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News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1976

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'Major Progress' Reported on HAK-Smith Talks

Secretary Kissinger met with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith for almost eight hours Sunday, and U.S. officials indicated major progress had been made in the drive to bring black majority rule to Smith's country and avert a full-scale guerrilla war.

Smith and his aides left Pretoria for Rhodesia immediately after a 3 1/2-hour evening session to report on the talks to a caucus of the Ruling Rhodesian front party.

Asked if progress had been achieved, Kissinger said, "Obviously if progress had not been made, there would be nothing (for Smith) to report to the Rhodesian cabinet."

A senior U.S. official, during a break in the session, told reporters they should assume "major progress" had been made. Reporters also were told the talks represented progress of "considerable consequence," but were given no details.

Kissinger, looking somber after the evening session with Smith, which was also attended by South African Prime Minister John Vorster, said, "I reported to Prime Minister Smith the propositions developed jointly by the United States and the United Kingdom in close consultations with the Presidents of black Africa."

The Anglo-American plan calls for a transition to rule by Rhodesia's 6.1 million black majority in 18 months to two years.

The Secretary told reporters that while the Rhodesian government consultations were taking place, he would discuss results of the talks with black African leaders, particularly Tanzanian President Nyerere and Zambian President Kuanda.

"This process of clarification and consultation with (black African presidents) will be completed by the end of this week," Kissinger said.

Kissinger met alone with Smith for four hours Sunday morning at the home of U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler in Pretoria's exclusive Waterkloof suburb. The evening session was held at Vorster's official residence, "Libertas."

That the meetings took place indicated Smith was ready to make major concessions, U.S. officials said earlier. One of those concessions, it appeared, would be Smith's eventual resignation as Rhodesian Chief of State. UPI -- (9/19/76)

Bush Warns of 'Mass Slaughter' in Rhodesia

CIA Director George Bush said Sunday "mass slaughter" could result if a political solution to Rhodesia's racial problems is not reached in the face of mounting militancy.

Intelligence reports indicate the situation has been deteriorating, he said. "The status quo appears to be intolerable. There's mounting militancy from outside and some from within.

"I would look for, if there was no political solution, a serious situation in which you could have a mass slaughter of people in Rhodesia," Bush said in an interview on ABC's "Issues and Answers."

Asked if Cuban forces might intervene as they did in Angola, he replied: "It's hard to say exactly what will happen. We do know that there are Cubans in many other African countries," such as Mozambique.

Bush said the CIA's role in southern Africa now is to provide "excellent intelligence to policy makers." He would not say whether the CIA was involved in covert actions in southern Africa now.

On another subject, the former U.S. envoy to China said there is no evidence of the kind of "widespread unrest in China" that some expected after the death of Mao Tse-tung. He said he expects China to stand by its commitments in the Shanghai Communique and sees no change in its policy of detente with the United States.

Bush also said an ultra-secret MIG-25 jet fighter flown to Japan by a Soviet defector "could be a major intelligence bonanza for the free world." UPI -- (9/19/76)

Coretta King Faults U.S. African Policies

Coretta Scott King, the widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said Sunday U.S. policies toward southern Africa are not motivated by "what is right" but are designed to "keep Africa from the communists."

Mrs. King said at a news conference Secretary Kissinger is not doing enough to resolve the South African conflict. UPI -- (9/19

Urgency in Southern Africa
(Editorial, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

The critical importance of success for Secretary Kissinger's southern African mediation, despite the grim difficulties in its way, was made clear by two of independent Africa's most important statesmen. President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania was totally pessimistic in his public statements about prospects for agreement over either Rhodesia or South West Africa. President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia spoke of failure as "a point of no return," after which, "we will fight." Both men act as moral leaders as well as politicians in their continent. Both led movements that achieved majority rule and independence from Britain through political means at great personal risk. And both are capable of a style so rhetorical and moralizing that Western leaders have been driven to distraction in dealings with them.

The pressure on Kissinger does not come solely from the fathers of African independence. Prime Minister Ian Smith comes equipped with a new no-surrender stand by his Rhodesian Front party. Smith is an old hand at initiating talks without in the end making any real concessions. Kissinger is not the first capable statesman who has taken him on. Nyerere expressed fears that the exercise will merely give prestige to Smith and Vorster without achieving results. Smith at least showed some sensitivity with his candid comment that "our room for maneuver has been reduced and we have not got the time that we used to have in the past."

Should the Kissinger mediation fail, the African leaders that he has brought into it will be left with their commitments enlarged and exposed. A greater backing for the SWAPO and the Rhodesian People's Army guerrillas could then be expected. Having brought his considerable skills to southern Africa, Kissinger deserves all the support that anyone can offer. -- (9/19)

Last Chance in Africa?
(Editorial, excerpted, Chicago Tribune)

Secretary Kissinger has met with Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and the tone of their meetings was reflected in these somber words by Kaunda: "Time is not with you. You have days [in which] to act, not weeks. We want peace. Peace with honor and dignity and justice. There can be no compromise. If you fail, we will fight. We will fight to the last man if necessary. God help your mission."

The three leaders -- Kissinger, Nyerere, and Kaunda -- are pessimistic, and properly so. By expressing pessimism, the leaders are saying in effect that the problem is worthy of their attention. It is worthy of it and for a very compelling reason:

Africa

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Many of the people involved have abandoned the hope of a peaceful solution and are practicing, or advocating, or at least condoning, the use of force.

In the Middle East, Dr. Kissinger was able to persuade the principals to subscribe to the aim of peaceful solution, even though at times he almost gave up and at one point did abandon the shuttle effort. But later he returