXPERIENCE WIN OUR VOTE

The Detroit News endorses Gerald Ford for President

In doing so, we do not pretend he's the most dynamic President this nation ever had. But he does offer experience, clarity of purpose, integrity and a record of solid performance. He is a known quantity.

Jimmy Carter, who came into this election campaign an unknown quantity, has failed to bring himself and his ideas into focus for the American people. Nor has he made a convincing case against Mr. Ford.



It is up to the challenger to prove the incumbent unfit and himself a worthy alternative. Carter has not done this. So we'll stick with Mr. Ford.

Not that it's a contest between the Good Guy and the Bad Guy.

A man cannot be devoid of merit and still dominate the primaries and his party's national convention as Carter did. Carter possesses great organizational talent, boundless energy and the ability to interpret public moods. He has the egotism and conceit one needs to feel equal to the most awesome political office in the world.

Mr. Ford, on the other hand, has difficulty arousing and sustaining massive enthusiasm. His "style" must be described as plodding. He offers few dramatic initiatives. He is essentially a humble man, which can sometimes be as much a liability as an asset to leadership.

On balance, however, we find much about Mr. Ford which gives us confidence — and far too much about Carter that disturbs us.

Carter unfortunately couples his ability to interpret public moods with a desire to accommodate every public mood he detects. He tells each audience what it wants to hear, even at the hazard of contradicting himself. He has been for and against compulsory unionism, for and against home-mortgage interest deductions, for and against abortion.

In his driving ambition to be president, the one-term former governor of Georgia tends to exaggerate and distort his background, experience and achievements. He has claimed to be a nuclear physicist, though actually he holds the standard Bachelor of Naval Science-degree from Annapolis. His claim of having eliminated 278 state agencies in a reorganization of Georgia's bureaucracy is described by the Washington Post as "at best an overstatement."

He has a gift for the glittering generality and the simplistic solution. He promises to reduce the number of federal agencies from 1,900 to 200 but can't name the agencies he would eliminate. Speaking in Detroit on the subject of crime, he offered as one "solution" the suggestion that vacationers have the newspapers removed from their front porches during their absence. His promise to reduce taxes, implement costly new programs and balance the budget has been described by a Democratic colleague as "sort of like pulling a rabbit out of a hat."

While talking brotherly love, Carter has done everything possible to revive the poison and division of the Watergate era. Though he promised a high-level campaign, his campaign workers re-

ceived a confidential manual containing instructions for dirty tricks. His interview with a girlie magazine was a calculated attempt by the Sunday school teacher to ingratiate himself with the Playboy crowd.

President Ford may not be very exciting but we feel we can trust him. Nothing he said to Congress during the exhaustive hearings preceding his confirmation as vice-president has proven false. He made no claims about his background which could not be confirmed. He has stated clearly where he stands on public issues and has usually stuck by his promises and his positions.

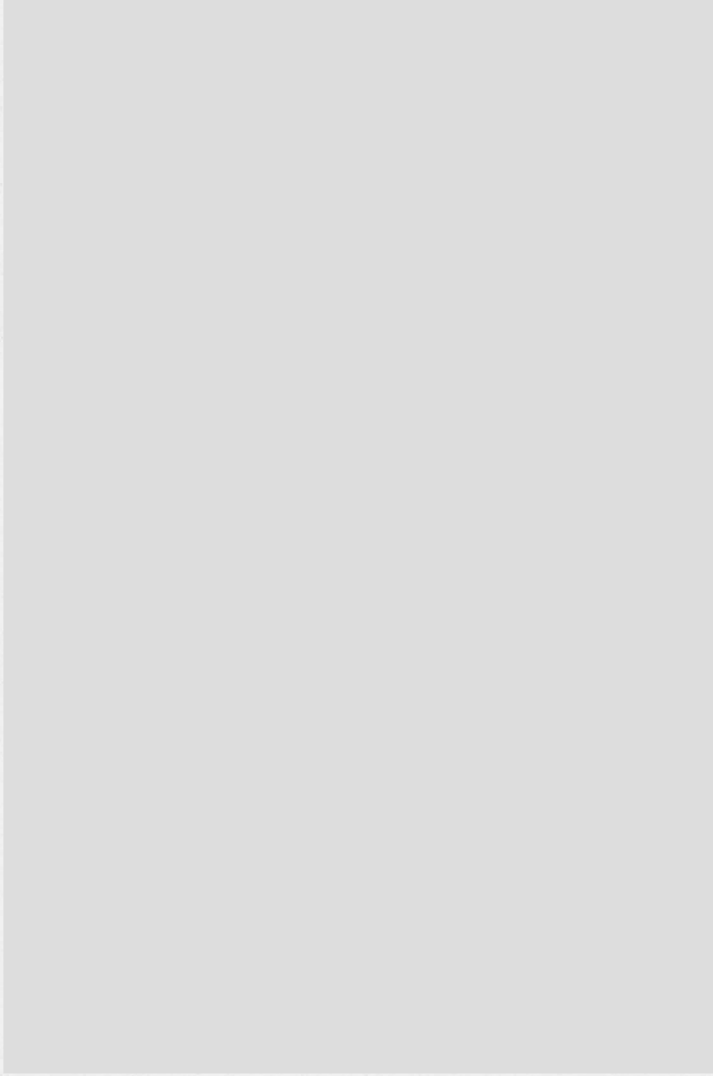
If Mr. Ford lacks an instinct for dramatic leadership, he possesses something else which happens to be more important at a moment when the whole future of the American economy depends on the government's fiscal restraint or lack thereof. He has a sense of what the country can and cannot afford, and he has the courage to say no at the risk of his own political neck.

Because of his habit of saying no his critics call him a hard-hearted skinflint. Yet, William T. Coleman Jr., a black and Mr. Ford's secretary of transportation, observes that at the peak of the Great Society, 33 percent of the federal budget went to human services such as education and housing, while President Ford's budget devotes 55 percent to them.

Mr. Ford is not hard-hearted, he is interested in economic survival. With a long series of vetoes, he has held the line against the fiscal excesses of the Democratic Congress. Since the Congress will continue to be dominated by Democratic spenders, it is important that the nation return a Republican President to the White House to serve as a check against them.

PRESIDENT'S SOLID RECORD, EXPERIENCE WIN OUR VOTE (Cont.)

Ironically, in the one field where Mr Ford insists on substantial expenditures — national de-



ENDORSEMENTS

President:

we support

Mr. Ford

Dealing responsibly with the awesome powers and responsibilities of the White House is a staggering task which demands a maximum of integrity as well as calm and practical leadership.

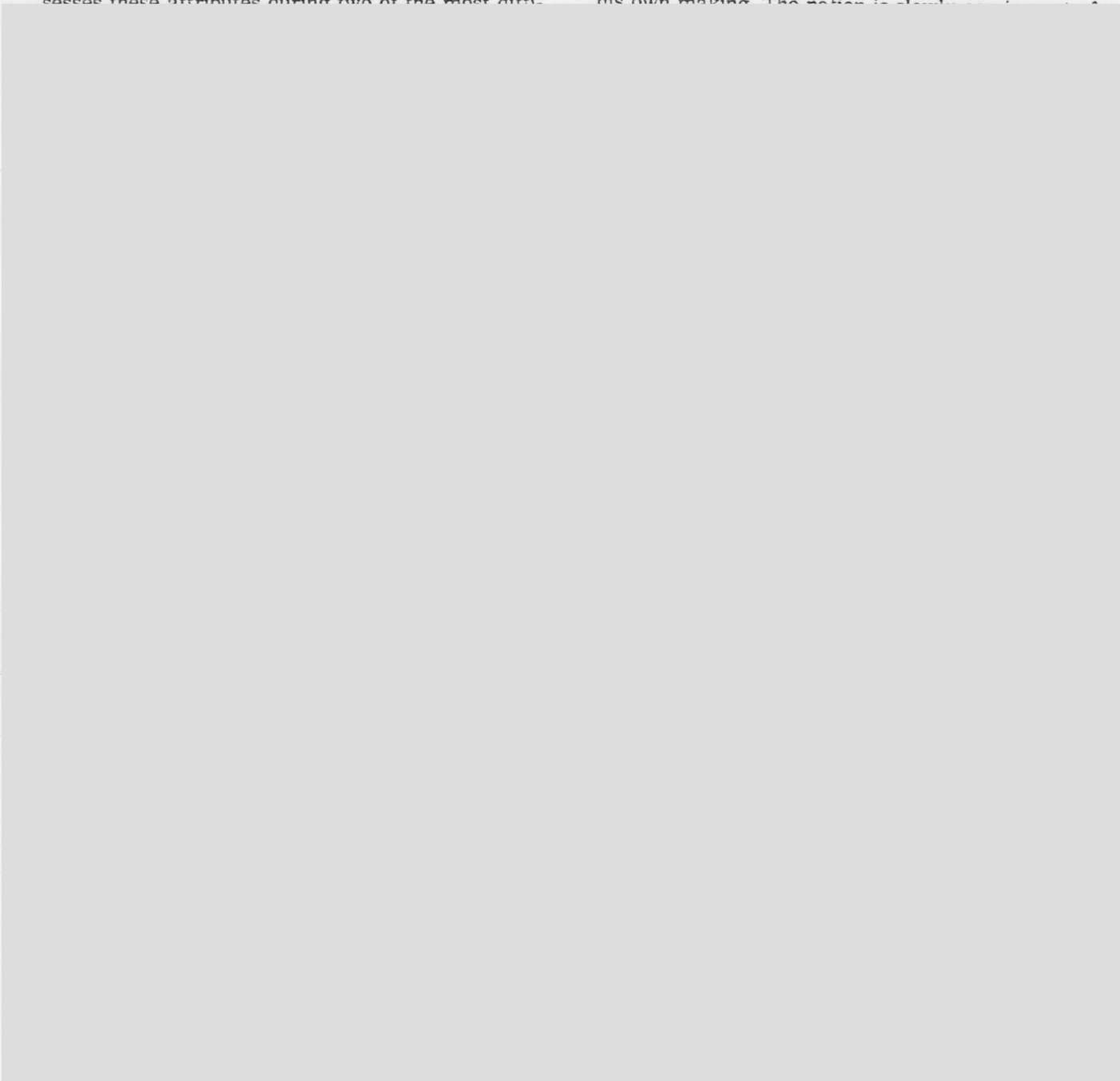
President Ford has demonstrated that he possesses these attributes during two of the most diffi-

r. Ford has fought against the big bureaucratic government philosophy of solving the nation's problems, a philosophy that has been tried but largely has failed.

He has urged reasonable tax cuts for hard-pressed middle income families and more federal legislation to spur the private sector of the economy instead of non-productive, federal make-work schemes which have no long term value.

In national defense, perhaps more than anywhere else, the President has insisted on the strongest possible program in the face of the continuing threat of Soviet military power — the same position taken by all previous chief executives since World War II.

During the past two years the President has been faced with a serious economic recession not of his own making. The nation is almost



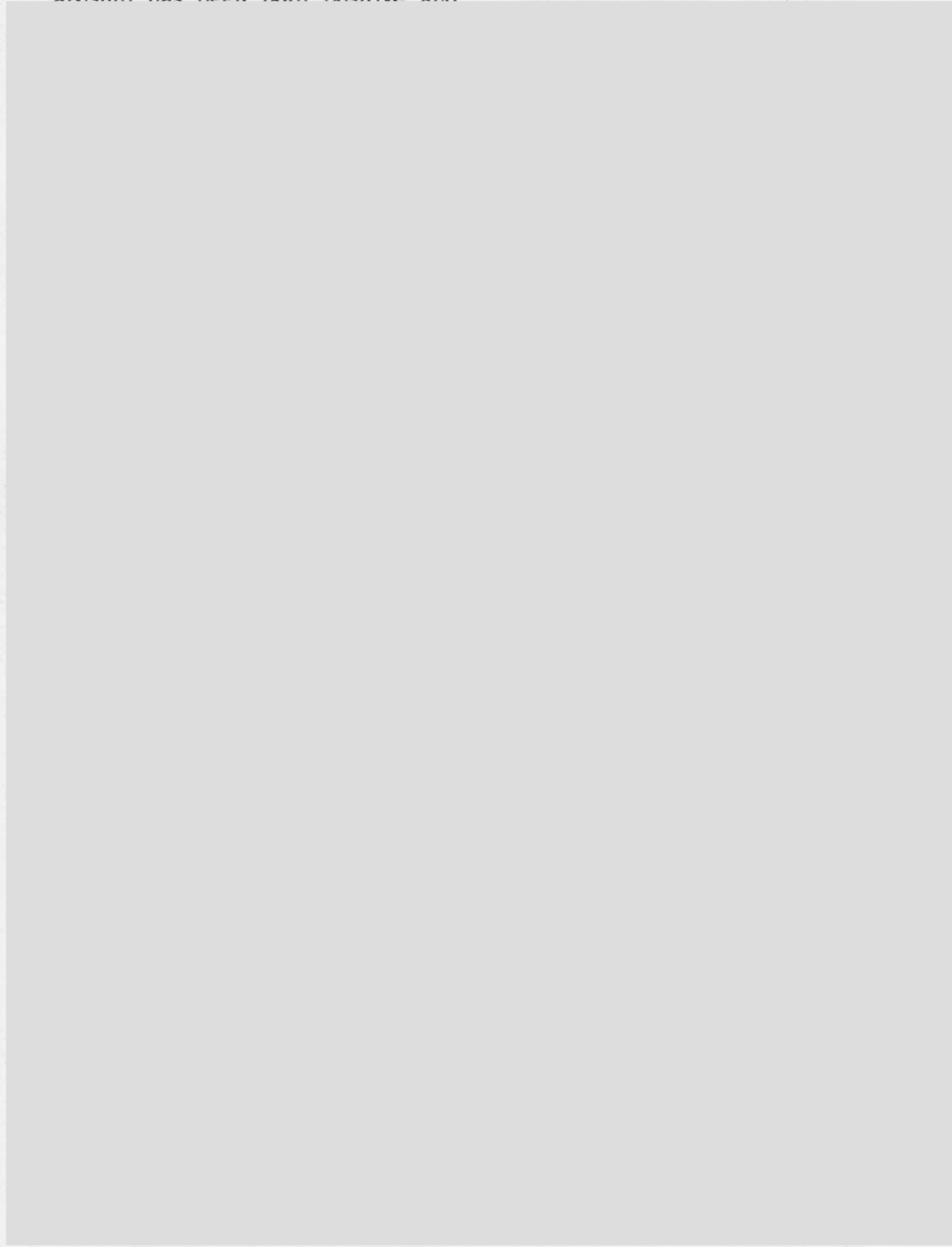
American people in most difficult times. We again urge his election on Nov. 2

# Endorsement

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## U.S. Choice Is Clear On President Selection

AMERICA'S electors in November's presidential election will have a definite choice in the direction they want to go for President Ford's stewardship has been both positive and ingly for nuclear arms controls and brought a fresh confidence by the people in the integrity of the White House.





SOUTH

## Why President Ford Deserves Election

All along, based on his record of checking inflation and seeing his policies improve the employment situation, we have felt President Ford's team deserves retention in office.

We are aware that unemployment remains a problem but we are also aware that free spending of money by government is not the answer. The answer is to encourage private industry to create more jobs.

In the first place it must be remembered that this nation was in a real crisis when the Congress overwhelmingly elected President Ford. He has shown courage and ability in his dealings with the economic and inflation problems. He has shown rare courage in checking the spending of Congress by vetoing certain bills. If he had not shown this particular courage, inflation would be completely out of hand. A loaf of bread would now be costing \$1.00, perhaps.

- On another front, the President has shown courage in dealing with moral issues. He accepted the resignation of Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz for having made a racial joke at the expense of our race. Secretary Butz admitted the bad taste of his joke and apologized publicly. But the President publicly reprimanded his Secretary of Agriculture and accepted his resignation. Yet, Mr. Butz is no racist.

In addition to these pluses, President Ford can boast that our country is at peace. No Americans are fighting anywhere in the world. And since some of our people prefer to think partisanly, let us point out that all the wars Americans have been involved in during the past 100 years have been started by the Democrats.

Our soldiers were being bled almost to death in 1952 in the Korean War when President Eisenhower was elected as the first Republican president since Herbert Hoover in 1928. His predecessor, President Truman was afraid of war with China and he failed to end the Korean War.

And it is on the question of war that we most fear Jimmy Carter in the presidency. He has been very wrong in saying he will give Congress more influence in foreign policy. The U.S. Constitution provides that the President should conduct foreign policy. The Congress has proven in the cases of both the Korean and Vietnam wars that it vacillates and plays too much politics in dealing with foreign policies and war.

### ENDORSEMENTS

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Former Governor Carter has criticized Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, saying he would fire him. We submit that Secretary Kissinger has done a swell job as Secretary of State. His policies led to splitting Russia and China who were once working closely. He split the Russians and Egyptians and Middle East Nations, thereby eliminating the Powder keg for the present. He has worked out a preliminary agreement for Black majority rule in Africa. We believe Russia and Cuba covet the rich undeveloped continent of Africa. Governor Carter's Democrat 2 to 1 majority in the Congress has erred in not permitting President Ford from blocking Russia in practically taking over Angola in Africa.

# Our Choice For President

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There are those who say that Jimmy Carter deserves the support of the South in his quest of the White House on the basis of regional pride. If this were so, we would have endorsed George Wallace in past years, which we did not on the grounds that he was not qualified to hold the office of president. For that same reason we cannot support him now.

\* As Jimmy Carter travels around the nation modestly telling of his glorious accomplishments while governor of Georgia, we are amazed, for we didn't see them while living through the Carter years. We do remember his reorganization of state government, which created the present sprawling Department of Human Resources, which when inherited by Gov. Busbee prompted him to term the Carter invention an "organizational nightmare."

Take a look at some of the things which Jimmy Carter as president says that he would favor:

Elect President Ford  
Editorial, excerpted, Rome (Georgia) News Tribune

President Gerald R. Ford has shown by his actions that he is a moderate and steady leader. A course of fiscal responsibility, lessen federal activities in state and local affairs, and a national defense second to none are important planks in his platform.

His experience in the United States House of Representatives has proven valuable in dealing with the legislative branch of the government. He realizes that no nation can spend itself into real prosperity as indicated by his veotes of spendthrift legislation.

Mr. Ford became President at one of the most difficult times in the nation's history. He has led it through military situations, frustrating economic problems and around a Congress that many times allowed to make military expediency to take precedence over sober judgment.

Superficially judging the Presidential candidates on his presonality and state of origin alone are not sufficient reasons for casting a vote in his favor. His philosophy of government, his Vice-Presidential running mate and the platform on which he runs must first be considered.

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, Mr. Ford's running mate, perhaps is more conservative than the President.

The selection of Senator Dole by President Ford is to be contrasted to the usual practice of balancing a conservative Presidential candidate with an extremely liberal running mate. It may be good politics but it is unwise for the nation's health.

The platform upon which President Ford and Senator Dole are running contains strong language supporting their conservative philosophies. That platform is a contract to reduce inflation by balancing the national budget, to cut back expedient federal programs, to remove government controls from the private sector and to maintain a superior military establishment.

For these reasons, President Ford and Senator Dole should be elected on November 2.

(10-24-76)

We Endorse Ford

Editorial, excerpted, Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle Herald

Gerald R. Ford became President of the United States at a time when this nation was undergoing the most agonizing crisis it had experienced since the war between the states. It had no more emerged from the morrass of an unpopular and costly war in Vietnam than it was subjected to the tortuous, polarizing effect of Watergate. Mr. Ford became President in the aftermath of two national demoralizing incidents-- the resignations of a Vice President and a President. The morale shattering effect was greater than the Teapot Dome scandal of a half century earlier. Confidence in the federal government, deflated even more in the wake of the Tidal Basin escapade of Congressman Wilbur Mills, was at a low ebb. It was at that point that Gerald Ford was cloaked with the mantle of President. We think he has worn it well. If his has not been a brilliant performance, it has been a creditable one.

We see no reason therefore why he should not be permitted to continue in office, especially so when the alternative would be to select a person without the experience, the capabilities, the understanding of government, the judgment and, yes the down-to-earth integrity of Mr. Ford.

It is for those reasons that the Augusta newspapers give their endorsement for the Presidency to Gerald Ford.

For those unmindful of John F. Kennedy's admonition to ask what you can do for our government, rather than ask that it support you, many of the things Gerald Ford has done will not have been popular.

He has had the courage and foresight to reject what he has felt to be inflationary measures adopted by the Congress. Result: the double-digit inflation he inherited from the Nixon administration has been drastically reduced to an annual rate of just over 4%.

He has moved harder than any other President in recent years, to lift the terrible bureaucratic burden that Americans, in every walk of life, must bear--and pay for. He has sought to curtail unnecessary paperwork and to reduce the cost of government. His failure, where it has followed, has been due, in many instances, to a lack of cooperation by the Congress.

(con't--)

It has been partisan politics that have, also in some instances, thwarted Administration efforts to speed a solution to the nation's energy problems.

The Democrats make much of the fact that unemployment is at an 8% rate, which is higher than when Lyndon Johnson's term as President expired. What they lose sight of is despite that fact, there are more Americans working gainfully today than when Mr. Ford became President--and this is a peacetime economy as opposed to the era of Vietnam in the days of Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. Ford, in two years, has reestablished respect for the United States, a respect which it had lost with many of the world's nations in the aftermath of Vietnam.

In the face of Congressional opposition in some instances, he has endeavored to provide this country with the military muscle necessary to defend our position and that of our allies. To a remarkable degree, he has been successful.

In Mr. Ford's favor, too, we think, is the ability, integrity and philosophy of his Vice Presidential running mate Senator Dole. The latter's voting record in the Congress, and his campaign utterances, lead us to believe that he would serve the country well if, by chance he should have to assume the Presidency.

As the South's oldest newspaper, the Chronicle--with its sister paper the Augusta Herald--would like nothing better than to support a native son for the Presidency of the United States.

In this instance, however, the concern we feel for the welfare of the United States transcends the pride we would feel in having a Georgian as its President.

The truth of the matter is that we do not believe that Jimmy Carter is the man for the Presidency. His record as Governor left much to be desired, nor are we able to condone the repeated claims of success which he has undeservedly made.

In that Mr. Carter has made enigmatic statements in an effort to be all things to all people, we believe such a stance merely serves to underscore the career of Jimmy Carter as a political chameleon.

(con't--)

"In other words, peace, a job, better health, better education, no crime, or control over the criminal situation, and a better opportunity for recreation" (President Ford said recently). This is the goal we think most Americans will endorse, whether it comes from Gerald Ford or Jimmy Carter. We happen to think that Gerald Ford, as President, will come closer to achieving it than with Mr. Carter, and more importantly, without shackling the productive people of this country with the chain of socialism.

(10-25-76

Albany (Ga.) Herald  
(Editorial, excerpted, 10/24/76)

We endorse the candidacy of Gerald Ford for the Presidency of the United States.

The figure of Jimmy Carter is composed of a political trend -- a decayed liberalism -- that has marched about our nation in varying forms for four decades, wearing such labels as the "New Deal", the "Fair Deal", the "New Frontier", and the "Great Society." The figure of his Republican counterpart is in the symbol of old, troubled, conservative thought and action, increasingly augmented by a broadening middle class which is bearing the brunt of the fiscal rashness of a heedless, inefficient big government apparatus.

We agree with President Ford chiefly because he rejects this philosophy of statism which stresses the transformation of established Constitutional concepts on the mischievous grounds that the "needs" of masses of citizens in this atomic age require revolutionary change. Actually, the so-called "needs" of the masses have invited a serious neglect of the needs of individual citizens, and a Federal bureaucracy has emerged -- the cost of which is quite unreckonable -- with frightening power and size to penalize the productive minority in order to care for the less productive or unproductive. Even the highest court in the land has succumbed to socialistic ideas about the "needs" of the masses and by decree has ordered change that has broken down long held Constitutional safeguards. This expanded role of the Supreme Court, in contravention of the checks and balances theory of American government, has been defended by an odd notion that when legislative branches refuse to act in prescribed areas, the Court itself, must legislate, not adjudicate. History shows clearly that the road away from freedom and toward state control is frequently paved with humane sounding intentions.

We cannot accept these "welfare state" beliefs of the Democratic liberals. We cannot follow their insistent declaration that the first demand of the hour is the over-solicitous guardianship of an all-powerful Washington government. It is not strong government that we require so much as wise government, government invested with the virtues of insight, dignity, justice, moderation, tolerance and an acute sense of disciplined financial prudence. The national experience under continuing "cradle to grave security" notions - brightly termed "affirmative activism" - has brought us ever closer to all powerful government. Restrained democracy, functioning within the flexible boundaries of our Constitutional checks and balances, offers the surest guidelines to wise government.

(con't--)

Candidate Jimmy Carter won the Democratic nomination by disavowing these tired-blood liberal concepts, by running as an outsider and criticizing costly, abrasive Washington policies. His determination, his seriousness, his quickness of mind, his studied references to his piety, his recognition of old virtues that stirred nostalgic memories of simpler, quieter times -- all these suggested a fresh opportunity for leadership. But since then, he has spoken lengthily in an unpredictable fashion, seeking alliances with special interests that are wedded to a leviathan bureaucracy and, in so doing, has badly tangled his tongue. Even at this hour people are asking: Who and what is Jimmy Carter? which, of course, is the direct result of his trying to be all things to all people for vote getting purposes.

Indeed, for one who speaks dramatically of "vision" and "new leadership", he has been unable to translate these hopeful notes into acceptable terms. Rather, he seems to wander in vagueness on an economic landscape that he merely pretends to know. What both he and Walter Mondale basically offer in the name of a generalized concern for the people -- faithful to the political badge of big labor whose price for support is most explicit -- are convenient pledges to yesterday, outworn new deal concepts and overlaid with promises of special favors for all, revealing no clear policy direction beyond continuing giveaway by Washington to lure voters who will come hat in hand to the public trough.

Can President Ford successfully meet the grave challenge of our time? Frankly, we do not know. He owns disadvantages that stir misgivings, namely his penchant for speaking without sufficient reflection, but these disadvantages have not seriously impaired his stature. He is steadfast and he has conviction. He is standing forthrightly against the tide of statism and big government. What he is saying about disciplined economic growth and government regimentation and private enterprise and individual initiative, he does not always say well. But the point is that he is saying it frankly and with understandable emphasis. Mr. Ford may be pedestrian in his attitudes, seeking stability rather than innovation, but he has a firm gait and he senses instinctively America's predicament -- the mounting barrenness of our spirit, the weakening of our resolution, the timidity in our attitude toward the future.

(con't--)



He rejects utterly the siren voices of those in government who highlight subsidies and pensions, who trade on government largesse for votes, who huckster the voters into a circus tent by featuring handout programs as comfortable substitutes for vigorous thought on past issues.

Truly, in review of his brief administration, there is much to be said for the candor and judgment of a man who surmounted the stormy seas of Watergate, restored order to Constitutional processes and gave time and attention to the many problems that confront a global power in a largely unmanageable world. There is sturdiness reflected in this considerable accomplishment as well as dogged courage.

We accept the President's council and posture in the belief that a return to political and economic sobriety is a first priority in seeking relief from the bad habits of a moribund liberalism which has failed its humanitarian goals and, in overreaching itself, is fast turning excess into repression.

Ford for PresidentEditorial, excerpted, New Orleans Times-Picayune

The Times-Picayune recommends that the voters elect Gerald R. Ford the President of the United States, a post which he came to unelected in extraordinary circumstances and has filled in such a way as to deserve election in regular circumstances. In this first post-Watergate election, one of the major questions the voters ask themselves, is, "Who can we trust?" Jimmy Carter has made "Trust me" one of his campaign slogans, but Mr. Ford's long prominence on the national scene and his handling of a difficult Presidential term argue best for the voter's trust.

President Ford was almost universally acceptable when he was selected to replace Vice President Spiro Agnew in a developing situation that made it possible that he might also succeed to the Presidency. The judgment then--that he was a decent, honest, knowledgeable and responsible man who could be depended on to guide the nation's affairs and restore the public's confidence in its national leadership--remains valid today.

Mr. Ford has done his best--and done it well--with the handicap of not having a popular mandate. There can be every expectation that he will be able to do better with that mandate. His philosophy seems to us to fit the mood as well as the needs of the time. It is, largely, a conservative philosophy that bases itself on the strengths of the American system--free enterprise under enlightened controls, less "government" and as much as possible of it at the local level, foreign policies that stress peace and accommodation, coherent approaches to major challenges like the energy crisis.

During his tenure this philosophy has borne the fruit of an improved and improving economy, peace for the first time in decades and a more relaxed and better controlled international scene. He has pointed the nation in the right direction, and progress had been heartening even though slowed by a hostile, partisan Congress. (That conflict, we think, will lessen should Mr. Ford be elected with a clear mandate.) All of this is in sharp contrast to Mr. Carter, a newcomer even to the national Democratic Party. The long campaign has not made Mr. Carter much more of a known quantity than before. His public positions are often contradictory and abiguous, but his clear bias is toward federal social and economic engineering reminiscent of the Populists and the excesses of the New Deal. His explanation of how all this is to be financed is unconvincing, and federal fiscal responsibility is a major issue and a critical need.

Mr. Carter's promises should breed uneasiness and fear of risks in an electorate that wants dependable solutions rather than experiments. Mr. Ford's continued presence in the White House should produce an easy confidence, a feeling of both getting back to normal and moving forward to better times for all Americans.

(10-27-76)

# Ford For President

WHEN GERALD FORD took over the presidency on Aug. 9, 1974, this nation's government was in disarray and many were fearful for the future. For the first time in history a president had been forced to resign his office. Adding to the concern was the fact that the Vice President who was being called upon to succeed was the first person to hold that office by appointment.

The new President spoke to those fears immediately, assuring us that he would be the President of all the people and said that "in all my public and private acts as your President, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end."

In the somewhat more than two years Mr. Ford has been in the presidency he has made good on those pledges, and the nation is indebted to him for healing the trauma of 1973-74 and restoring respect to the office of the chief executive.

He put an end to the stonewalling and the concept of an imperial presidency which had developed in the White House. He has made himself accessible. He has been known as a President who can accept criticism and take into account views contrary to his own.

These are signs of strength rather than indecisiveness and they are to be commended.

History is not going to say that his two years as the "accidental President" made him a great President. It may not even record him in this period as having been a great statesman. But it surely will have to recognize him as an honorable person.

Let us not forget that the nation was not seeking a dramatic president or an adventurous statesman two years ago. The conventional wisdom then was that what the nation needed most in the interregnum was a president who would restore dignity to the office and confidence to the nation.

Those things President Ford has provided — those and more.

In all candor, he has done some things we wished he had not done, among them his early pardon of President Nixon. But we accept his explanation that even that was done to help put the trauma of Watergate behind us.

Now we are faced with the question of whether he deserves a four-year term in the White House as an elected president. Our decision is that he does.

WE ARE INCLINED to agree with pollster Daniel Yankelovich who, writing in yesterday's issue of *The New Republic*, says that the best way to understand this election is to think of the presidency as a job to be filled. The voters, he says, are doing the hiring and the criterion they are using "is a particular notion of fitness."

That concept of fitness, Yankelovich adds, consists of three main components: A demand for greater moral leadership in government, a longing somehow to get things under control, and a desire for a more compassionate, more responsive government. "The dominant element among these is the first," Yankelovich finds.

President Ford fits the mold Yankelovich describes and fits it admirably.

MR. FORD'S OPPONENT is Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia.

He won the Democratic Party's nomination because in many primary elections he presented himself as a candidate of lofty principles. He won many of those elections because the party then was badly divided and he provided the only alternative to issue-oriented candidates with Washington experience. But he was in many of those elections actually the minority choice of the party, a fact he recognized immediately when the New York convention confirmed his nomination.

Having won the nomination, he was called upon to define his positions more clearly. And when he tried to do that, tried to erase the image of fuzziness, he began more and more to appear uncertain, unskilled and at times even contradictory. It was no longer enough to ask the voters' trust. He had to present evidence of realism, practicality, fairness, sound judgment and, above all else, determination to promise only what he could deliver.

In this Carter has failed.

For all his talk of compassion and love, he still comes across to us as a man who brooks no interference and does not welcome debate. He essentially has the mind of a technocrat with all the rigidity that often implies. He has spoken much, but many citizens still find it impossible to divine specific answers to questions that need answers.

He has served up a lot of warmed-over theories and solutions. Behind his vagueness there seems to be a desire to return to the Keynesian approaches of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, without recognizing that by so doing he is again raising expectations beyond the capacities of democratic government.

He speaks of his record as governor. But that is a matter of dispute even among the citizens of Georgia. He speaks of wanting to use his Georgia experience to increase the efficiency of the federal government by consolidating agencies, not recognizing that the conglomerate Department of Health, Education and Welfare is the least efficient and most unwieldy of all.

He began his campaign strongly advocating the Humphrey-Hawkins approach to unemployment, and then shaded his enthusiasm when he discovered the national concern about a badly unbalanced federal budget. He has spoken of sharp cuts in defense spending, and then shaded those figures, too, when budget considerations arose.

He has spoken of tax reforms, but when he tried to become specific he showed abysmal ignorance of what the median income of the nation really is. He speaks of taxing those rich who, now escape taxes, which is an admirable goal but surely not one that would provide the vast new revenues for the federal government which his spending proposals would require.

He criticizes the Ford foreign policy. But during the second debate he was asked: "Do you really have a quarrel with this Republican (foreign policy) record? Would you not have done any of those things?" And Carter did not answer. He evaded with a carefully rehearsed attack on Mr. Ford's style of leadership.

He advocates a health insurance program which he claims will cost only \$12 to \$15 billion a year, which seems an unreasonably low figure in light of experience, but does not square that sort of expenditure with his concern about budget balancing. Further, his program would impose federal controls over doctors and hospital charges and prearranged fees.

His shift from a gentle softness in the primaries to strident attacks in the fall have caused erosion of his early central theme of love and goodness. This is not just our observation. The Yankelovich poll of early October confirms that the voters have this reaction, too. That poll showed 54 per cent found Carter still "fuzzy" on the issues, 55 per cent said he overpromises, 53 per cent that he changes his stands and 29 per cent that there is something not trustworthy about him. All those figures were higher in October than they were in a similar poll in August.

# The Herald Recommends: Gerald Ford for President

IN nine days the American people will elect a President, choosing between two men who have never before run for national office and one of whom, the incumbent, was appointed rather than elected.



Ford

This is a singular situation in our long and successful history as a republic guided by democratic principles. It, and events, have created an atmosphere equally distinct. An apathetic public can find no folk hero, such as an Andrew Jackson, of whom it was said that "the people believed in General Jackson as the Turks in their Prophet," or a Franklin Roosevelt or, later, an Eisenhower.

Close observers of the campaign find that voters regard it as listless and uninspiring. Granted that campaign buttons have become a dispensable luxury, how many zealots for either candidate have you seen wearing one? Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter seem to have engaged more in fielding cliches than in pounding out issues. Friday night's "debate" was the cautious bottom-bumper of all time.

In this stagnant national atmosphere, a lamentable thing, the polls indicate that more than half of the people may not bother to vote. Why? See, in part, the above. See also 20 too-long months of campaigning. See Vietnam, Agnew, Watergate, the congressional sex scandals, blunders of fact in the debates, grinding tax burdens as well as inequities, deficits that seem inescapable under whatever President and on-again-off-again inflation.

THIS is a stygian setting of gloom, but let us have enough of it. The fact is that two men of reasonable probity, better-than-average intelligence and varied experience in government offer the people a choice.

Miami Herald,

10/2/76

man rather than an innovative leader, he has captained a pretty good team. It has reduced inflation from double digits. It can say that 92 per cent of the work force has jobs. Mr. Ford himself has not yielded to pressure from the radical right to dump Henry Kissinger for the wrong reasons and ruffle a foreign policy which finds the world at least placid if not peaceful. He can make an argument that a Republican President in these times is the best check, through 66 proven vetoes, on a big-spending Democratic Congress.

IF there is an overriding issue, we think that this is it — President Ford's emphasis on stopping inflation, the most wanton of all destroyers, rather than Gov. Carter's commitment to full employment by means which we think are counter-productive.

For this reason The Herald recommends Gerald Ford for election in his own right as the 38th President of the United States.

Choice, indeed, is what America and its system are all about. The people have abused it from time to time but always they have returned to it. Thus a small vote would be a negation of choice, frustrating democratic purposes. No man should be elected President of the United States by a bored minority of its registered voters.

If President Ford has run as though he were campaigning in Grand Rapids and if Gov. Carter has run as though there were no tomorrow, each one still presents credentials for the present and the future which should stimulate a choice.

Jimmy Carter is an intriguing figure who came out of nowhere to win the Democratic primaries and the nomination (but so did George McGovern) and offer some interesting theses of governmental consolidation and efficiency, zero budgeting, tax equalization and the implied promise that a Democratic President teamed with a Democratic Congress might be fiscally responsible, having a record to make, rather than spend the nation into further fiscal distraction.

(Cont.)

# We're for Ford

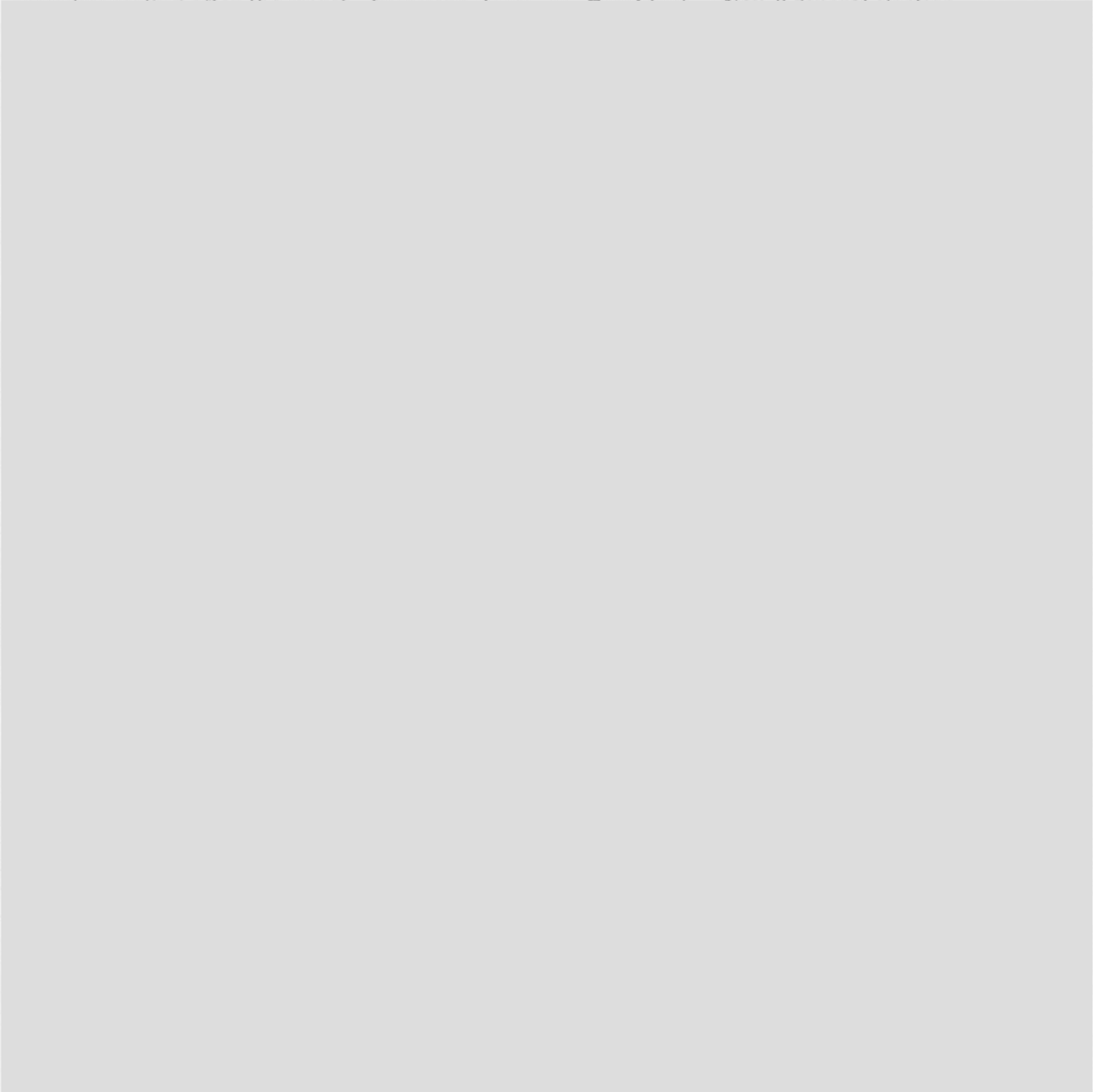
## He's kept U. S. on even keel

When President Gerald R. Ford moved into the oval office at the White House 26 months ago, he took the helm of a

Comment: President Gerald R. Ford's performance during his 26 months in the White House has earned him a full

next four years.

The Tuscaloosa News recommends the candidacy of Gerald R. Ford to voters in the



# For President Ford

Gerald R. Ford became President of the United States two years ago at one of the darkest moments in this nation's history. The Watergate scandal had forced his predecessor to resign in disgrace, something that had never before happened in this country, and had plunged the nation into an abyss of despair. Plagued by the evils of raging inflation and recession, the economy was in the worst trouble it had encountered since the 1930s. And the United States' long and bloody involvement in the Vietnam war, which had begun back in the Truman administration, was coming to a humiliating end.

It was a time that called for confident, competent and *respected* leadership. As much as they yearned for a President who could cope with the nation's domestic economic problems and with its international difficulties, the American people yearned for a President they could trust, a man of unquestioned rectitude who could overcome the bitter doubts generated by Watergate.

They found that man and that leadership in Gerald Ford.

This honorable and unpretentious man has responded with astonishing success to the awesome challenges that he inherited. His character, his temperament and his views on the role of government have proved to be exactly right for the troubled period through which the country has been moving. Consider some of the outstanding achievements of the Ford administration:

- Inflation has dropped dramatical-

ly from an annual rate of about 12 per cent in 1974, to less than 6 per cent today.

- The economy is moving forward. Within the past two years, business activity has increased significantly; and four million more persons are working today than were working at the bottom of the recession. That the unemployment rate has dropped no more than it has can be attributed primarily to the entry of hundreds of thousands of new workers, including many housewives seeking second jobs for their families, into the labor market. The nation's economic problems have not disappeared, to be sure, but they have diminished markedly under Mr. Ford's leadership.

- The United States is at peace throughout the world, and it has regained much of the confidence of its allies that it had lost as a result of its ignominious performance in Vietnam.

- The White House is a respected place again, for Mr. Ford has made integrity a watchword of his administration.

Throughout his brief tenure, Mr. Ford has espoused a philosophy of government that is essential for the preservation of a free and prosperous America. Basically he is a Jeffersonian who believes that the best government is that which governs least. He knows that the steady growth of the power of government inevitably results in the steady erosion of the rights of individuals. He knows that the government's efforts to promote prosperity by controlling and manipulating business activities can

be disastrous to the economy. He knows that the best way to fight poverty and to promote the economic interests of all Americans is to increase the strength of the free enterprise system. He knows that excessive federal spending, even for desirable objectives, exacerbates inflation and piles crushing new burdens onto the taxpayers. Such convictions as these have prompted him to veto more than 50 measures, saving taxpayers more than \$9.2 billion as a result.

The President's concerns about the dangers of big and expensive government are not simply scary theories. Nearly every American can feel the oppressive presence of the federal government in his own life. It buses his children to schools they would prefer not to attend. It interferes with his job. It intrudes into his recreational, and, at times, into his social activities. It mangles his paycheck with its insatiable demands for money to finance an expanding range of social programs that seem never to accomplish their purposes.

For frightening evidence of the shattering impact such policies can have on a country, consider the tragic plight of Great Britain, which is now on the brink of economic collapse. It has reached that point, Prime Minister Callaghan confesses in remarks published on this page today, largely because it has pursued, at the urging of his own Labor party, expansive and expensive governmental policies and ignored some fundamental economic laws.

## Gerald R. Ford for president

The Chronicle has listened carefully to the presidential debates; it has followed and studied the campaigns; it has researched the facts concerning the two major candidates as to their personalities, their stands on issues and their actions. The Chronicle has come to the conclusion:

Gerald Ford should be elected president of the United States.

Gerald Ford is a clean and decent man. Because the public recognizes this, he has been able to do an outstanding job in restoring public trust in the presidency. Since he was first proposed for appointment as vice-president, Ford has been investigated by congressional committees, the special prosecutor in the Justice Department, the FBI and — to be sure — his opponents. In every one of them he has come through clean and untarnished.

We know who Gerald Ford is and what he will do. We don't know about his opponent.

We know, for example, precisely where the President stands on runaway government spending and its consequent child, inflation, which Americans have learned the past few years is the greatest economic danger to them individually. By constant public pressure, by veto and by whatever other means are at his command, the President has managed to keep the Congress from going hog-wild in trying to spend its way out of a recession and winding up spending its way into another savage bout of higher prices.

The inflation rate, which was eating away every family's ability to make a reasonable trip to the grocery store, has been cut more than half. Instead of prices soaring by more than 12 per cent a year, they are moderated to

less than 6 per cent and, in fact, are rising at 4.9 per cent so far this year. Food price increases are at an even lower level.

These are facts, not promises. We know the President will guard the value of the dollar and people's savings with a moderate approach.

We do not have any clear idea of how his opponent would act. Different audiences are left with different impressions at different times — that government pump-priming would be the order of the day or that perhaps inflation-fighting may be the primary concern. Vast new spending programs are talked of and there is no realistic explanation of where the money is to come from to pay for them. Then the impression is left that maybe there won't be these programs if there isn't the money to pay for them.

We frankly cannot tell what the President's opponent would do. And we do not think the American people should be in any doubt about this policy which is so vital to their everyday lives.

We know that Gerald Ford has presided over a strengthening of foreign policy and American influence abroad that many would not have thought possible two years ago. In three key areas alone — among its traditional allies, in the Mideast and in southern Africa — that strength and influence can be traced to the same trait that people here find so appealing in the President: Trust, trust that his efforts will be straightforward.

American influence and ties with the traditional allies have never been stronger. That cannot be overemphasized from the querulousness of previous times. Acceptance of American good faith efforts have made possible the agreements in the Middle East



West

26

ENDORSEMENTS

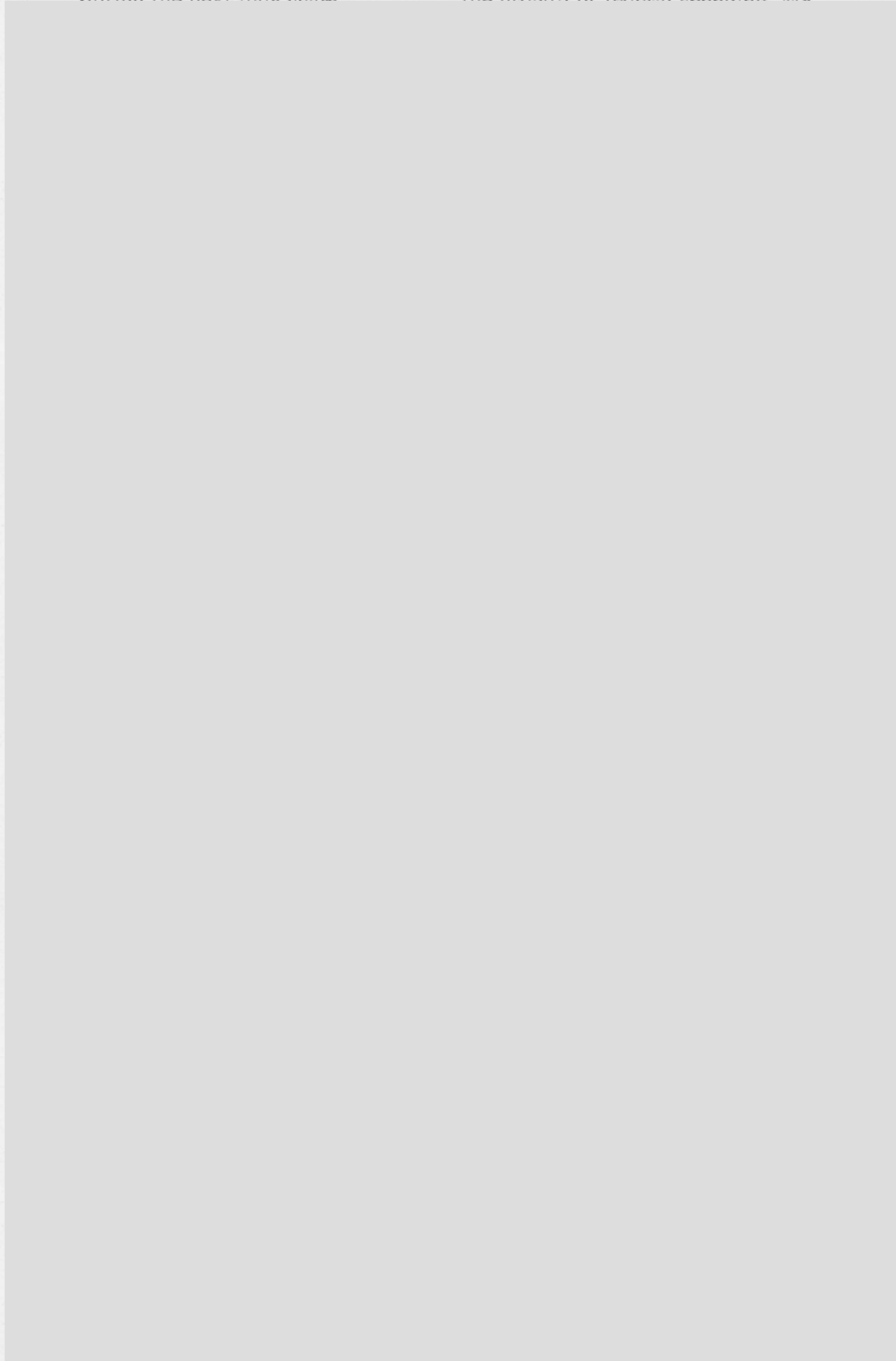
which have shored up Israel and thus defused that tinderbox. That same acceptance has made possible the first

We cannot fathom from these kind of things just what the President's opponent would do in foreign policy. In a

# Ford for President

AS THE ELECTION for President of the United States draws near, Americans must make a difficult decision of critical importance — who can best lead this nation during the next four years

streamline the federal budget, Mr. Ford through reducing the size of government; Mr. Carter through improving its performance and accountability. Both promise to reduce the growth of federal spending. Mr.



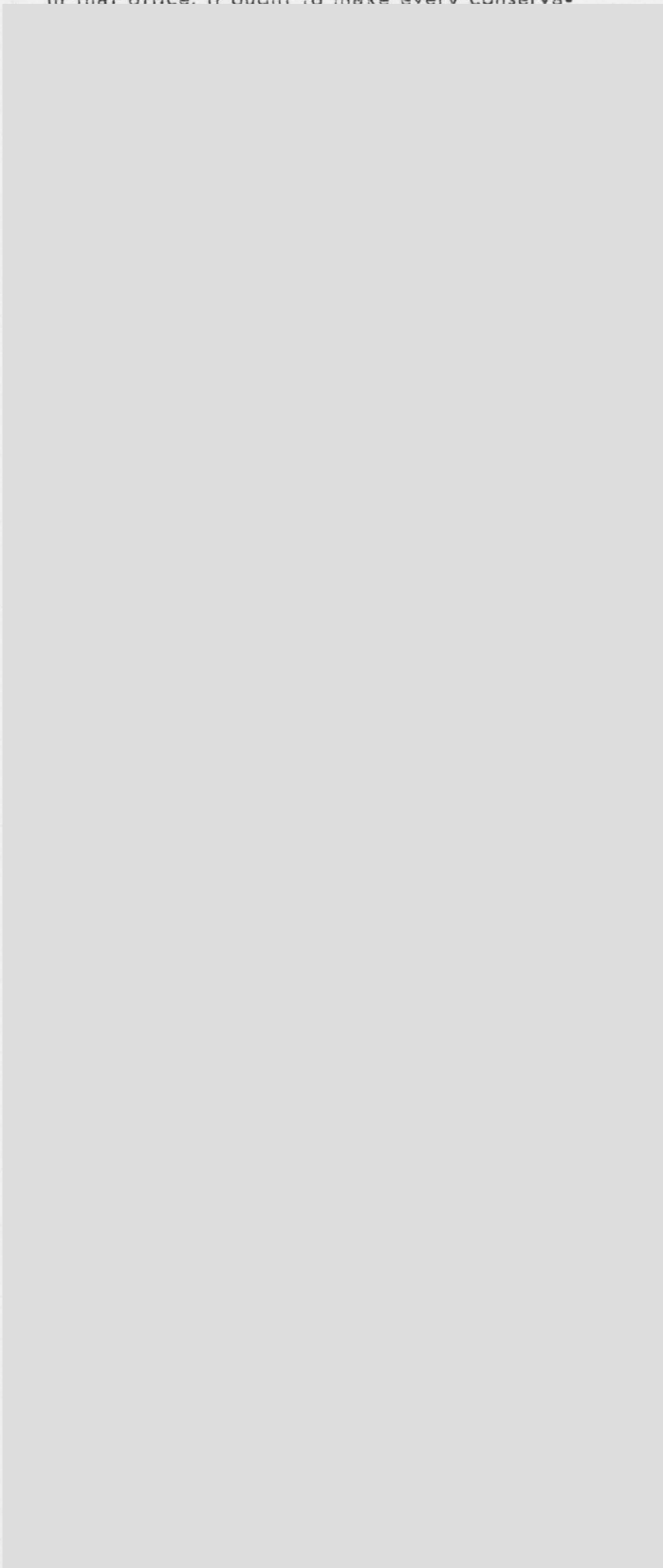
# Gerald Ford for President

WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL debates concluded and the election a week off, the time has come for the American people to reach their decision about the leadership and direction of this country for the next four years.

"What is more moral than peace?" the President asked in his Palace of Fine Arts debate, and one is still waiting to hear the Democratic answer.

## Not Mondale — or Carter

When Jimmy Carter claims Walter Mondale is the best qualified man to become president if something should happen to Carter while he is in that office, it ought to make every conserva-



## The presidency

As the nation enters the final days of a disappointing presidential campaign, we at The Daily News, as many other Americans, are not truly excited about either presidential candidate.

But it is our solid belief that a newspaper, like an individual, should stand up and be counted,

have several Cabinet members and congressional representatives, most recently Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe and Sen. John Tower of Texas.

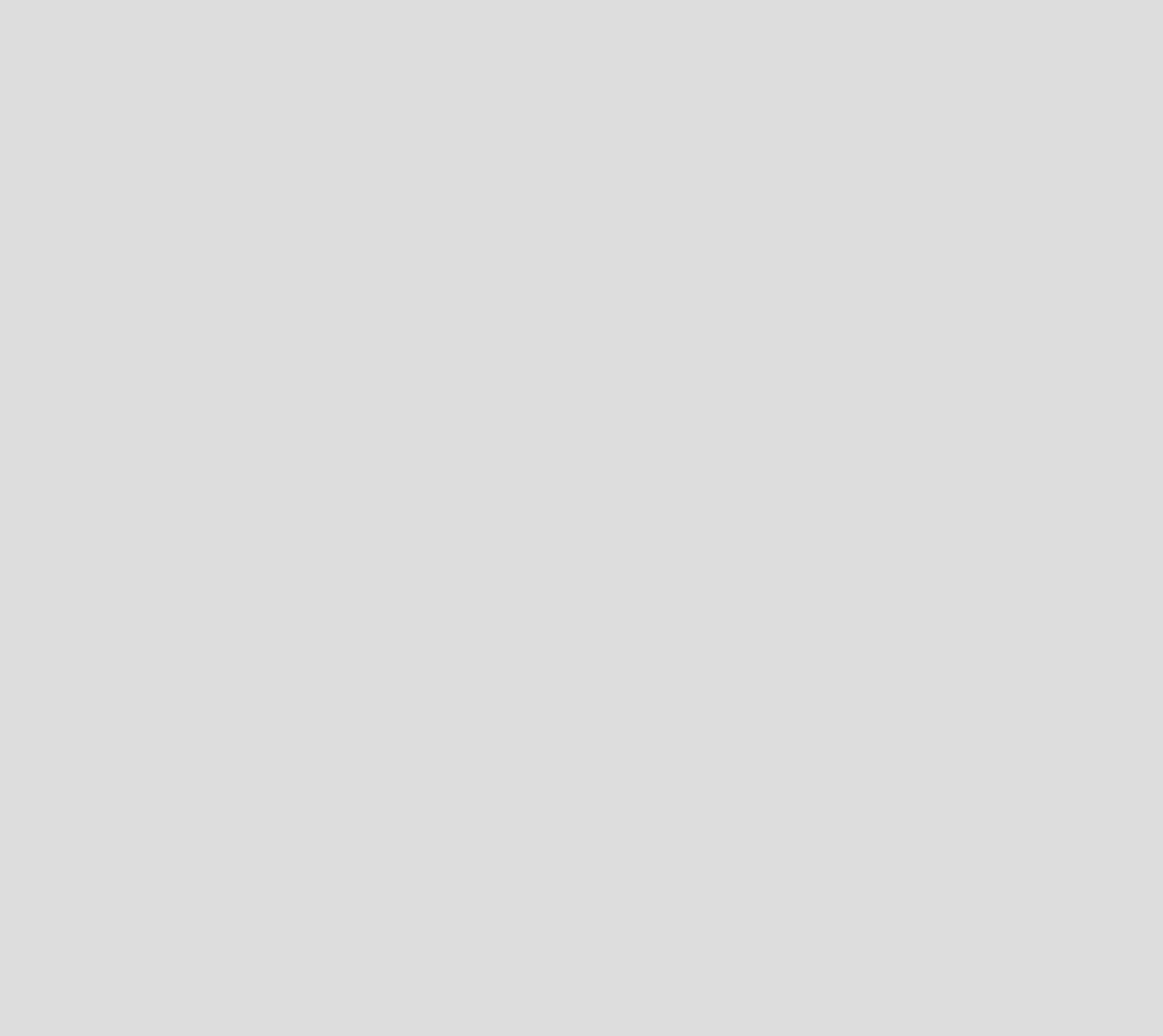
Alaskans have had a sense of communication, if not always agreement, with the Ford administration. Not so with Jimmy Carter. There has been no evidence of his awareness the state exists.

# Ford at the helm: A known quality

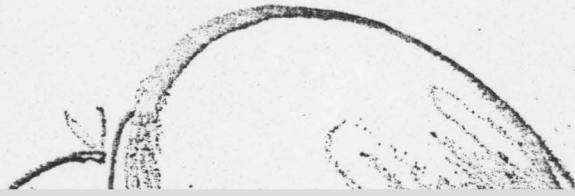
(Endorsements of national and county candidates are made by the Westchester Rockland Newspapers editorial board composed of the publisher, president, executive editor, editorial writers and edi-

This beclouds the superficial allure of "change," rendering it chancy at best and hazardous at worst.

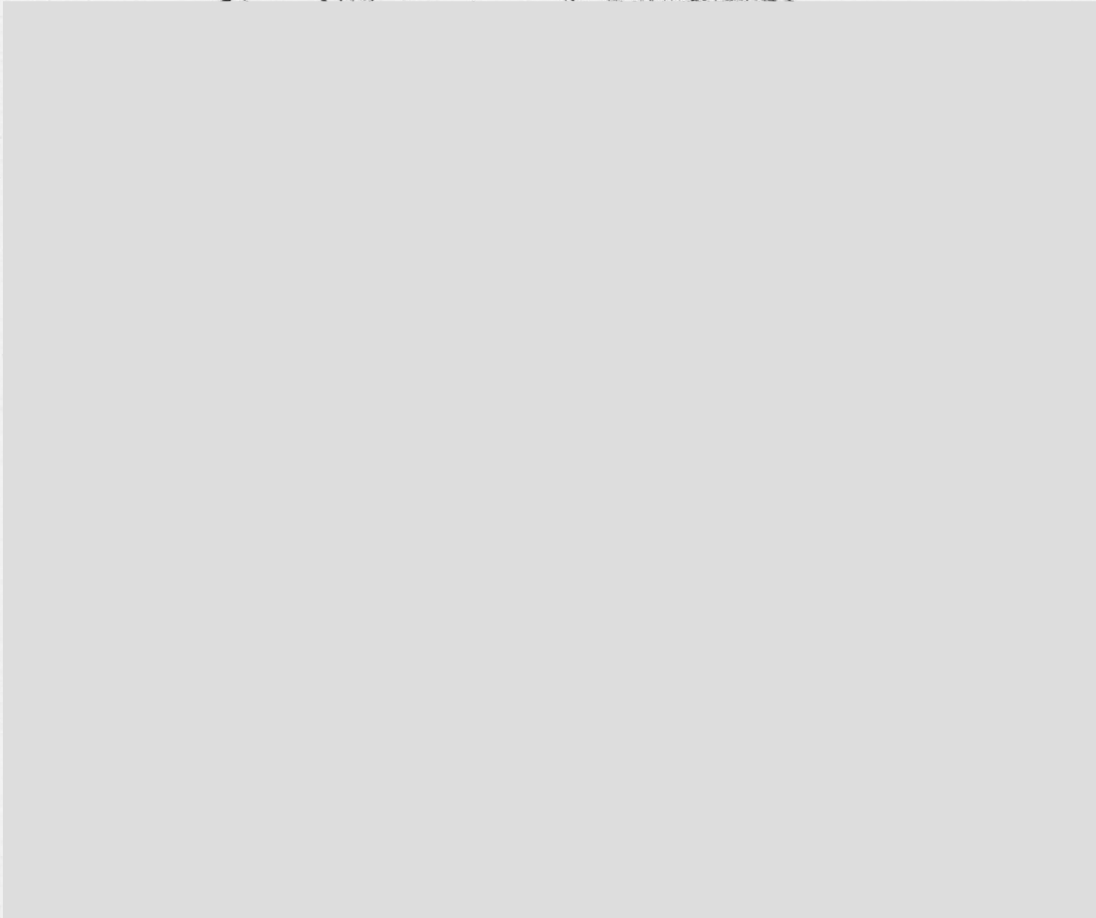
Moreover, even at the risk of appearing negative, someone has to ride herd on the grandstanding big spenders (of other ne-



JIMMY CARTER ENDORSEMENTS



*Carter*  
1976, CHICAGO SUN-TIMES



20-20 vision

# Out of Cities' Anguish, A Vote to Try Carter

DESPITE the apathy, confusion and cynicism that has surrounded much of the campaign this year, the presidential election of 1976 is one of the more critical in our nation's history.

This will be the first time we have selected a president since going through three major catastrophes: the worst domestic scandal in our history, the ignoble climax of our misguided policy in Vietnam, the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression.

Gerald Ford came into office in the midst of, and served through, some of the more unsettling events in our history. For many things about Mr. Ford, the first president to come to office under such circumstances, the nation can be grateful. He is a decent man. He has had a sense of restraint. He has been a calming influence.

In two policy areas, in addition to helping to hold us steady, Gerald Ford deserves considerable praise. He understood that, in the overheated and shaken domestic economy he inherited, he had to act to bring inflation down. And in foreign policy, not his own strong suit, he had the perception to continue to support the best aspects of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's policy initiatives: in relations with Russia, in contacts with China, in the Middle East and, belatedly, in southern Africa.

These achievements are real and important, and the administration deserves full credit for them.

*In other ways, though, the Ford administration has left us adrift. Though some of his vetoes have been essential, the stalemate between the president and Congress is not a substitute for leadership. Mr. Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon, without obtaining an admission of guilt or permitting a trial, left the needs of justice unsatisfied.*

The president has seemed not to understand the special impact that his economic policies have had in the cities. Michigan's economy, and particularly Detroit's, have suffered tragic effects from the failure to see the special problems the tight restraints imposed on some areas.

Above all, apart from revenue sharing, the administration has had almost no strategy for dealing with the big cities, which are in deep, deep trouble. The effect has occasionally been mitigated by Congress, which has sometimes forced the president to accept programs

that have helped to stave off the worst human disasters. But the unemployment levels in Detroit and in Michigan are dangerously high and cannot be accepted as a long-term condition. There has been little redevelopment initiative or leadership by the Ford administration.

Meanwhile, the tax system and the welfare system are reaching a crisis stage. Mr. Ford obviously cannot be blamed for these two problems, and he could not have been expected to cure them in two years. But our point is they reinforce the urgent need for leadership.

For much of the last year, President Ford has been transfixed by the challenge of Ronald Reagan. Instead of leadership, he often gave the country reaction.

We question whether Mr. Ford can provide the leadership to reform the tax system or the welfare system, to reorganize the bureaucracy not simply to cut costs but to increase program effectiveness. There are unmet human needs in America; there are also incredible waste and mismanagement.

Is it any wonder, then, that the opinion polls have consistently shown that a large number of Americans question whether Mr. Ford's leadership is adequate? And is it any wonder that the country has yearned for something different, for someone who could combine managerial skills and a sense of compassion and idealism?

*Against that backdrop, Jimmy Carter emerged on the national stage. He came along as a different sort of Democrat—concerned about human needs but also concerned about efficiency, not totally beholden to labor, understanding the discontent of middle income people, offering hope of restored self-respect.*

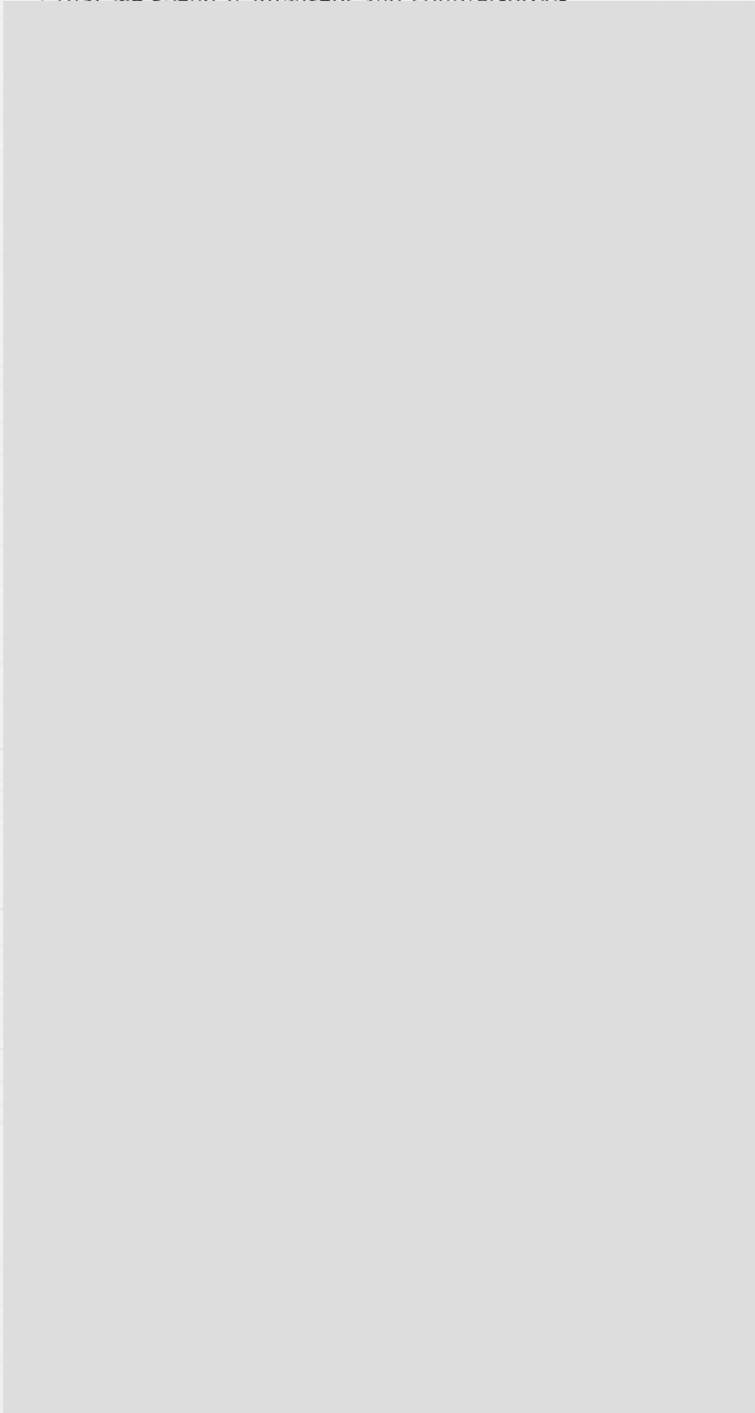
That approach, and Mr. Carter's indefatigable campaigning, brought him out of obscurity in the primaries. There are few parallels in history to his rapid rise to national prominence.

As with anyone who came so far so fast, Jimmy Carter has aroused some uncertainties. He gives complex and often subtle answers to questions. He has shifted emphasis from time to time, and hence created doubts about his true meaning. He is a complex man.

But we have come to believe, despite some such misgivings, that we understand his basic



thrust and think it essential to the country. Our problem isn't that we spend too little on health care, or welfare, or job creation. It is that we spend it unwisely and counter-pro-



## FORD AND CARTER: A PERSONAL APPRAISAL

BY JOE H. STROUD

Editor of the Free Press

THE DECISION about the Free Press' endorsement for president would have been easier for me had the men involved been only celluloid figures.

One of the advantages of being an editor is that you get to see the key people up close and to make up your own mind about their strengths, weaknesses and what you believe, as best you can discern it, about what is right for the country.

One of the disadvantages is that the judgments get harder, especially when there are neighbors, or friends, or people you have come to like involved.

I cannot say that I knew Jerry Ford when, or that I knew Jimmy Carter when, because I didn't.

My first up-close contact with Gerald Ford dates from St. Patrick's Day, 1975, in the spring of the year after he had become president under such awesome circumstances. It was at a luncheon on the campus of Notre Dame University for Midwestern editors. I came back to Detroit and wrote that the nation had better not underestimate Jerry Ford, that he was smarter than he seemed, and that he was a decent sort.

My view of him up to that time was not hostile, but it was certainly not overwhelmingly favorable. I figured that anyone who came out of the Michigan Republican Party must have some redeeming qualities. I like Bill Milliken as much as any public figure I know, and I believe that the Republican Party of Michigan is one of the best and most effective in the nation.

But Jerry Ford was a man I had seen almost exclusively on the national stage, and what I had seen did not impress me all that much. I would not really have thought of him as a candidate for president.

During the contacts I have had with Gerald R. Ford since he became president, I have come to appreciate a number of things about him: his basic decency, his unwillingness to hold a grudge, his commitment to due process, his sense of security about his own person and his empathy with the people he meets.

At times it has been difficult for me to reconcile the man I have seen in these few face-to-face encounters with the public man. In terms of the cities, which are my primary concerns, his responses seemed wooden and unfeeling. He has not seemed to understand the full depths of the racial problem in the country.

The private intelligence that I saw did not seem to translate into imaginative and impressive programs, either to roll back the Demo-

cratic programs or to find a new alternative to them. And I see problems mounting for the cities, and for this city I love.

Jimmy Carter I met first in April of 1974. The American Society of Newspaper Editors was meeting in Atlanta. I had taken pot-luck on table assignments. Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter happened to be at our table, as guests of one of the editors.

My exposure on that evening was even more to Mrs. Carter than to the governor. I found her charming, intelligent, tough-minded and disarmingly candid. The governor was engaging and gracious, but I did not automatically project him into the White House.

Then, a year or so later, after he began his long trek toward the presidential nomination, he came by to see the editorial board at the Free Press. I was out of town at the time—confident that this was not a very likely prospect for the White House—and when I returned I was surprised to find several members of the staff saying, "Don't sell this guy short." They weren't persuaded, but they thought he was someone

who was serious and who had to be taken seriously.

Then, in the Michigan presidential primary campaign, he, like President Ford, came to see us again. Or rather we met with him out at Metro Airport. I had watched the primary campaign unfolding elsewhere and was intrigued. But was there really substance there?

I came away from that encounter convinced that Jimmy Carter is a man of substance, that he is on to something very basic in the psychology of the American people at this time, that despite the subtlety and the complexity of some of his views, and the contradictions, he was a candidate who had something to say to the American people.

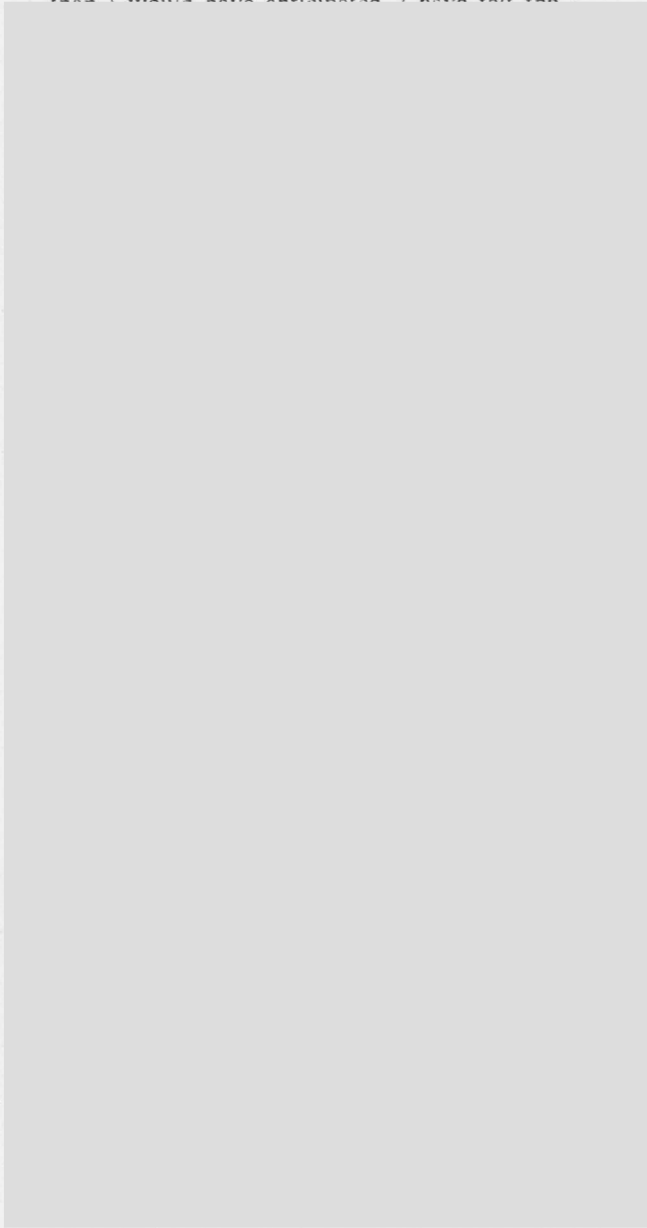
Much of the campaign since the primary in Michigan, and particularly since the two conventions, has been a puzzle to me as it has to others. It has often seemed as if the question were which candidate could most thoroughly blunder his way out of the presidency.

The clarion call that Jimmy Carter seemed to make during the primaries was muted during the fall. The advantage of incumbency, which seemed for a brief time to be such an asset to Gerald Ford, seemed to be exploited clumsily, particularly in the second debate and the handling of the Earl Butz incident.



Stroud

The sense of loyalty that citizens of Michigan feel toward Gerald Ford seemed to be stronger than I would have anticipated. I have felt the



# Carter-Mondale: best for the nation—and Chicago

37

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The national soul-searching so necessary this year did not come. Instead, the public witnessed a business-as-usual presidential election campaign highlighted by inanity, trivia and the common belief that the candidate who committed the next-to-last mistake would win.

Better luck next time? One can hope.

There is still, however, the need to make a decision this time. That decision should go in favor of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic candidates for President and vice president. Although we have some reservations about the ticket and despite disappointment with the campaign, we think they have proven themselves worthy of the jobs they are seeking—handsomely so.

The Republican candidates—President Ford and Robert J. Dole—have revealed serious inadequacies that disqualify them from holding the highest offices in the land.

Ford's great and important service to the nation during his two years in office was his restoration of tranquility after all the Vietnam War-Watergate trauma. But he showed no dedication to a consistent political philosophy and ran a do-nothing government void of good programs. It is time for a change.

Carter and Mondale, if they remain true to the guidelines laid down by the Democratic Party's platform—and we think they should—will provide that change. Theirs is the more realistic vision of where this nation should be going in the next four years. Theirs are the more substantial programs for getting it there. They have the better intellectual equipment and leadership abilities for translating vision into programs and making them work.

Their election does carry a risk. They have shown little understanding of responsible economic policies. As advocates of an active federal government, they hold open the possibility of renewing strong inflation through heavy government spending. That is a prospect that must be watched carefully. Carter has promised to balance the federal budget by the end of a first term in office and should be held to that promise if economic recovery resumes.

## Clearer plans for the cities...

While holding him to that promise, the readers of this newspaper—wealthy, middle-class and poor; black, white and Latino; young and old; city-dweller and suburbanite—have a greater interest in his election than Ford's. Carter will do more for older urban areas, including Chicago. Specifically:

- Carter and Mondale would provide specific aid to older cities that have given up industry and jobs to newer areas in the Sun Belt and smaller towns. Ford for too long spurned New York City during its financial crisis and

has paid only lip service to the belief that the older cities of the Midwest and Northeast need special help.

- Carter and Mondale stand for increased federal aid to urban mass transit from the Highway Trust Fund, which the Ford administration views as a virtually inviolate source of highway-construction funds.

- Carter and Mondale propose lifting the burden of welfare payments from the big cities and equalizing it throughout the nation. That would be an important step in stabilizing population shifts. They would also make revenue sharing funds available directly to localities.

- Carter and Mondale propose a comprehensive national health insurance plan that would benefit all, but particularly the poor congregated in the cities.

- Carter and Mondale have a more realistic view of the federal government's role in crime prevention. They would target funds toward control of international and interstate drug traffic and then give unrestricted grants to localities for crime control.

- Carter and Mondale would take steps to provide jobs for young blacks and others in the ghettos who seek work but cannot find it. Ford is insensitive to this problem.

If the above strikes some readers as an indication that Carter and Mondale would pay undue attention to the poor and the minorities at the expense of the rest of society, remember that democracy and the individual's right to free choice can only prosper if everyone in society is guaranteed the minimum necessary to exist in safety and good health and to have the opportunity to better oneself. If the inner cities are to continue to rot, those living in the suburbs cannot escape discomfort or the danger of turmoil.

## ... Greater vision for the country

Beyond the Chicago area's parochial interest in electing Carter and Mondale, there are other compelling reasons in their favor:

- Carter, by promising regular and frequent press conferences and a restoration of first side chats with the nation, has more specifically indicated how he would open the Presidency to public inspection.

- Carter's promise to reorganize the federal government, if he can implement it, would make the bureaucracy, if not less expensive and smaller, at least more responsive, efficient and understandable to the public.

- Carter, through his stand on abortion (he basically favors freedom of choice) and a blanket pardon for Vietnam War draft resisters (he would grant it), has shown a capacity to take unpopular but just positions and stick by them despite potentially damaging political consequences. Ford, on the other hand, by adopting some of the rhetoric of his primary campaign challenger, Ronald Reagan, indicated a greater willingness to abandon principles.

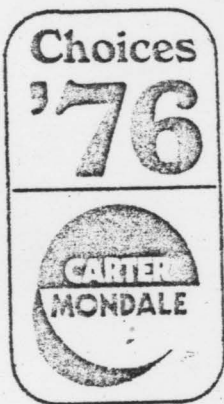
- Carter has proposed programs unmatched by Ford for protecting the environment and natural resources as well as for providing the nation with adequate energy supplies. One of Ford's great failings was his failure after the 1973 Arab oil boycott to show leadership in drafting a long-term energy policy.

- Carter has at least shown a willingness to present an over-all reform of the income-tax structure, making it more equitable and easier to understand.

## Reservations on hawkishness...

We have three serious reservations about Carter's candidacy. The first relates to the manner in which he backed away, during the general election campaign, from progressive and important foreign- and defense-policy ideas. On foreign policy, he grew progressively hawkish in his discussions of U.S.-Soviet relations, reaching a high point in the second debate with Ford. Detente, though Ford has shown an unwillingness to take credit for it, is a necessity in foreign policy, as are defense-budget cuts, if Carter is to find the wherewithal to carry out his programs.

Some will argue that Carter was only doing



CARTER OFFERS NEEDED VISION AND LEADERSHIP

THE HARDEST PART of trying to choose a president these days, as the large number of "undecideds" in the polls seem to confirm, is that the necessities of political image-making do so much to warp the campaign.

President Ford, for example, spent the spring and early summer imitating a far-right conservative, to head off the Reagan forces that threatened his nomination. After the convention, the President quickly turned back to the middle way that is his only hope of attracting sufficient Democratic and independent votes for election November 2.

Jimmy Carter, for his part, has hoped to convince liberals that he's another Franklin Roosevelt when it comes to social programs, while simultaneously trying to hold the middle by talking of balanced budgets and defending himself against the allegation that he'd be just another "big spender." As a consequence, though the third debate did much to dispel impressions of indecisiveness, many voters seem to be still confused about the kind of president he'd be.

That's the problem with trying to appeal to the tens of millions of citizens whose votes are needed for victory and who no longer vote straight party tickets. It's why such independents as Eugene McCarthy, who have no chance and thus can afford statements that risk alienating people, sometimes seem more forthright than the front-runners, who feel compelled to fudge on the issues.

One prime example is tax reform. Mr. Carter at one point criticized the interest deduction on home mortgages. Many experts have done the same, observing that this subsidy has given a special economic benefit to the middle class and has abetted the decay of America's cities by accelerating the exodus to the suburbs. But Mr. Carter quickly backpedaled. He learned, as did George McGovern in 1972 when trying to discuss the subject of guaranteed minimum incomes, that it's often safer to remain hazy.

The Williamsburg debate did much to sharpen the focus of a campaign in which the candidates, reaching for the same diverse coalition of voters, had begun to sound alike on many of the major issues. But to many voters it must seem that the biggest differences still are on small things, and especially on style.

That's on the surface. If we dig a bit, and look at a candidate's entire record rather than just what he says on the stump in this election year, we may be better equipped to make an intelligent decision. In the opinion of these newspapers, that decision in 1976 is not as hard as it looks.

Our choice is Jimmy Carter, for reasons we'll discuss in terms of leadership, experience and philosophy.

Gerald Ford has restored honesty and decency to the White House, plus an openness and steadiness that have done much to heal the terrible wounds left by President Nixon. His wife, Betty, is probably the most forthright and progressive First Lady since Eleanor Roosevelt. It is too bad that her husband does not share her evident conviction that one responsibility of a leader is to tell his followers what they ought to hear, even if they don't want to.

What has happened instead, over these two years of Mr. Ford's administration, is a default of leadership, not only in matters of personal conscience but in anything beyond the day-to-day business of government. We have Henry Kissinger to thank for the fact that we have a foreign policy: If he quit today, to whom could President Ford turn?

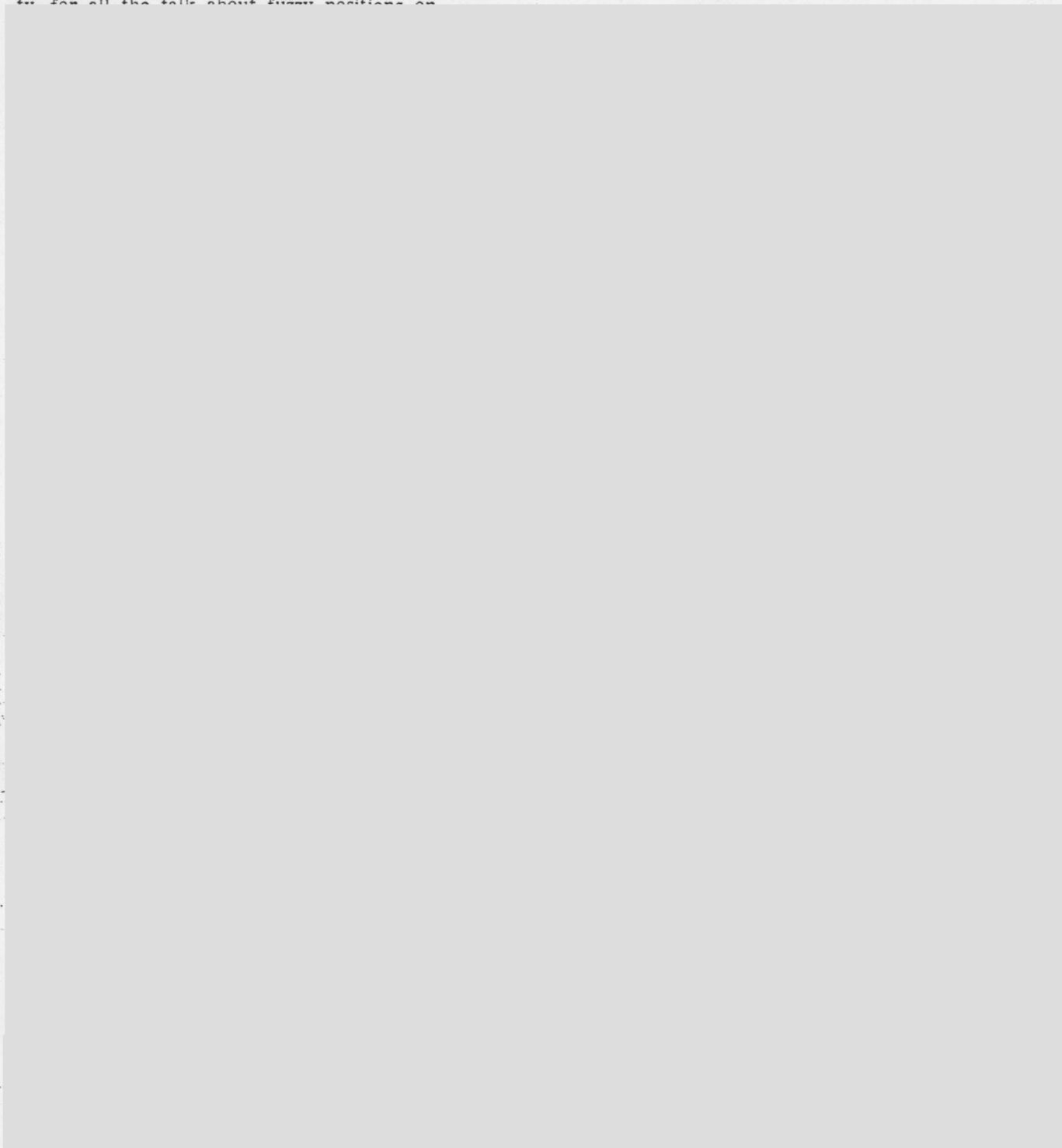
We have no energy policy. Our big cities are in desperate trouble. Unemployment hovers near 8 per cent, the economy is still sick, inflation is still not under control. The President pledges a fight against crime if he's returned to the White House, after two years of inaction. Instead of moral leadership on such sensitive matters as school busing and abortion, we get pledges to help bury the problems by amending the Constitution.

We still don't have welfare reform. Millions live in rundown housing, suffer the abuses of inadequate government health programs, attend underfinanced schools, suffer because of inadequate consumer protection, are victimized by unresponsiveness in Washington, and are expected to believe that this administration understands their needs.

No President could solve these raging problems in four years, or eight. But he could start. Instead of asking the public to gauge his effectiveness by how many vetoes he has cast, Mr. Ford could imaginatively recruit some of the best minds in America to help think our way forward. He could ignore the big-business friends who persuaded him to veto the strip-mine reclamation bill, and whose aircraft sales abroad have become more important than stopping the global arms race. He could grasp the fact that fiscal responsibility does not have to mean turning government's back on the needy.

Many voters who deplore this record of indecision and unconcern, and are ready for change, are uncertain about how to vote because they regard Jimmy Carter as an enigma. They know that as governor he was an activist, that his career and reading habits and conversation show him to have a first-rate mind, that his experiences as a nuclear-submarine officer, farmer, businessman and politician have fortified his natural aversion to shoddiness and inefficiency, that he has genuine compassion for the helpless.

To these voters, it's clear that Mr. Carter is a leader. What they're uncertain about is exactly where he stands. Yet this uncertainty for all the talk about fuzzy positions on



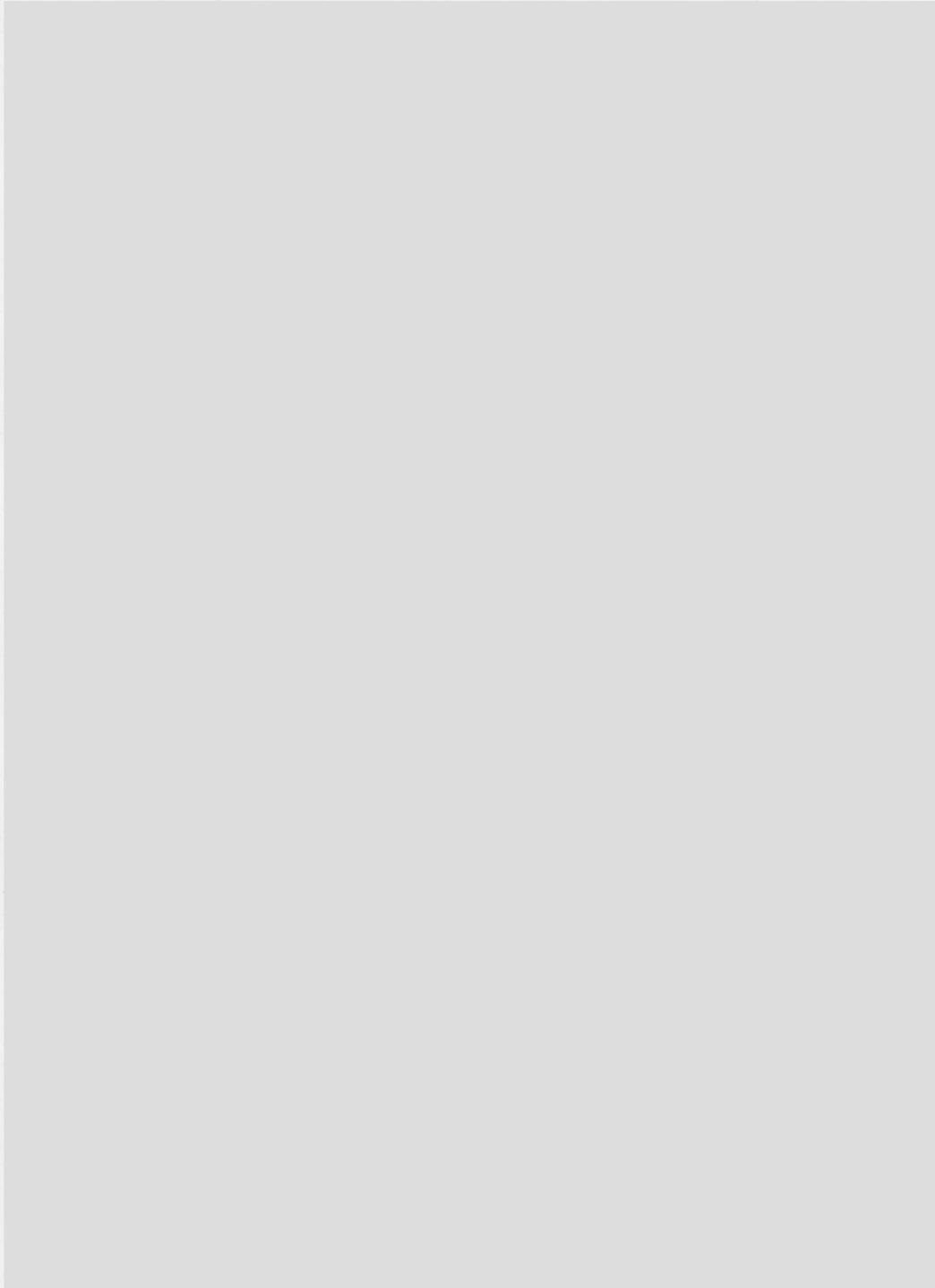
Louisville Courier-Journal,  
10/20/76

### Carter For President

IT MAY COME as no surprise to readers of this page that we favor the election of Jimmy Carter for President.

We are herewith formalizing

We believe he will restore confidence in government and that he will offer the people some relief from their contempt for "Washington."



## We Know About Ford, So We're for Carter

Conventional wisdom has it that the current presidential campaign is duller than a Howard Cosell-Muhammad Ali interview.

Both candidates, it generally is believed, are capable of sinking their own ship at any given moment, particularly

ple, which fails to reinforce an opinion already held will be ignored. Thus, we have no illusions that this editorial will influence anyone to change his vote.

Nevertheless, for what it is worth we're for Carter



## A vote for a better spirit

This newspaper shares and sympathizes with the apathy and distrust that many voters feel about this year's presidential candidates. A tragi-comic series of fumbles has made this Bicentennial ceremony of democracy seem like a sloppy football game. But politics is not a spectator sport, despite the overexcitement and overstatement that has characterized modern presidential politics. And even in the post-Vietnam, post-Watergate letdown, each voter still must choose.

This year the choice is uninspiring and fraught with doubt and risk. The electorate is dispirited by political campaigns that have managed to be both devious and dull. But voters must choose, because not to choose entails a greater risk, surrendering the hard-won birthright that this nation so joyously celebrated on July 4. The principle of free choice is the basis of the American idea. The principle of free choice was the reason for the American Revolution and the US Constitution. In establishing and guaranteeing the choice, the Founding Fathers never said it would always be easy.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Boston Globe endorses Gov. Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter F. Mondale for President and Vice President. In comparison with the qualities displayed by Gerald R. Ford and Robert J. Dole, a Carter-Mondale choice offers a better opportunity for America to emerge from its current political malaise, economic uncertainty and philosophical anxiety.

As the first non-elected President in history, Gerald Ford has performed estimably, restoring trust and credibility to the office his predecessor dishonored. In one sense, Ford represents good traits of the American political system — dependability and an ability to get along.

But in many ways, Ford represents the worst aspects of the political system that now stands in such disrepute. He reflects the narrow vision of the status quo, of cronyism with not enough standards of excellence. He conveys an ultimately dangerous sense of drift, applying haphazard and ad hoc approaches to important economic and political decisions. And, while several of his cabinet appointments have been laudable, some have also been frankly political.

In his first decision for a new administration, the choice of a Vice President, Ford's selection of Sen. Dole symbolized political opportunism. The making of the Ford-Dole ticket contrasts vividly with the careful selection process which resulted in Carter's nomination of Sen. Mondale. We believe that Sen. Mondale would be a better President than Sen. Dole. Our recent tragic history of three Vice Presidents succeeding to the Presidency underscores the importance of this issue.

One unfortunate aspect of the Ford Administration's aimlessness is its neglect of Boston and other American cities, particularly those in the Northeast that have suffered most from inequities in Federal aid formulas. These formulas have simply followed the drift of money and population to the Southwest "Sunbelt," leaving problems behind. Jimmy Carter's recognition of the special problems of the Northeast is reflected in his proposals for revenue sharing which would benefit these cities more.

\*\*\*\*\*

One of Carter's chief assets is his attitude toward the Federal bureaucracy, a stand he took early in the campaign. Carter's commitment to reorganization, his deep belief that the machinery of government needs tuning up, remains a central factor in his candidacy. His assertion that competence is compatible with compassion may bring much needed change to Washington next year.

Carter's inexperience in national politics led to mistakes in his post-convention campaign which have contributed to voter apathy. But the inner

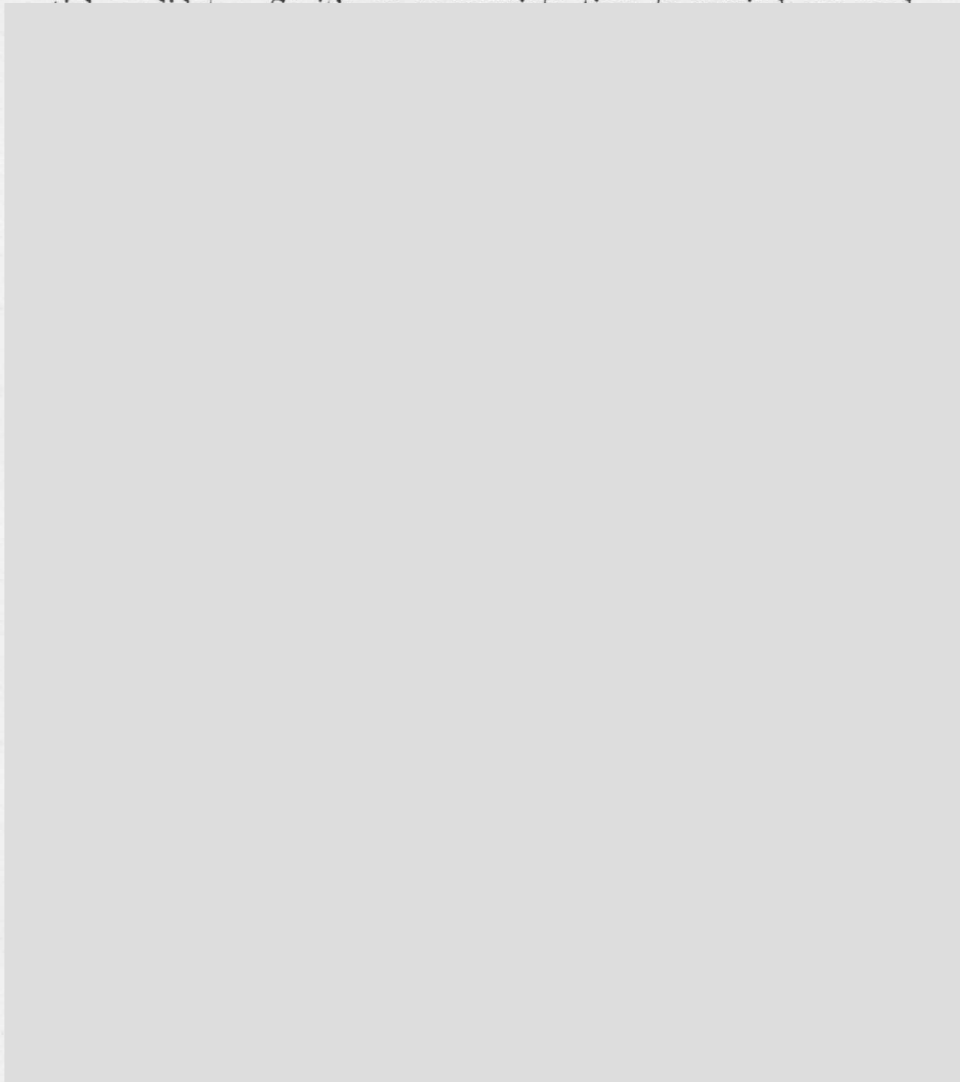
THE UN-ENDORSEMENT



*'Can't say I'm crazy about either of them.'*

## *Publisher's Note: Why No Endorsements*

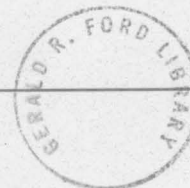
This is the week when hundreds of newspapers across the nation perform their quadrennial ritual of endorsing presiden-



*William Attwood*

# News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



## Leading The News...

FOR FRIDAY AFTERNOON  
OCTOBER 29, 1976

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*World-Wide*

**THE CANDIDATES** lured voters with tax-cut talk; Ford offered a nuclear policy.

President Ford emphasized to voters in Ohio and Indiana that a \$10 billion reduction in individual and corporate taxes will be his

*He decided not to wait for the outcome. Without giving a reason, Ehrlichman asked Judges John Sirica and Gerhard Gesell for permission to get started on his sentence, and they immediately ordered him to prison.*

Ehrlichman, 51, is the highest-ranking member of the Nixon administration to go to

Swine-flu shots were given to more than three million people last week, 50% more than the week before. Most states have begun providing vaccine for the general public in addition to the aged and chronically ill.

\* \* \*

The "Legionnaires' disease" that killed 29 persons in Philadelphia last July and Au-

↓ *Business and Finance*

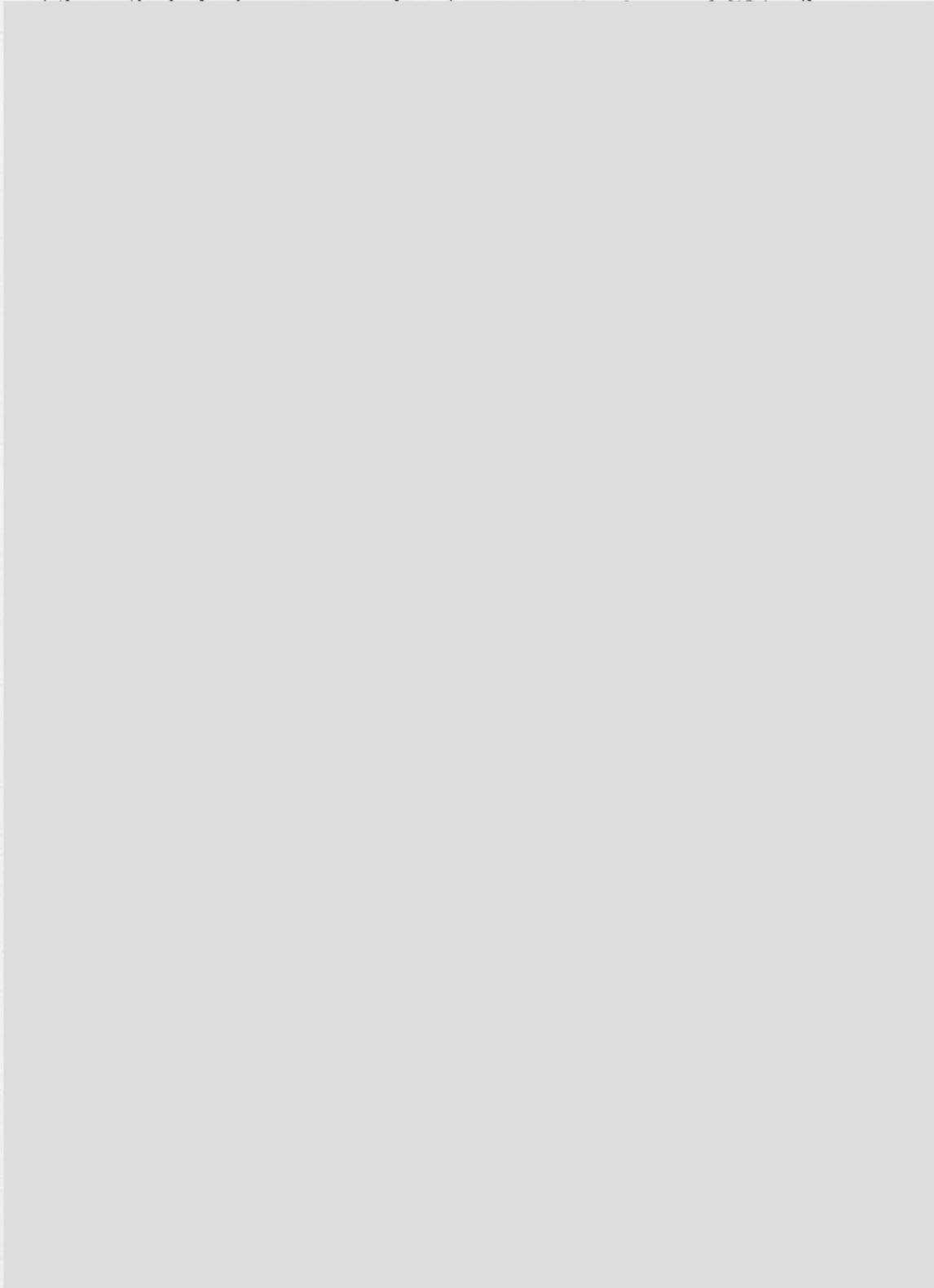
**PRIME-RATE CUTS** may be in the offing, following Continental Illinois National Bank's ¼-point reduction to 6½%. Separately, the Federal Reserve said

for practices that are industry-wide.

(Story on Page 6)

\* \* \*

Geico posted operating income of \$1.7 million for the third quarter. In the two previous periods, Government Employees Insurance



Economic Indicators Decline for 2nd Month

The government index designed to predict future economic growth declined for the second month in a row in September, the Commerce Department said Friday, bringing more bad pre-election news for the Ford Administration.

The decline in the index of leading economic indicators was seventh-tenths of a percent in September, the same as in August. It indicates that the economic slowdown may continue.

Economists say they are not certain that the index points to an economic decline until it has gone down for three months in a row.

But the latest report seems certain to raise new questions about the strength of the economic recovery, since other recent statistics on economic growth and unemployment have also been disappointing.

However, one Commerce Department analyst said it was not clear from the index whether it pointed to a further slowdown in the months ahead.

The Commerce Department revised upward the decline in the August index, which originally was reported to have dropped 1.5%. However, the decline of seven-tenths of a percent for the month still is considered substantial.

The August decline was the first in 18 months since the nation began to pull out of the deep recession of 1974-75. The index stood at 107.9 in September, compared with the 1967 base index figure of 100.

The major factor contributing to the September decline was a drop in new orders for consumer goods and materials. Also contributing to the decline were the average work week, down to 39.6 hours from 39.9 hours the month before; the manufacturing job layoff rate, up to 1.5% from 1.3% in August; vendor performance, change in liquid assets; changes of sensitive prices, and the money balance.

Partially offsetting these declines were gains in business formation, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, building permits and stock prices. Building permits showed the strongest gain.

--AP, UPI (10-29-76)



Simon to Submit Tax Reform Plan

Treasury Secretary Simon says he hopes to submit a tax reform plan eliminating all loopholes and setting a single tax rate by the end of this year.

Simon, speaking at a news conference Thursday, gave no other details of the plan, and did not say whether he had discussed the measure with President Ford.

Citing a 40% Federal budget increase in the past two years, Simon also suggested that the government has grown so big in recent years that it could become "a threat to a free society."

In an interview on ABC's Good Morning America, Simon defended Administration economic policies, warning that Democratic efforts "to spend our way to prosperity" would only fuel inflation and unemployment in the important private sector.

Simon said the government expects a 6.2% growth rate this year and citizens should not be concerned by occasional dips in the monthly rate of growth. He was referring to the government's list of economic indicators to be released Friday.

--UPI, ABC's Good Morning America (10-29-76)

# Ford surges, Carter clings, survey shows

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

How the "too-close-to-call" states go will decide Tuesday's election — according to a new Monitor survey.

Jimmy Carter is within 59 electoral votes of the 270 he needs

## ELECTION

Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Ford states are: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

The 16 "in-doubt" or "too-close-to-call" states with 215 electoral votes are:

California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

### Downward movement

... of Mr. Carter comes through

AP: Carter Ahead in 22 States

Jimmy Carter is leading in 22 states and the District of Columbia with a combined total of 295 electoral votes, 25 more than he needs for election, an election survey by AP shows.

President Ford is ahead in 14 states with 89 electoral votes. And 14 states with 154 electoral votes are too close to give the edge to either candidate.

The survey is based on independent polls where available, or on the consensus of experienced political observers, campaign and party officials and reports covering the campaigns.

In the 14 tossup states, the race is viewed as too close to give either candidate even a slight margin. And in some of those where a leader is perceived, the race remains very close, and leads could change in the closing hours of the campaign.

--AP (10-29-76)

Carter Polls Show Losses in 4 Key States

The Washington Post reported Friday that Carter polls, which surfaced in Atlanta and Washington Thursday, indicated that Carter is losing not only in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but also New Jersey and Illinois. Among them, the four states have 95 of the 270 needed electoral votes. (10-29-76)

Anderson Gives Ford the Edge

Jack Anderson reported Friday that, according to soundings by odds-maker Jimmy-the-Greek, President Ford is now the six-to-five favorite.

Earlier in the week, Anderson reported that Jimmy-the-Greek named Jimmy Carter the six-to-five odds on favorite.

--ABC's Good Morning America (10-29-76)

## The Sun Poll

# Carter edge in state slips into uncertainty

By THOMAS B. EDSALL  
© 1976, The Baltimore Sun

The lead of Jimmy Carter in Maryland, a state almost exactly reflecting national voting patterns in the past two elections, has dwindled to an undependable 5 percentage points, according to a poll of 1,000 registered voters commissioned by *The Sun*.

The findings of the telephone poll show a drop from an 8 percentage point lead in late September and the defection to President Ford of what appears to be a small but significant segment of the conservative wing of the Democratic party.

Mr. Carter's dependence on groups that tend to turn out in relatively small numbers—blacks, the poor, the young and those without high school diplomas—may offset his porous 5-point lead and indicates that the outcome is in doubt.

In the latest poll, Mr. Carter was preferred by 45 per cent of the voters sampled, Mr. Ford by 40 per cent. In the September poll, the breakdown was 38 per cent for Mr. Carter, 30 per cent for Mr. Ford.

A total of 15 per cent of those interviewed from October 23 through October 25 either were uncommitted or preferred candidates other than the major party nominees. Many of these people are unlikely to vote, however, and compared to the rest of those surveyed, they were far less sure they would go to the polls and did not hold strong views about the candidates.

Among one group considered very likely to vote—persons describing themselves as political activists who go to debates, fundraisers and bull roasts, give money to candidates or participate in the political process beyond the act of voting—Mr. Ford holds a slight lead, 46 to 43 per cent.

The survey by Hollander, Cohen Associates, taken just after the final debate, showed that Mr. Carter's losses appear to be centered among the following groups: whites, Catholics, Democrats, Western Marylanders, persons over 50 years of age, those with high school educations and those in the middle-income range.

Despite the decline of his margin, Mr. Carter was found to have gained improved voter perception of his candidacy in the four areas examined in the survey—leadership, competence, concern for people and integrity—while the perception of Mr. Ford on these issues remains almost exactly where it was in late September.

Half of the sample of 1,000 voters was asked to rate the two candidates in these areas, and Mr. Carter was viewed as "very good" by significantly larger numbers of voters than Mr. Ford on the question of concern for people—44 per cent compared to 23 per cent for Mr. Ford. On the question of leadership, Mr. Carter led by 6 percentage points in the "very good" rating, getting 25 per cent to Mr. Ford's 19 per cent.

The Republican nominee retained a slight lead over Mr. Carter on the question of honesty and integrity—51 per cent said Mr. Ford is very good, 47 per cent said Mr. Carter is very good.

Mr. Carter's competence and ability were found to be "very good" by 30 per cent while 27 per cent gave a similar high rating to Mr. Ford.

In addition, Mr. Ford's negative ratings—"not very good"—were worse than Mr. Carter's on leadership, competence and particularly on concern for people: 33 per cent said Mr. Ford's concern for people is

FORD, CARTER NOW NECK AND NECK

The race in Illinois for President is seen as neck and neck, with Jimmy Carter ahead of President Ford by less than 1 per cent in the latest second-round results in The Sun-Times Straw Poll.

Shifts to Ford are seen between the first and second pollings of 21 Chicago wards, 14 suburban Cook County townships and 18 Downstate counties. With more than half the straw ballots still to be gathered in the second canvass, Carter leads in all areas combined with 49.7 per cent to Ford's 48.8 per cent and 1.5 per cent for independent candidate Eugene McCarthy.

In the city wards recanvassed thus far, Ford has picked up 3.4 per cent between rounds. That still leaves Carter far ahead in Chicago, where Mayor Daley is boosting his candidacy. The former Georgia governor leads the President in the city, 65.1 to 32.9 per cent, with McCarthy receiving 2 per cent of the straw votes.

In the suburban Cook County townships polled to date, Ford is showing even more strength. In the traditionally Republican suburbs, Ford gained nearly 5 percentage points. He now leads Carter there, 61.8 to 36.5 per cent, with 1.7 per cent going to McCarthy.

And in the Downstate counties covered again, Ford is seen 1.6 percentage points stronger. The President leads Carter in those counties with 53.2 per cent to Carter's 45.8 per cent and 1 per cent for McCarthy.

The Illinois governor's contest seems a runaway for Republican James R. Thompson, according to the latest Straw Poll findings.



## Straw vote results

	Chicago		Suburbs		Downstate		Totals	
	Straws	Pct.	Straws	Pct.	Straws	Pct.	Straws	Pct.
<b>PRESIDENT</b>								
Ford	1,010	32.9	1,498	61.8	2,102	53.2	4,610	48.8
Carter	1,997	65.1	883	36.5	1,811	45.8	4,691	49.7
McCarthy	61	2.0	42	1.7	38	1.0	141	1.5
<b>GOVERNOR</b>								
Thompson	1,486	52.4	1,861	77.3	2,771	73.0	6,118	67.7
Howlett	1,352	47.6	546	22.7	1,025	27.0	2,923	32.3
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>								
Scott	1,099	43.9	1,631	77.0	2,392	70.8	5,122	64.0
Partee	1,405	56.1	486	23.0	988	29.2	2,879	36.0
<b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b>								
Harris	551	22.9	986	46.3	1,361	39.3	2,898	36.3
Dixon	1,850	77.1	1,144	53.7	2,099	60.7	5,093	63.7
<b>STATE'S ATTORNEY</b>								
Carey	1,096	43.4	1,466	66.9			2,562	54.3
Egan	1,431	56.6	724	33.1			2,155	45.7

These figures represent all straw votes collected so far in the second round.

The Sun-Times Straw Poll is being presented this year jointly by The Sun-Times and WBBM-TV. Results are broadcast exclusively by Channel 2 at 10 p.m. each night.

Thompson leads Michael J. Howlett in all areas recanvassed to date, with 67.7 per cent to 32.3 per cent for Howlett. Thompson, the former U.S. attorney for northern Illinois, is far ahead in the Cook County suburbs, 77.3 per cent to Howlett's 22.7 per cent. In the Downstate counties covered a second time, Thompson holds almost as big a margin—73 to 27 per cent. And even in Chicago, where Mayor Daley has backed Howlett strongly, Thompson is seen with the edge so far in the recanvassing. Democrat Howlett is trailing his Republican opponent in the city—47.6 per

cent to Thompson's 52.4 per cent — but with several heavily Democratic wards still to be polled in the second round.

Incumbent Illinois Atty. Gen. William C. Scott, a Republican, still appears in little danger of losing his job to Democrat challenger Cecil A. Partee. Only in Chicago is Partee shown ahead. Combined with the results from the suburbs and Downstate, Scott leads, 64 to 36 per cent.

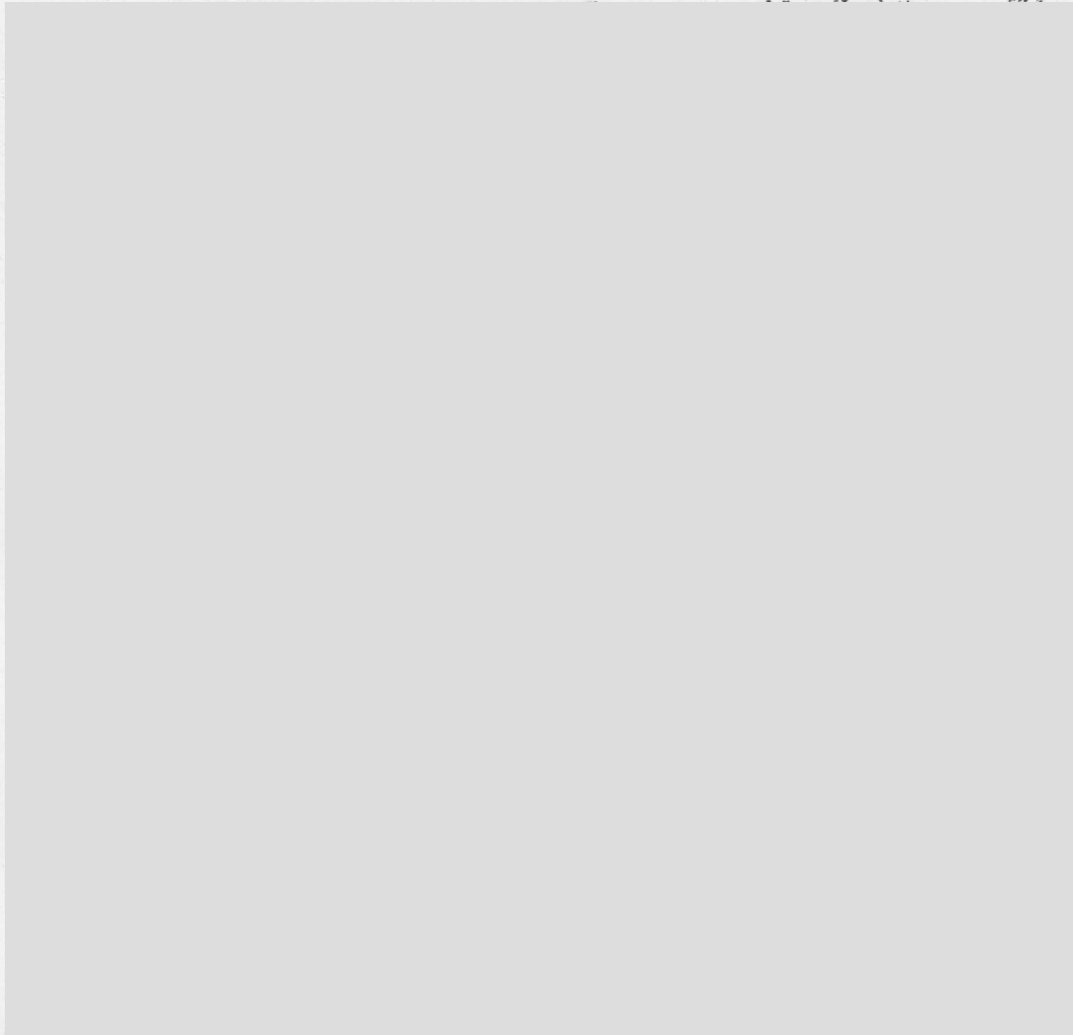
In the secretary of state's race, Democrat state treasurer Alan J. Dixon leads Republican challenger William C. Harris, the state Senate minority leader, in straw vote returns from the city, the suburbs and Downstate. In combined totals, Dixon has received 63.7 per cent to 36.3 per cent for Harris.

Incumbent Cook County State's Atty. Bernard Carey leads Democrat Edward Egan by 8.6 percentage points. In the city, Egan is ahead, 56.6 to 43.4 per cent. But, in the suburbs, Carey is farther ahead with 66.9 per cent to Egan's 33.1 per cent. Combined ward and township totals give Carey the edge with 54.3 per cent to 45.7 per cent for Egan.

# Area-by-area tally

The percentages for each candidate in the areas covered in today's Sun-Times Straw Poll report:

	Harris	12.1	Dixon	37.9
	Carey	18.1	Egan	31.9
		31ST WARD		
BUREAU COUNTY	Ford	46.1	Carter	53.9



Chicago Sun-Times, 10/29/76

## Ford Takes Lead in California Poll

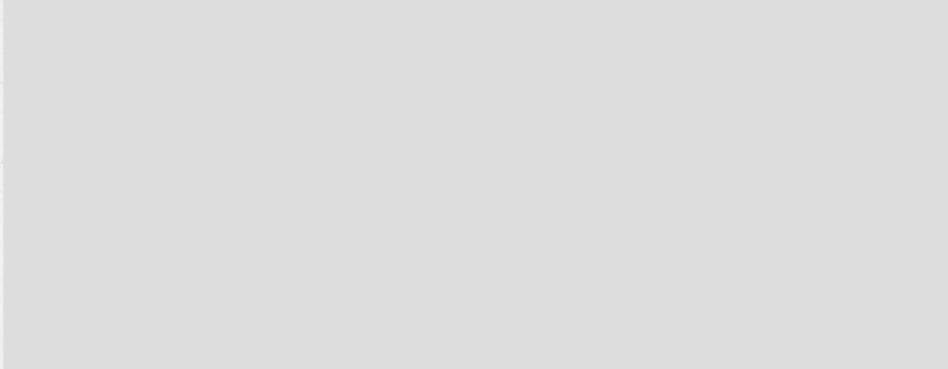
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28—President Ford leads Jimmy Carter, 46 to 40 percent, in a California Poll sampling released tonight by Mervin D. Field.

Mr. Field pointed out that this is the first time since both were nominated that

Eugene J. McCarthy, who was unable to win a ballot spot in California. Three percent more favored minor candidates, and 8 percent were undecided, Mr. Field said.

The poll was based on telephone interviews with 1,245 persons who said they



Morning Shows, N.Y. Times, 10/29/76

BAROMETER MICH. PRECINCT HAS IT VERY CLOSE

By CARL P. LEUBSDORF  
*Sun Staff Correspondent*

Warren, Mich.—A barometer precinct here in Detroit's middle-class suburbs mirrors all the uncertainties in next week's election in a state where the out-

For example, all three voters who cast ballots for Ronald Reagan, the conservative challenger, last spring now favor Mr. Ford. But so do three of the six who voted for Morris K. Udall, the Democratic contender. They didn't trust Mr. Carter last

appear to be wavering, in part because her husband plans to vote for Mr. Carter.

Jan Peardon, a red-haired elementary school teacher, voted for Mr. Ford in May because she didn't like Mr. Carter and didn't know too much about Mr. Udall.

Now, she has warmed some to Mr. Carter. "I'm not as much against him as I

# Ford aide calls race even, claims leads in Texas, Calif.

By MURIEL DOBBIN  
Sun Staff Correspondent

Cleveland—President Ford is now in a "dead heat" with Jimmy Carter, his Democratic opponent, and has almost within his grasp the 270 electoral votes needed to

win. Basically, we have a dead heat, a "dead-even race going right to the wire," the presidential chief of staff said. Since the third debate in Williamsburg,

Pennsylvania, California and Michigan.

If Mr. Cheney's estimates prove accurate, Mr. Ford will have well over 200 electoral votes, and could rely on states already counted in the presidential fold to

Baltimore Sun,  
10/2 976

the electoral votes of only four of the large industrial states.

Until now, Ford strategists had insisted that the President must take at least five vote-rich states, such as Illinois

in New York city and flying back to eastern Ohio for another day of barnstorming. The Ford trip will wind up late Monday in the President's home town of Grand Rap-



# Out West an Awful Lot of Voters Are Undecided

By JAMES WEIGHART

Chief of The News Washington Bureau

Los Angeles—If President Ford has any hope of scoring a dramatic come-from-behind victory over Democrat Jimmy Carter on Tuesday, the foundation for his upset will be here in the West, where the President is running better than he is elsewhere in the country.

That is not because Ford is especially strong in the Rocky Mountain and West Coast states, but because Carter is relatively weak out here. Despite the communications revolution and the enormous impact that nationwide television has had on presidential campaigns in the past quarter, news still travels from East to West and newcomer Carter remains an obscure figure in the minds of many voters on this side of the Continental Divide.

This, coupled with the generally conservative nature of Western politics, has given Ford an edge in the 13 Western states with 102 electoral votes that he does not enjoy elsewhere in the country.

The Ford-Carter races are so close in most of the states and the undecided voter groups are so large — ranging from 10% of the electorate in California to 20% or more in states like Washington and Colorado — that a last-minute switch in sentiment could give victory to either man.

But with only four days left, Ford leads in eight states with 40 electoral votes, Carter in two states with 10 electoral votes. Three states with 52 electoral votes, including California, remain too close to call.

The eight states leaning to Ford are Alaska with 3 electoral votes, Arizona 6, Colorado 7, Idaho 4, Montana 4, Utah 4, Washington 9, and Wyoming 3. Ford margins in Colorado, Montana and Washington, however, are paper-thin.

Carter leads only in Hawaii, with 4 electoral votes, and in Oregon, with 6. But the Carter margins in both states are so slim that a bad break in the undecided vote could give them to Ford.

## California's the Big One

The three states where the battle remains neck-and-neck are California, with 45 electoral votes; Nevada, with 3, and New Mexico, with 4.

Although all of the Western states are important in an election that promises to be as close as next Tuesday's, California, the most populous and most diversified, is clearly the most important. It is "big casino," as former Gov. Ronald Reagan likes to call it, and a must for Ford if he hopes to win. No Republican has been elected President in this century without carrying California, and Ford needs to carry the West big to offset Carter's solid South base and the former Georgia governor's superior strength in the East.

On the surface, Carter should have the upper hand in California, where Democrats enjoy an almost 3 to 2 advantage in party registration among the state's 10 million voters and hold the governorship, both U.S. Senate seats and 28 of the state's 43 Congressional seats.

## Tough for Democrats

But like the nation as a whole, which has tended in recent years to vote Democratic in state and congressional elections and Republican in presidential contests, California has shown a marked preference for GOP presidential candidates. Only two Democrats have carried California since Roosevelt's days—Harry S. Truman in 1948 and Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964. Richard Nixon edged John F. Kennedy by 35,000 votes in 1960, the only time the state has failed to vote with the winner since 1912.

Carter has problems in California that could throw the state into Ford's column, including organizational friction, widespread apathy among traditional Democratic voters and an ineffective media campaign that appears to be no match for the highly professional \$1 million Ford Advertising blitz.

Carter's chief obstacle is an identity problem; Democratic voters in California, Oregon, Washington and the Mountain States don't know much about the former governor or where he stands on a wide variety of issues that are of special interest in the West.

## Since the Primaries

Carter did not campaign much in the West during the presidential primary season, partly because he was confronted by strong regional candidates like Gov. Jerry Brown in California and Nevada and Sen. Frank Church in Idaho, Montana and Oregon when he went on to win the Democratic nomination after losing all of the Western primaries, there was some residual resentment from supporters of Brown, Church, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) and Rep. Morris K. Udall (Ariz.), even though all five have supported Carter and actively campaigned for him.

## Not Much Help for Carter

Then, too, Carter's post-convention emphasis on establishment support from Democratic and labor leaders appeared to conflict with his early outsider, anti-Washington image. The Ford camp has exploited this through negative advertisements portraying Carter as a flip-flop artist who seeks to be all things to all people.

Washington's Carter chairman, Jay Pierson, conceded that the campaign has suffered because Carter was not well-known in the state. "He was only out here once, in August, to speak at the American legion convention, and that was basically a national speech," Pierson said.

That single Carter appearance turned out to be as much of a minus as a plus among Washington Democrats, who were just about evenly split over his proposal to give Vietnam draft evaders a blanket pardon — a position not endorsed by either Jackson or Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.).

Washington's Democratic State chairman, Neil Chaney, was even more blunt: "We haven't been able to get Jimmy into the state. That's one of the problems." Chaney said he hoped that Carter would swing through Washington on Monday when he plans a three-stop foray in California with Brown.

The same complaint was voiced by Wellington Webb, Carter's Colorado chairman, who conceded that the former Georgia governor is running behind Ford in a state where the Democrats hold both Senate seats and the governorship.

"I think our main problem is that a lot of people here are still saying that they don't know much about Jimmy Carter," Webb said. "That is why there is still such a very big undecided vote."

## *Carter Sweep of South Is in Doubt As Two States Lean Toward Ford*

ATLANTA, Oct. 28—Contrary to early assumptions, Jimmy Carter could lose some Southern states in next Tuesday's election, according to political specialists in the region.

They say Virginia and Louisiana are

The leaflet was not taken seriously by many Louisianians except as a reminder of the deep suspicion of any liberal, regardless of his origins, that still exists in much of the rural South.

The Carter slippage in the South seems

close but that Mr. Carter would carry Texas by 3 percentage points.

John B. Connally, the former Texas Governor, who switched to the Republican Party, said earlier this week that he thought Mr. Ford moved slightly into

# Carter camp whistlin' Dixie with a lot less confidence

By John Dillin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**With the Carter campaign**  
Jimmy Carter flies into Louisiana and Texas  
this weekend in a last-minute effort to shore up  
support on his home turf - the South.

Dixieland has become a serious battleground

tives present a promising target. They are  
turned off by liberal appeals; they don't like  
gun controls, or busing, or the Supreme Court  
telling them that their children cannot pray in  
the public schools.

President Ford has promised to help them in  
all these areas - and that message is being  
pushed by Mr. Ford in a final-hour media blitz

C.S. Monitor, 10/29/76

## Outcome in tight N.J. race tied to get-out-vote drive

*Washington Bureau of The Sun*

Washington — Political sources in New Jersey say the presidential race there has become so close that the outcome will probably depend on which side is better able to get its supporters to the polls next Tuesday.

In recent weeks, both Republicans and Democrats agree, President Ford seems

of these cities.

The problem for Mr. Carter is that most of New Jersey's votes lie outside of these cities, in the bedroom suburbs running south and west from New York city and north and east from Philadelphia.

In these suburbs, Republicans hope and Democrats fear that the major issue of the

## A Checkrein on Taxes

It has been evident since the early primaries that Americans are restive under the rapidly growing financial burdens of government, and there can be little doubt that this sentiment will be reflected in next Tuesday's voting.

But any attempt to measure the force of that protest on a national scale will be complicated by the

Now if this were entirely a malevolent political force, the public would rise up against it in short order, no doubt. But it is not. One of the biggest expansions of state and local government has been in education, higher education in particular. That expansion had a strong mandate from the public and the mandate still exists, although with greater reservations than a few

# Ford Closing on Self-Assured Note

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Staff Writer

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28—President Ford is ending his campaign in the most unexpected manner, with a display of calm self-assurance that reflects the growing confidence of the people around him.

His eyes grow puffy at night from

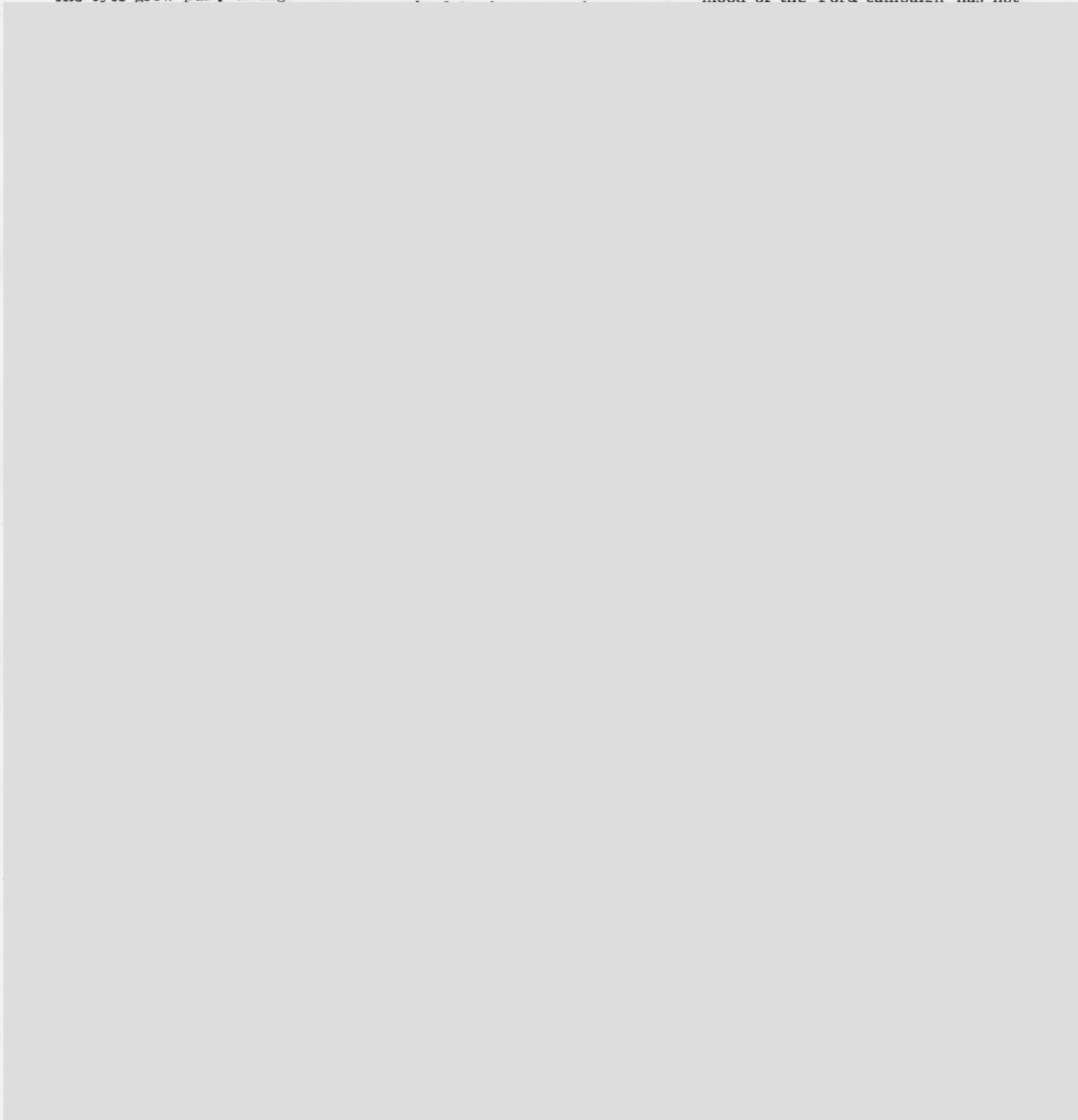
his last campaign speeches in an almost conversational tone that soothes rather than riles his audiences.

Ford gave such a speech Wednesday afternoon at Villanova University outside Philadelphia.

"For the past two years, I have done my best to put this nation back on an

country, desperately trying to catch up with Carter, flailing away at his opponent. The fact that he is not, that he and his aides seem so quietly confident, may be mostly show, a kind of desperate, last-minute tactic itself.

But whether bluff or genuine, the mood of the Ford campaign has not



Ford Vows Effort to Trim Taxes

President Ford, acting as though he was certain of election in his own right next Tuesday, said Thursday that he would make another Federal income tax reduction "the Number One priority in the next Ford Administration."

The President, campaigning in the Midwest, told his audience that economic policy was the fundamental issue of the contest and that Jimmy Carter's "precipitous decline" in opinion surveys was the consequence of the Democratic nominee's reliance on the discredited old formula of more promises, more programs and more spending.  
--Morning Shows (10-29-76)

Advisors Consider Foreign Policy Critical

President Ford's strategists see foreign policy as an increasingly important issue, and, on that score, Ford is arguing, "I've had the experience."

In a state-wide campaign television broadcast aimed at Ohio voters Thursday night, one in a series in which Ford has master of ceremonies Joe Garigiola inquire about issues that Ford wants to stress, the President said: "I've had the experience of dealing with the serious problems in the area of foreign policy. I don't think there's any substitute for that kind of experience...." Citing an example, he laid claim to holding substantive discussions with more than 100 foreign leaders, especially noting that he had met with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

White House staff chief Richard B. Cheney, who plays a key role in campaign planning, told reporters that foreign policy has become increasingly important in the closing days of the campaign. Contending that Ford is "very close" to victory, Cheney said the President is overtaking Democratic Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter in the polls because of a smooth-running campaign, squirreling away money for a last-minute campaign blitz and a series of six half-hour campaign telecasts in key state, such as the one from Cleveland on Thursday night.

In Cleveland, Ford visited the old neighborhood of Republican Mayor Ralph Perk and told the ethnic-dominated crowd that his administration wants "to make certain that what we do politically preserves these unique things that each and every one of you represents."

(continued)

Without mentioning his blunder in his second debate with Carter, which found him denying that the Soviet Union dominates Eastern Europe, Ford told his audience at a party fundraising dinner in a "nationality hall": "The United States as a matter of fundamental principle supports the aspirations for freedom and national independence for the people of Eastern Europe and as long as I am president of the United States, our great country will never recognize or acquiesce in the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe." (CBS) (ABC) --AP, ABC, CBS (10-29-76)

Nuke Plan

PRESIDENCY

## A Proliferation Reversal?

The policy on nuclear proliferation President Ford announced yesterday seems to us a major step forward over the tentative policies floated a few weeks ago. If the rhetorical bones are fleshed

As actually announced yesterday, the policy renounces reprocessing as "a necessary and inevitable step in the nuclear fuel cycle." It directs that domestic policies be changed to conform with

All of this, of course, is groundwork for an international effort to negotiate limits on the sale and purchase of reprocessing technology. Here the President's statement hits the right points—press-



# 2 rallies split city Democrats

*One gets  
Carter,  
2d Rizzo*

By Ray Holton,  
Paul Critchlow  
and Paul Taylor  
*Inquirer Staff Writers*

To the embarrassment of Philadelphia Democrats and labor leaders, two large noontime rallies in support of the Democratic ticket are set for

"It would be hypocrisy at its worst to appear on the same platform with the Clarks, the Yanoffs and the Bowers," Rizzo said yesterday. "I wouldn't sit on the platform now even if they weren't there. They were invited (by Carter aides); I want them to attend."

Rizzo said he was still supporting

campaign aides set up their rally at 15th and Chestnut Streets just four blocks away was organized by Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council president Edward F. Toohey.

"Our rally is aimed at getting out the vote, and that's what we're going to try to do," Toohey said. "Rizzo's going to be with us, and if Carter

Carter Portrays Ford as Captive of Special Interests

Leapfrogging across America in search of decisive votes in crucial industrial states, Jimmy Carter is portraying President Ford as a captive of special economic interests who is incapable of combatting inflation and fighting unemployment.

The Democratic candidate made that charge in a statement released Friday morning. Thursday night, before an enthusiastic audience at Hofstra University, New York, he charged that "Republican claims to be the champion of the middle class are a cruel hoax."

His appearance at the campus on Long Island was Carter's tenth campaign trip to New York State since he received his party's nomination in Madison Square Garden in July.

--AP, UPI, CBS Morning News (10/29/76)

Carter Advisers Call Suburbia a Must

Jimmy Carter's top advisers say he has to win suburbia if he is to win the Presidency.

In quest of these votes Carter arrived Thursday night in Nassau County, which has a Republican enrollment of 315,000 and 227,000 registered Democrats.

An estimated 8500 supporters, the majority of them college student age, crowded into the Hofstra University gymnasium in Hempstead, New York. Severn more thousand were turned away.

Conscious that he was in suburbia, Carter drew cheers when he said that the middle class had become "a victim of Republican mismanagement."

Conscious that he was speaking to a student audience, he gathered more applause when he said he knew of people "who have been waiting two or three years and haven't got a job."

But his largest ovation came when he promised that there would be "a balanced budget" in his administration if he wins the election.

--UPI (10/29/76)

Carter Embroiled in Irish Controversy

Jimm Carter was embroiled in controversy Friday over the question of his stand on Northern Ireland, but the problem appeared due to erroneous reports that he supported the formation of a united Ireland.

Several British politicians and newspapers were sharply critical of the Democratic Presidential candidate. The arguments stemmed from Carter's meeting with Irish-American leaders in Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

Carter said he had talked in Manhattan on Wednesday to Terence Cardinal Cooke, archbishop of New York, "about the need to establish a commission on international peace" to "pursue the concept of our country standing firm on its commitments to human rights."

He said that too often "we have seen instances where human rights are subjugated and too often our nation stands mute and doesn't speak out." Carter said the "Democratic party understands the special problems in Ireland...It is a mistake for our government to stand idle."

Reports published in some British newspapers erroneously quoted Carter as also saying: "The Democratic party platform says America must encourage the forming of a united Ireland." That statement reportedly was made by the Rev. Sean McManus, deputy national chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, after the Pittsburgh meeting. The controversy had already started, however. James Molyneaux, who leads the United Unionists in the British Parliament, said: "The irresponsible opportunism of this peanut politician has undone much of what has been achieved in persuading Americans to stop supplying arms to the Irish Republican Army."

Betty Williams, coleader of the Ulster Women's Peace Movement said at a Bonn news conference: "Maybe Jimmy Carter thinks he knows more about Northern Ireland than I do. I think he should continue his campaign in the U.S. without making such silly remarks."

A report from Dublin said Carter sent a telegram to the Irish government there saying he had been misrepresented. "I do not favor violence as part of a solution to the Irish question," the telegram said. "I favor negotiations and peaceful means of finding a just solution which involves the two communities of Northern Ireland and protects human rights which have been threatened."

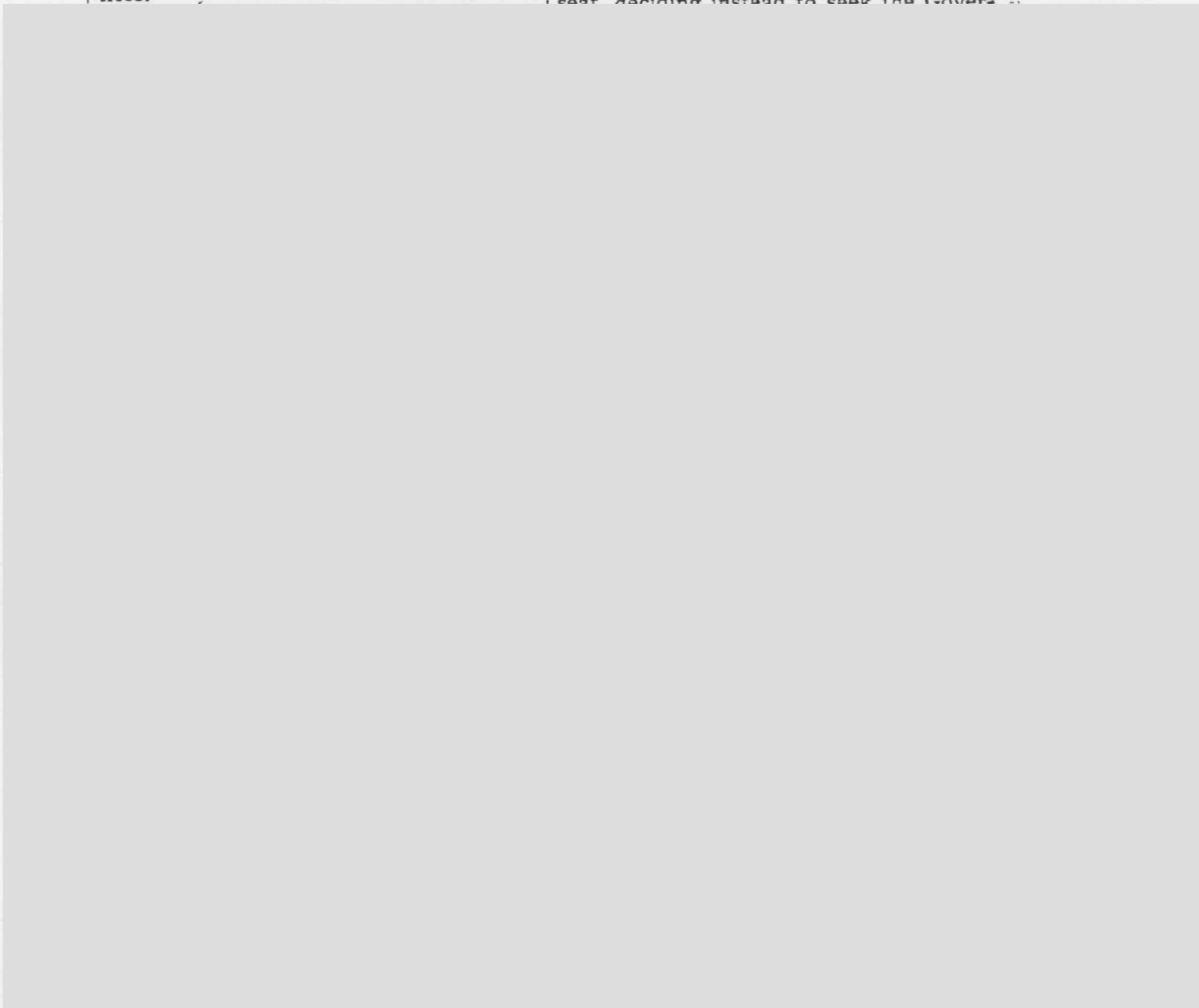
--AP (10-29-76)

# Carter Rebuffed on '65 Land Plea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter made an unsuccessful effort in 1965 to reclaim some Georgia land being held as loan collateral. He was turned down because of suspicions his aim was to raise money for personal reasons, possibly politics, and not to expand his business.

Mr. Houston said in a memo dated Sept. 24, 1965, that "Mr. Carter had admitted in Mr. Latimer's office, and the (Citizens) Bank is also aware of it, that the primary reason was to obtain the necessary funds in starting another bank in Americus."

Mr. Carter did not run for the Callaway seat, deciding instead to seek the Govern-



## The Glow of Carter's Primary Drive Has Faded in His Contest With Ford

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28—With its imaginative conception, its careful planning and its usually crisp execution, the campaign that brought Jimmy Carter to the platform at Madison Square Garden in July to accept the Democratic Presidential nomination was sometimes called "brilliant." Few people, even in his inner circle, seem willing to apply that adjective to the general election campaign that has followed.

Mr. Carter's standing in the polls has deteriorated almost inexorably since July, having dropped 27 percentage points in one national poll by last week to a slender six-point lead. A more subjective, but probably more important, development has been the disappointment or indifference—the 1976 Presidential race has produced in many citizens. One measurement of that is the extraordinarily high number of voters still undecided or not firmly committed only a few days before the election.

Probably no one has been more disappointed by the uneven texture of the campaign than Mr. Carter and his closest associates. They do not, in Mr. Carter's famous phrase, "intend to lose" and they seem increasingly confident of victory on Tuesday. But they share the sense of malaise felt by political idealists and cynics alike.

What went wrong and why has Mr. Carter seemed less sure-footed in the fall than he appeared to be in the spring? Mr. Carter's associates can point to several factors. More detached onlookers can agree on some of them and suggest still others.

Although Mr. Carter expanded his national campaign organization by recruiting young political technicians who had worked for his defeated rivals in the primaries, he did not reach very deeply into the Democratic Party mainstream for either organizational skill, campaign management experience or intellectual talent. He kept his circle of really close and influential advisers limited to the Georgians and others who had been close to him in the past—and some observers consider this a grave mistake.

It is, however, debatable that this explains Mr. Carter's difficulties. Relatively, he appears to enjoy major organizational advantages over both the 1972 Democratic nominee, Senator George McGovern,

and over President Ford this year. This is true because the organized labor movement, much of which sat out the 1972 campaign, is working massively and energetically for Mr. Carter now. The field force developed by the Carter organization itself is weak this year, but primarily because of stringent spending limits imposed by the new Federal campaign finance law.

However, Republicans, for the first time, are limited by law to the same level of spending—and they suffered deeper scars during the primary period than did the Democrats.

One old Democratic wise man, John Kenneth Galbraith, got a mimeographed form letter in response to an offer to help the Carter campaign, a step viewed by some as foolish and rude. But since Mr. Carter, from the start, was determined to reject or to drastically modify orthodox Democratic dogma on issues, it is hard to see how he could profitably have used help from such figures. Nor do the members of the Carter staff feel they needed advice from party regulars and veterans who, they note, lost both the 1968 and 1972 elections.

Another criticism revolves around Mr. Carter's handling of President Ford after his nomination.

In the primary elections campaigns Mr. Carter said, repeatedly—and accurately—that "I am not running against anyone; I am running for President." As his Democratic rivals desperately tried to derail him by suggesting he was inconsistent, Mr. Carter largely ignored them.

### Erred in Attacking Ford

He was, therefore, unpracticed and seemingly uncertain when it came time to run against an incumbent Republican President. "That was the least well-handled thing in the whole campaign—how we jabbed at Ford," remarked a top Carter strategist this week.

The same adviser refined the statement by saying, "The biggest mistake was attacking Ford so hard after the second debate. With the blunder he made on Poland if we had just let him stew in his own kettle there might have been a decisive break of voters to us that would have wrapped it up."

Instead, Mr. Carter was informed by his press secretary, Jody Powell, that rumors that Mr. Carter had once had a mistress had been planted with a columnist who was investigating them. Mr. Carter's temper boiled over, and he lashed out with attacks on Mr. Ford that many people saw as intemperate.

### The Abortion Issue

Another serious problem for Mr. Carter was in the distractions that diverted attention from the political message he wished to impart and gave a sometimes frivolous color to his campaign or, in some cases, merely made it look as though he could not control events. Some of these distractions were his fault, but some were not.

On the second day of his formal campaign, Sept. 7, Mr. Carter was met in Scranton, Pa., by an extraordinarily large crowd of militant, nearly rowdy anti-abortion demonstrators. They not only soured his reception but, for a time, seemed to threaten even his physical safety. Nothing like that "pro-life" demonstration's intensity or size was ever seen again, but it seemed to encourage other anti-abortion demonstrations elsewhere for seven to 10 days and to encourage journalists to focus on Mr. Carter's "Catholic problem" and his difficulty with the "pro-life" forces.

Some of the distractions could be blamed only on the Carter campaign itself. In September, Mr. Carter set out from Penn Station on a one-day whistle-stop tour on a campaign railroad train that might have been a high point of his race.

But that morning journalists learned of and got copies of the now-celebrated Playboy magazine interview, in which Mr. Carter attempted to illustrate an argument that his own Southern Baptist religious views were benign for those with different faiths by saying he had lusted in his heart for women.

### TV 'Destroying' Carter

By the time the train reached Pittsburgh that night the more than 200 journalists aboard were producing tens of thousands of words highly embarrassing to Mr. Carter and diverting attention from his political arguments.

The former Georgia Governor for several weeks stubbornly refused to concede error in either the forum or the form of what he had said. One of his close associates remarked this week, however, "The Playboy interview was a serious mistake, and there is no question that it hurt."

Some other wounds were also self-inflicted. In attempting to apologize for having said that President Lyndon B. Johnson had lied and cheated, Mr. Carter used language so sinuous that he seemed to be suggesting he had never made the remarks about Mr. Johnson or had not consciously meant to permit their publication. Most reporters described the event in unflattering terms—and ignored an effective political speech.

# News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



## Leading The News...

FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1976

### FORD/DOLE CAMPAIGN

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FORD/DOLE CAMPAIGNStrategyFord Announces New Nuke Program

As aides claimed he had deeply eroded Jimmy Carter's support in the Deep South, President Ford moved to blunt Carter's criticism of his leadership on nuclear policy by unveiling a program to prevent the spread of atomic weapons.

Ford's welcome Thursday in downtown Cincinnati was among the biggest of his campaign and was well-planned to produce the sort of television pictures of a triumphal motorcade that Carter generated a day before in New York City. (AP, CBS)

Cascades of shredded ticker tape was dropped from office buildings and hundred of red, white and blue balloons were sent aloft on signal as Ford rode past thousands of onlookers during lunchtime. The President sat on the roof of his limousine, feet dangling through a open sun hatch, with Senator Robert Taft Jr. beside him.

Bob Schieffer said it was an "impressive turnout," 35,000 by police estimate. "Whether it is the souped-up advance work, or the momentum the Ford people claim is coming their way, or just the fact that this race is coming down the home stretch, people are suddenly turning out in huge numbers to greet the President this week," Schieffer said. "And the enthusiasm has added new spark to his rhetoric." (CBS)

Don Harris agreed that the crowds were "large responsive," and added that the President "now believes the campaign is going better." (NBC)

But, Tom Jarriel said the crowd was "big, but not overly enthusiastic," adding that besides the "manufactured appearance of a hero's welcome," the Ford campaign was "tuning up a campaign of psychological warfare." (ABC)

Ford appealed to the Cincinnati audience, "I ask for your help. I ask for your vote, so we can keep America strong, peaceful, prosperous and free. And it would be the highest honor of my life for you to say to me, here in Southern Ohio and all over this country 'Jerry Ford, you've done a good job. Keep right on doing it for the next four years.'" (CBS)

Then, in a long-awaited announcement, Ford called on all nations to join in a cooperative effort to expand peaceful uses of nuclear energy while stemming the spread of nuclear weapons. (ABC)



Strategy

The President's domestic affairs advisor James Cannon said Ford's announcement was not politically motivated. (CBS)

But Walter Chronkite said there was more than a little element of politics in the President's proposals, since they were announced during a campaign stop, and coupled with news that construction of an uranium enrichment plant in Portsmouth, Ohio, would start early next year. Ford said the new plant would create an additional 6,000 jobs for the region. (CBS)

The State Department said it has every reason to believe the Soviet Union shares U.S. concern about nuclear proliferation, and will support the President's proposals. (CBS)

Earlier Thursday, Ford had told an overflow crowd of several thousand at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Indianapolis, Indiana that Carter has suffered "a precipitous decline in popularity" because the Democrat's campaign depends on a "discredited old formula of more promises, more program, more spending." (ABC, NBC)

Aboard Air Force One on the flight from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, White House Staff Chief Richard Cheney contended that Ford's campaign had made such deep inroads in the Deep South that Ford may need to carry only four of the eight most populous industrial states to win November 2.

Bob Schieffer said there is "some measure of psychological warfare mixed into the Ford people's new claims of confidence, and all their statements must be judged with that in mind." (CBS)

Cheney and White House aides tempered their predictions by admitting the race is a dead heat. (Nets)

ABC's 2:15 story, which led the news, featured excerpts of Ford's remarks at the Indianapolis rally; airport comments on the nuclear policy proposal. In addition, there were shots of the Cincinnati tickertape parade and of Cheney on Air Force One.

Commencing with Ford's remarks at the Indiana rally, NBC's #2 spot followed with film of the Cincinnati tickertape parade and shots of Cheney and the President on Air Force One. Don Harris gave his comment from the crowd midway through the 1:42 story.

NBC covered the nuclear program story in a #4 anchor report which ran :23.

CBS' lead story, which ran 1:30, included film of the Cincinnati parade, Ford addressing the crowds, and Cheney aboard Air Force I. The spot ended with a comment by Schieffer voiced over film of Cheney. CBS' #4 nuclear energy story ran 2:30.

## 'Jerry and Joe Show,' half-hour TV ad, asks 'average voter' questions of Ford

*By a Sun Staff Correspondent*

Philadelphia—President Ford and Joe Garagiola currently are starring in a short-run but high-cost series of 30-minute television specials which might be titled "The Jerry and Joe Show."

In California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Texas this week, voters can sit

in simple language while Mr. Garagiola, his forehead bulging and gleaming under the television lights, beams with sudden understanding.

The show has all the appearances of a regular news program or talk show. For example, WLS-TV in Chicago scrapped the

Mr. Ford contended that his presidency had no pomp, no ceremony, a questionable assertion in view of the regal entourage in which he travels. But he also said there was "no dictatorial authority," which probably is true of an administration run by a man as easy-going as Gerald R. Ford.

# Levi Failed to Quiz Two on Ford Role

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Justice Department conceded yesterday that Attorney General Edward H. Levi decided not to investigate President Ford's possible role in blocking a 1972 Watergate probe without questioning two key witnesses.

The department also admitted that a third witness, who was interviewed, had not been placed under oath.

On Oct. 20, Levi rejected a request from two House members, Reps. Eliza-

“his-present statements and previous testimony” before a 1973 Senate committee investigating Watergate, the testimony of Ford before House and Senate committees weighing his vice presidential confirmation in 1973 and the denials of the Dean allegations by Timmons and Cook.

“The department,” Levi’s statement added, “has also considered the times and circumstances under which these recent and past statements and testimony were given; and in this connection the department has also checked

Watergate ProbeDash Accuses Levi of "Conflict of Interest"

Sam Dash said Thursday Attorney General Edward Levi has been placed in "an essential and inherent conflict of interest" situation by persons urging him to investigate President Ford's alleged role in the Watergate investigation.

Dash also told reporters that Ford and Jimmy Carter differ considerably on almost all Watergate reforms backed by the Citizens' Committee for Watergate Reform.

Dash accused Ford of making "misleading and inaccurate statements" about his role in blocking a 1972 investigation by the House Banking Committee into financing of illegal Watergate activities.

Dash said Ford contended the Special Prosecutor had investigated and cleared him, "and the actual fact is the Special Prosecutor said it was not in his jurisdiction."  
AP, UPI, CBS (10/28/76)

IssuesDole Forgets World War II Comment

Aides to Bob Dole say he can't remember telling a national television audience that this century's wars were "Democrat wars."

Despite his use of the phrase as recently as Monday, the candidate does not recall saying it during his nationally televised debate with Walter Mondale, they said.

Dole told a New Mexico party breakfast Thursday he received an early morning phone call from President Ford, who told him, "we're beginning to put it all together," and urged him to "keep doing what we're doing, it will come out all right for America next Tuesday."

He also quoted Ford as saying, "We've got the momentum. It's moving just right."  
AP (10/28/76)

IssuesCarter Waffles On Taxes

Jimmy Carter said Thursday he cannot promise a substantial tax reduction that a day earlier he had declared would be the "almost inevitable" result of his economic policies after four years in the White House.

Addressing a rally as he arrived in Cleveland on his continuing trek through states where the election race with President Ford is tight and possibly crucial, the Democratic nominee said that with a good rate of economic growth, lowered inflation and unemployment, "perhaps" there could be "some tax cuts." But he added, "I am very careful not to promise that for sure." (CBS, NBC)

In a radio interview on Wednesday night in Pittsburgh, he had told a listener who asked about taxes that rather than higher taxes under his administration, there would be "a much more likely prospect of tax reduction in the next four years." Carter went on to say "I believe that is almost inevitable," but gave no indication of how much of a tax cut he had in mind.

During an airport press conference in Erie, Pa., on Thursday, Carter was asked how he could achieve his goal of a general income tax reduction while paying for proposed new programs and balancing the budget by the end of his first term.

Carter replied that his advisers say a growth rate of five to six per cent in the economy and a reduction in unemployment from the present 7.8 per cent to four per cent are attainable, and if realized, "there is going to be about \$60 billion accumulated per year above and beyond what we have now." (Nets)

Carter said, "I would guess a substantial portion of that would go for a tax cut, and a substantial portion would go for implementing new programs." Asked how much of a tax cut he was envisioning, Carter said, "I don't know." (NBC)

Carter's apparent retreat on the certainty of a tax cut may have reflected some concern among his staff that he was possibly going too far on a subject that has been troublesome for him since early in the campaign. (AP)

Carter advisors contend that Ford has annoyed many voters by making too many promises, Ed Rabel reported. Mindful of that, Carter decided to qualify his previous tax cut statements characterizing them as "visions and goals." (CBS)

Issues

Rabel reported that Carter's strategy is to exploit what he believes to be Ford's biggest weakness, and inability to handle the nation's economy.

Carter said: "We've seen in the last two years alone, since Richard Nixon left the White House, an increase in the unemployment rate of 5 per cent." (CBS)

Carter also implied that Ford did not understand what a President should be. "A President can not do everything alone, as you know," Carter said. "But the President sets a tone for our country. A President is the one who has the have cooperation with the Congress, and not always arguing like a child with the Congress with a complete lack of cooperation." (CBS)

"Most Democrats were genuinely impressed by timing and planning of the primary season," Rable reported. "But with Carter slipping in the polls there is a sense of dread among many of those Democrats who think Carter's timing may now be off, that he may have peaked too soon." (CBS)

Jody Powell told reporters that Carter's private polls show him ahead by a narrow two points in Ohio and ahead by five points in California (ABC)

Sam Donaldson reported ABC's 2:17 spot, which ran in the #2 slot. Film showed excerpts of Charter's remarks at the Erie rally and airport; Mrs. Carter introducing Carter at the Cleveland rally and excerpts of Carter's Cleveland remarks.

NBC's #3 story viewed silent film of Carter in the radio station studio, and also included excerpts of his airport and Cleveland remarks. Carter boarding Peanut One. Kinley Jones gave a standup comment at the airport to conclude this 1:54 spot.

CBS' #2 story, which ran 2:00, included film of Carter speaking to crowds in Cleveland, and ended with a standup comment by Ed Rabel.

AP, UPI, Nets (10/28/76)

Pennsylvania Black Leaders Charges Carter Staff Is Racist

Jimmy Carter had to soothe the feelings of a dozen Pennsylvania Black Democratic leaders after one of them told him that "some of your staff people are racist."

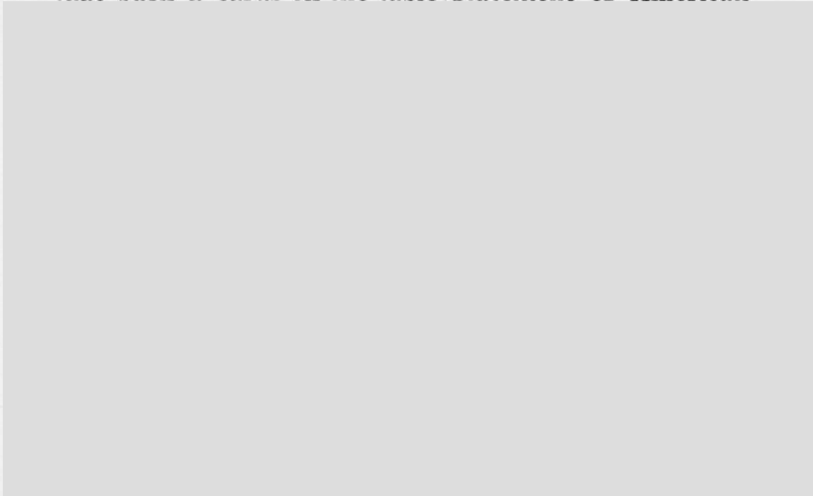
Clifton Pitts of Duquesne told Carter at a brief gathering with the Black leaders. "We were in Pennsylvania are 100 per cent going to support you even though we feel that some of your staff people are racist."

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGNIssues

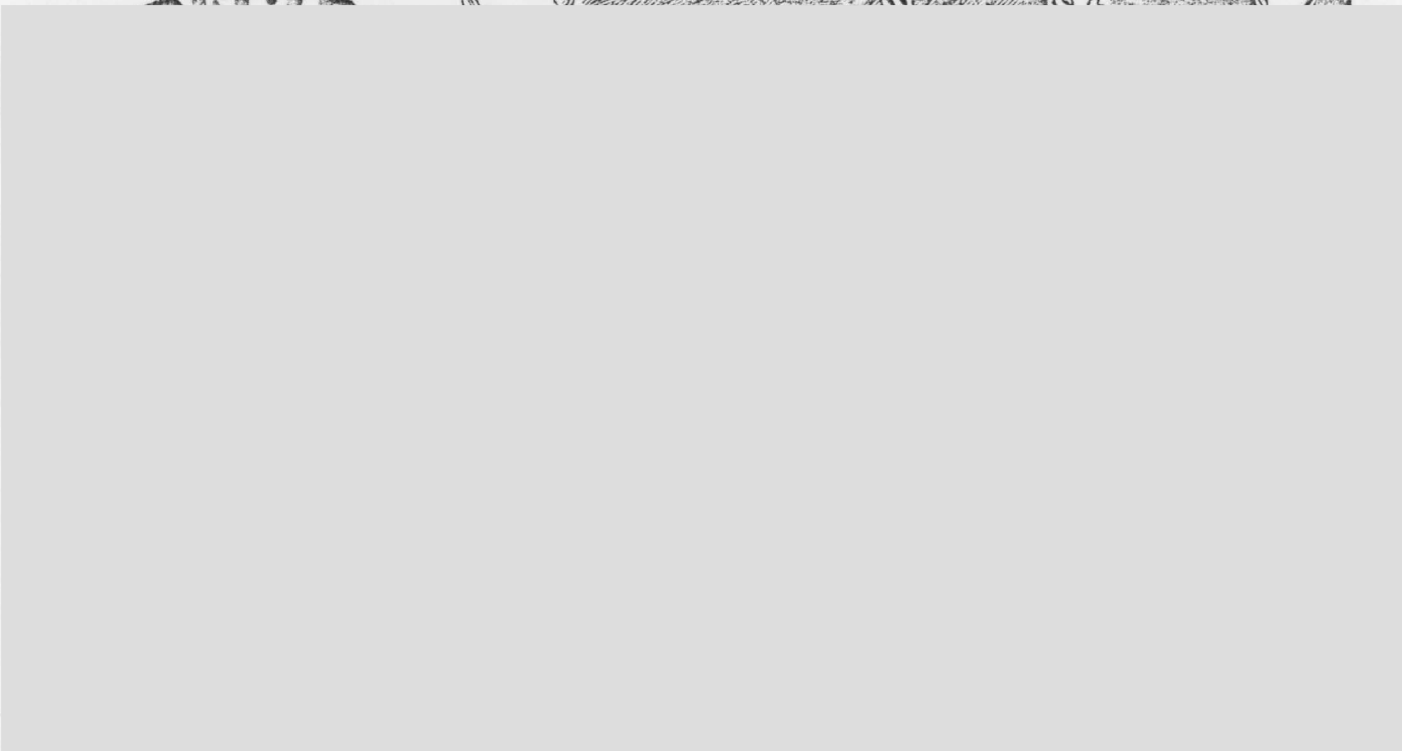
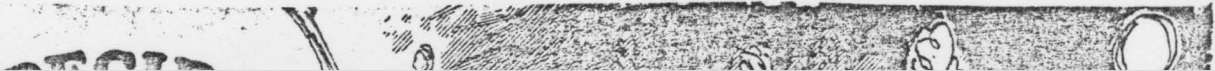
Carter was somewhat taken aback by the remarks although he appeared to have been prepared. He told Pitts and the others, "If there is anything that has been done, I apologize and I do hope that you won't hold it against me." UPI (10/28/76)

### THE OPEN-MOUTH POLICY

Criticized for his casual assertion that the U.S. would not oppose a Soviet invasion of Yugoslavia, Jimmy Carter is trying to make a virtue of his original blunder. The Democratic presidential candidate asserts that such a cards-on-the-table statement of American



N.Y. Daily News, 10/28/76



**LO/R** ©1976 CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Distant drummer

Chicago Tribune, 10/28/76



Strategy

# *An intensive campaign for a man they're unsure of*

By Harry Bernstein  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

The nation's unions are conducting one of their most intensive political campaigns in history in an effort to elect Jimmy Carter as president — even though most union leaders are not really enthusiastic about him.

The latter contention is regarded by union leaders as something of a bad joke, because they have been trying without success for the past several years to exercise even a portion of the influence in the Democratic Party that Dole has repeatedly contended that they have

first-hand what the AFL-CIO COPE (Committee on Political Education) can do, and I can tell you it is impressive. They're playing a very significant part in the campaign."

The fact remains that, far from dominating the Democratic Party or the Carter campaign, unions are still

StrategyElection Hinges on Key States, Voter Turnout

With the election coming down to the wire, both President Ford and Jimmy Carter are following meticulously planned strategies, aimed at carrying key states, Bob Clarke reported. (ABC)

Ohio, New York, California, Texas and Illinois are among the critical states, Clarke said in a review of the candidates' standing there.

Clarke said the electoral arithmetic favors Carter. Some experts think he could win by 11 electoral votes despite the close popular vote.

Clarke noted that the election may be determined by voter turnout in marginal states. A big turnout would insure a Carter victory, he said.

Despite predictions of a low voter turnout, Howard K. Smith suggested in his commentary that things may be changing in the final days of the campaign. (ABC)

Smith noted that the Gallup poll indicates people who say they will vote rose four points to 56 per cent last week and is still rising. The Harris poll found a particular rise in voting interest among the college educated, and ABC interview with college students indicate that, stung by criticism of their civic duty, they plan to go to the polls Tuesday.

One reason for the change is that Carter is slipping in the polls, and the narrowing race will attract more Americans than predicted. Smith also said that in eight of the biggest electoral states, interesting local races will draw voters to the polls.

"So, we may get a respectable, not great, just respectable count after all," Smith said, "with one more oddity added to the many of this year--not local candidates hanging on the coattails of Presidential candidates, but Presidential ones hanging on for dear life to the coattails of local ones."  
(ABC) 10/28/76

California Still A Toss-Up State

Jimmy Carter's comfortable lead in California over President Ford has melted to nothing, but Democratic leaders say "it's all coming together" now in the Carter campaign.

ELECTIONStrategy

Ford, despite spectacular gains in voter preference polls, still has the registration figures stacked heavily against him in California whose 45 electoral votes give it the biggest clout of any state.

The President was one percentage point ahead of Carter in the latest California Poll, after trailing by 20 points two months ago.

But in the same period, a registration drive has signed up three new Democrats for every new Republican. Democrats now outnumber Republicans by about 2.1 million, around 58 per cent to 36 per cent.

Leaders of both parties say the race for California's 45 electors may be decided by the size of the voter turnout and the impact of a state ballot proposition pushed by farm labor leader Cesar Chavez.

Ford said before his final swing through California last week that the state is on his must-win list. Carter underscored the emphasis he puts on California with plans to spend the final days of his two-year-long campaign for president at get-out-the vote rallies in three California cities.

AP (10/28/76)

# Voters' Return to Pattern Helps Carter in the Stretch

By Jack W. Germond

Washington Star Staff Writer

INDIANAPOLIS — Bob Dole was in Indiana yesterday and President Ford is here today. That is like Jimmy Carter campaigning in Massachusetts in the final days of the contest for the presidency.

Carter isn't going to Massa-

STILL ANOTHER factor is the subjective but accumulating evidence that the Democrats are finally beginning to mobilize a little more rank-and-file enthusiasm for the ticket than has been apparent throughout most of the campaign. Professionals in several critical states say they have detected signs of heightened commitment to Carter and his running mate.

DESPITE ALL THIS, however, no one believes that Ford is better than even in California coming down to the wire. He was rudely snubbed there by Ronald Reagan last Sunday, and the public response to his campaign appearances just barely qualified as presidential level.

Thus, for all his problems, Carter still

# Reviving the 'Solid South'

## A New Dixie Still Favors Its Native Son

By Robert G. Kaiser

Washington Post Staff Writer

From 1880 through the first half of this century, the states of the Old Confederacy were viewed as a Democratic stronghold in presidential elections. The "solid South" was the founding member of the old Democratic coalition.

But Harry Truman lost four Southern states to Strom Thurmond's Dixiecrats in 1948, and the South has never been solid since. Democratic candidates for President began to look for their electoral majorities elsewhere; Republicans hailed the creation of a new GOP stronghold.

Jimmy Carter, the first nominee for President from the Deep South in our time, will apparently put the South back in the Democratic column next week. He may lose several states in the region, but it is the consensus of politicians, political journalists and the available polls that most of the South will once again vote Democratic this year.

"Most" may not be enough. In a close election, the loss of Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas—which appears possible, though not probable, today—could mean defeat for Carter. But he can only lose because of massive defections from the other elements of the old coalition in the big industrial states.

Whatever the ultimate outcome, Carter's success in the South appears to mark a noteworthy change in Southern politics, a change that could have continuing importance for the country.

The South has been transformed during the last generation. It is no longer an isolated corner of the land. Only 10 years ago, the southernmost outpost of big-time professional sport in the United States was Washington, D.C., a startling thought today, and also a good symbol of the old South's status in the country.

Migration from North to South is now significant, and "outsiders" make up an increasing percentage of the South's population. Blacks, who used to be the silent partners of Southern society, now comprise 20 to 35 per cent of the electorate in every Southern state.

Urbanization has proceeded much faster in the South in recent years than in other parts of the country, so the region's population now shares the predominantly urban and suburban quality of the country as a whole.

According to John R. Petrocik, a UCLA political scientist, half the formal changes in voters' party affiliation in the country since 1960 have occurred in the South. Republicans have been elected to Congress and to the governorship in several Southern states. Though a bias in favor of the traditional Democratic Party still exists, it is no longer possible to speak to the one-party South.

Perhaps most meaningful of all, one-issue politics in the South appears dead. There is not a single candidate for significant elective office this year who is running for office waving the bloody shirt of old-fashioned racism. "It's the passing of an era," according to Robert S. Vance, chairman of the Democratic Party in Alabama.

In effect, the South has lost a good deal of its uniqueness: Southerners are now a lot more like the rest of their countrymen.

This should not be exaggerated, however. The South still has a number of special characteristics. In their new book, "The Transformation of Southern Politics," Jack Bass and Walter DeVries note the following:

Southerners go to church more than other Americans; according to public opinion surveys, they have more confidence in the nation's governmental and private institutions than other Americans; and Southerners remain substantially poorer than other Americans.

Moreover, an identifiable Southern culture has survived the modernization of the last generation. Southerners do share a pattern of speech, a great many common traditions, certain preferences for food and drink which set them apart. As the continuing outpouring of "us and them" literature by Southern writers attests, many Southerners still feel different.

"The real Jews of America are not Jews, but Southerners," Reynolds Price, the North Carolina novelist, observed in a recent interview. "Every nation nominates a scapegoat."

Price's sentiments are strong, but not so uncommon, particularly among Southern intellectuals. Alexander Heard, the chancellor of Vanderbilt University, argues that non-Southerners are often more conscious of a Southern uniqueness than Southerners themselves. But many others think that Southerners of all kinds—though particularly white Southerners—do feel different.

Jimmy Carter obviously benefits from this feeling; in the South he can run as one of "us."

"I think there's something to that," observed Sheldon Hackney, a histo-

# Ford Holds 7-Point Edge

**By James Latimer**

*(C) Richmond Times-Dispatch, 1976*

President Ford held a lead of 42 to 35 per cent over Jimmy Carter last week in a statewide Virginia poll conducted for The Times-Dispatch by the research department of Media General, Inc.

The random sampling of telephone

Thus, Ford apparently gained some ground in Virginia in spite of his second debate performance, in which he mis-spoke himself about the Russian dominance of Eastern Europe and otherwise did not seem to fare as well against Carter as he had in their first debate.

ces per cent response to the crucial questions in the survey," Mauro said.

After The Times-Dispatch poll in September, Carter campaign headquarters protested that the sampling of opinion reflected too large a proportion

ELECTIONPollsDarden: Carter Holds 2 to 1 Lead in Ga.

According to the Darden Research Corp., Jimmy Carter leads President Ford by nearly a 2-1 margin in Georgia.

The poll indicated 59.8 percent of the Georgia voters contacted last week would vote for Carter, 30.4 favored Ford and 9 percent were undecided.

Former Gov. Lester Maddox and other candidates could only muster 0.8 percent of the poll, according to Claibourne Darden Jr., who heads the firm. UPI -- (10/28/76)

Endorsements411 U.S. Newspapers Back Ford

A survey of 661 U.S. daily newspapers shows 411 supporting President Ford's candidacy and 80 endorsing Jimmy Carter, Editor and Publisher reported Thursday.

The papers supporting President Ford represent 62 percent of those polled and have a combined circulation of 20,951,798, compared with 12 percent and 7,607,739 circulation of those supporting Carter, Editor and Publisher said.

Twenty-six percent of the papers surveyed indicated they were either uncommitted or independent. AP,UPI,NBC,CBS -- (10/28)

Irish Endorse Carter

Jimmy Carter won the endorsement of the Irish National Caucus, a coalition of Irish-American groups Wednesday night during a campaign swing through the Pittsburgh area.

Father Sean McManus, Deputy National Chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, said the caucus represents "all the major Irish-American organizations in the United States."

McManus, with Carter by his side at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel, said Irish Americans have been "deeply hurt by the stonewall silence of the Nixon-Ford Administrations" on the situation in Ireland and are encouraged by the Irish plank of the Democratic platform. UPI -- (10/28/76)

EndorsementsELECTION

Following is the list of newspaper endorsements for President Ford and Jimmy Carter, as of 10/28/76:

FORD ENDORSEMENTSALABAMA

Birmingham News  
 Birmingham Post-Herald  
 Selma Times Journal  
 Tuscaloosa News  
 Dothan Eagle  
 Mobile Press Register  
 Enterprise Daily Ledger

ALASKAARIZONA

Arizona Republic  
 Phoenix Gazette  
 Arizona Daily Star

ARKANSASCALIFORNIA

Glendale News Press  
 Oakland Tribune  
 San Diego Union  
 San Francisco Chronicle  
 San Jose Mercury  
 Sacramento Union  
 Los Angeles Herald Examiner  
 Palm Springs Desert Sun  
 Victorville Daily Press  
 Berkeley Gazette  
 Pasadena Star News  
 San Jose News  
 Redding Record  
 Imperial Valley Press  
 San Francisco Progress (Weekly)  
 Fullerton Daily News Tribune  
 Contra Costa Times, Walnut Creek Ca.  
 South Bay Breeze  
 Long Beach Independent Press  
 Bakersfield Californian  
 Santa Cruz Sentinel

COLORADO

Rocky Mountain News

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Courant  
 New Haven Register  
 Waterbury Republican  
 Farming Valley Herald

Norwich Bulletin  
 Groton News

DELAWAREFLORIDA

Florida Times-Union at  
 Jacksonville  
 Polk County Democrat at  
 Baston  
 Lake City Reporter  
 Stuart News  
 Sarasota Herald-Tribune  
 Sarasota Journal  
 Miami Herald  
 Orlando Sentinel Star  
 Tallahassee Democrat  
 Tampa Times  
 Tampa Tribune  
 Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel  
 Ft. Lauderdale News  
 Ft. Myers News Press  
 Pensacola News-Journal

GEORGIA

Albany Herald  
 Atlanta Daily World  
 Augusta Chronicle/Herald  
 (Combined Sunday Edition)  
 (2 papers)  
 Bainbridge Post Searchlight  
 Marietta Journal  
 Rome News Tribune  
 Savannah News and Press  
 (Combined Sunday edition)

HAWAII



ELECTIONEndorsementsIDAHOILLINOIS

Chicago Tribune  
Springfield Journal Register  
Bellville News Democrat

INDIANAIOWA

Oskaloosa Herald  
Quard City Times

KANSAS

Salina Journal  
Topeka Capital Journal  
Kansas City Star 10/28/76 (Mo. Paper)

KENTUCKYLOUISIANA

Shreveport Journal  
Shreveport Times  
New Orleans Times-Picayune  
Baton Rouge Morning Advocate  
State Times

MAINE

Main Sunday Telegram  
Bangor Daily News (10/30/76)  
Portland Press Herald

MARYLAND

Baltimore Evening Sun  
Baltimore News-American  
Baltimore Sun

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Herald-American  
Lowell Sun  
S. Middlesex News  
Springfield Union  
Malden News  
Medford Mercury  
Melrose News

MASSACHUSETTS (CONTINUED)

Attleboro Sun Chron.  
Lynn Stem.  
Cape Cod Times  
Clinton Daily Item  
(Partial-some issues)

MICHIGAN

Detroit News  
Lansing Daily World  
Lansing State Journal  
Oakland Press  
Traversa City Record-Eagle  
Benton Harbor News-  
Palladium  
Grand Rapids Press  
Polish Daily News  
(largest Polish paper in  
the U.S.)

MINNESOTA

St. Cloud Times  
Austin Herald  
Mankato Free Press

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson Daily News  
Natchez Democrat  
Clarion Ledger  
Vicksburg Post  
Sun Sential, Somner, Miss.  
Mississippi Press

MISSOURI

St. Louis Globe-Democrat  
Springfield News Leader

MONTANA

Great Falls Tribune

NEBRASKANEVADA

ELECTIONEndorsementsNEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester Union Leader  
Nashua Telegraph  
Portsmouth Herald

NEW JERSEY

Elizabeth Daily Journal  
Bridgewater Courier News

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Journal

NEW York

Buffalo Courier Express  
Buffalo Evening News  
New York Daily News  
Syracuse Herald American  
Syracuse Post Standard  
Rochester Times Union

WESTERCHESTER ROCKLAND CHAIN

New Rochelle Standard-Star  
Mount Vernon Argus  
Mamaroneck Times  
Nyack Rockland Journal-News  
Ossining Citizen-Register  
Port Chester Item  
Tarrytown News  
White Plains Reporter Dispatch  
Yonkers Herald Statesman

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston-Salem Journal  
Willimington Star-News

NORTH DAKOTAOHIO

Cleveland Plain Dealer  
Columbus Dispatch  
Dayton Journal Herald  
Cleveland Press  
Columbus Citizen Journal

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City Oklahoman  
Tulsa World  
Ponca City News

OREGON

Portland Oregonian  
Corvallis Gazette-Times

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Inquirer  
Pittsburgh Press  
Scranton Tribune

RHODE ISLAND

Providence Sunday Bulletin

SOUTH CAROLINASOUTH DAKOTATENNESSEE

Chattanooga News Free Press  
Memphis Commercial Appeal  
Memphis Press-Scimitar  
Nashville Banner

TEXAS

Dallas Morning News  
Dallas Times Herald  
Galveston Daily News  
Houston Chronicle  
Lubbock Avalanche Journal  
Tyler Courier Times  
Tyler Morning Telegraph  
Abilene Reporter News  
Amarillo Globe Times  
Athens Review  
Barger News-Herald  
Corsicana Sun  
Denton Record-Chronicle  
Ft. Worth Star-Telegram  
Gainesville Register  
Kilgore News Herald

ELECTIONEndorsementsTEXAS CONTINUED

Midland Reporter-Telegram  
Plainview Herald  
Langview News  
Lufkin News  
Tyler Courier-Times  
Sulphur Springs News-  
Telegram  
Marshall News Messenger will  
endorse 10/31/76)

UTAHVERMONT

Vermont Sunday News

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville Daily Progress  
Richmond News Lender  
Richmond Times-Dispatch  
Radford News Journal  
Stanton News Leader

WASHINGTON

Port Angeles Daily News

WEST VIRGINIAWISCONSIN

Madison State Journal  
Milwaukee Sentinel

WYOMINGD. C.

ELECTIONEndorsementsCARTER ENDORSEMENTSALABAMA

Huntsville Times  
 Anniston Star  
 Athens News Courier  
 Cullman Times  
 Decatur Daily  
 Florence Times Daily  
 Huntsville News  
 Montgomery Advertiser  
 Alabama Journal

ARIZONAARKANSAS

Arkansas Gazette  
 Pine Bluff Commercial  
 Jonesboro Sun

CALIFORNIA

Fresno Bee  
 Modesto Bee  
 Sacramento Bee

COLORADO

Denver Post

CONNECTICUTDELAWAREFLORIDA

Daytona Beach News Herald  
 Miami News  
 St. Petersburg Times  
 Cocoa Today  
 Palm Beach Post  
 Daytona Beach News Journal  
 Lakeland Ledger

GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution  
 Atlanta Journal  
 Cartersville Tribune News  
 Columbus Enquirer  
 Columbus Ledger  
 Dalton Citizen News  
 Macon Telegraph, News  
 (Combined Sunday edition)  
 Moultrie Observer  
 Waycross Journal Herald

HAWAIIIDAHOILLINOIS

Chicago Daily News  
 Chicago Sun-Times

INDIANAIOWA

Des Moines Register

KANSAS

Hutchinson News

KENTUCKY

Louisville Courier Journal,  
 Times (Combined Sunday  
 edition)

LOUISIANAMAINEMARYLAND

EndorsementsMASSACHUSETTS

Boston Globe  
 Springfield Daily News  
 Berkshire Eagle  
 Southbridge Evening News

MICHIGAN

Bay City Times  
 Detroit Free Press

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis Star  
 Minneapolis Tribune

MISSISSIPPIMISSOURI

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

MONTANANEBRASKANEVADANEW HAMPSHIRENEW JERSEYNEW MEXICONEW YORK

Binghamton Sun-Bulletin  
 Long Island Press  
 New York Times  
 Saratoga Springs Saratogian  
 Staten Island Advance  
 New York Post  
 Albany Knickerbocker News

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte Observer

ELECTIONNORTH DAKOTAOHIO

Akron Beacon-Journal  
 Dayton Daily News

OKLAHOMAOREGON

Wilamette Week  
 Salem Statesman

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Daily News  
 Pittsburgh Post-Gazette  
 Scranton Times

RHODE ISLANDSOUTH CAROLINASOUTH DAKOTATENNESSEE

Nashville Tennessean

TEXAS

Austin American-Statesman  
 Corpus Christi Times  
 Edinburg Review  
 Jacksonville Progress

UTAHVERMONTVIRGINIAWASHINGTONWEST VIRGINIA

ELECTION

Endorsements

WISCONSIN

Madison Capital Times  
Milwaukee Journal

WYOMING

D. C.

MISC.

McClatchy Chain

## The 'Big Government' Issue

President Ford and Governor Carter have both campaigned against "big Government," against what they perceive as an overgrown, uncoordinated, unresponsive and sometimes impenetrable Federal bureaucracy.

There is a double irony here. Mr. Carter is the candidate of the Democratic Party, which in its previous periods of power was responsible for most of the expansion of

and willingness to administer various programs. Another difficulty is that if the Federal Government pays for all or most of a program, it inevitably has guidelines to make certain the money is used for the intended purpose. When there is duplication or conflict among Federal agencies, this is bound to be reflected at the level below.

The American presidential campaign of 1976 is nearly over. It has been marked (1) by the absence of humor (intentional variety), (2) by a regrettable although not unusual indulgence by both sides in slurs, innuendos, misrepresentations, evasions, calumny, and empty promises — and (3) by avoidance by both candidates of serious discussion of the major prob-

lem of 1974 governments have talked about the problem of energy. But what in fact would either Mr. Ford or Mr. Carter do to prepare American industry and the American citizen in his little automobile for the day when oil runs low and natural gas is gone? The subject has scarcely been mentioned in the campaign and yet it may be the single most difficult problem for the next generation.

Joseph C. Harscht



ELECTIONIssuesSteinem Prefers Carter to Ford on Women's Issues

Gloria Steinem, editor of Ms. magazine, said Thursday that Jimmy Carter is "much better" on women's issues than President Ford.

Appearing on ABC's "Good Morning America," Steinem said the Carla Hills appointment has helped the President, although Hills is not identified with the women's movement.

Mrs. Ford's support of women's rights hurts more than helps the President because it means Ford is very well informed of the issues but still ignores them. Good Morn. America (ABC) -- (10/28/76)

ADMINISTRATIONNixon ProbeJustice to Reopen Nixon Probe

The Justice Department reported Thursday that it will reopen its investigation into alleged secret bank accounts which Richard Nixon kept in the Bahamas during his presidency.

ABC reported that a Florida investigator told a Congressional committee that Nixon had a secret bank account there in October, 1972. The former President has repeatedly denied the existence of such an account. ABC -- (10/28/76)

U.S.WatergateEhrlichman Chooses Prison

Preferring not to wait for a Supreme Court review of his convictions, John Ehrlichman asked on Thursday to be sent to prison to serve his Watergate sentences. Two federal judges agreed and ordered him to report to a federal work camp in Arizona by November 1.

When he begins serving his minimum 30 months, Ehrlichman will become the first of the three men closest to Richard Nixon, and the highest ranking member of the Nixon administration to date, to be imprisoned.

His lawyers could not be reached to determine whether Ehrlichman will now drop his intended appeals to the Supreme Court. AP, UPI, Networks -- (10/28/76)

FOREIGN POLICYArms TalksProgress Made in U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks

The United States has made more progress in its arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union than expected, Marilyn Berger reported Thursday.

Progress has been made in classifying missiles which carry multiple warheads. Berger said that both sides have agreed to count any missile that has ever fired multiple warheads as a missile which can be expected to fire them. NBC -- (10/28/76)

ECONOMYTrade BalanceSept. Trade Balance in Deficit

September's balance of trade was almost \$780 million in the red, the government reported Thursday. Officials attribute the trade deficit to the fact that economic recovery in the U.S. has been stronger than abroad.

CBS reported there will be other discouraging economic news Friday when the government releases its latest report on the leading economic indicators. CBS -- (10/28/76)

StocksStock Market Closes Lower

The stock market closed lower Thursday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange amid uncertainties about the course of the economy and the presidential elections.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, up about three points at the outset, was off 3.91 to 952.21 shortly before the close. It had rallied briefly from a four-point afternoon deficit. AP,UPI,CBS -- (10/28/76)

Times of TV News Items  
October 28, 1976

ADMINISTRATION NEWS

	ABC	NBC	CBS
1. Ford Campaign	2:15 (lead)	1:42 (2)	1:30 (lead)
2. Ford/Nuclear Program	1:25 (14)	:23 (4)	2:30 (4)

OTHER NEWS

1. Ehrlichmann/Jail	:35 (10)	:35 (lead)	:25 (10)
2. Carter/Tax Cuts		1:54 (3)	2:00 (2)
3. Col. Tax Proposition		2:18 (5)	
4. Mass./Handguns		1:49 (6)	
5. McCarthy/N.Y. Ballot		:03 (7)	
6. Pa. Senate Race		3:17 (8)	
7. Population Growth	:29 (7)	:24 (9)	:25 (14)
8. India/Sterilization		:22 (10)	
9. Pentagon Weapons		3:52 (13)	
10. Iran/F-16		:05 (11)	
11. U.S. Soviet/Arms Limitation		:04 (12)	
12. Carter Day	2:17 (2)		
13. VP Days	:18 (3)		
14. Ore. Nuclear Plant	2:42 (5)		
15. Legionnaires Disease	1:58 (6)		:35 (15)
16. Rhodesia	2:00 (8)		:25 (13)
17. Editor's Endorsements			:25 (3)
18. Mich./Nuke Storage			2:45 (5)
19. Trade Balance			:10 (6)
20. Economic Indicators			:05 (7)
21. Sears			:30 (8)
22. Stocks	:15 (9)		:10 (9)
23. Dash			:35 (11)
24. Park			2:35 (12)
25. Voter Turnout	1:40 (Smith)		2:30 (sevareid)
26. Other Candidates			3:20 (16)
27. Ill./KKK			:30 (17)
28. Nixon/Justice	:20 (11)		
29. Key States	2:45 (12)		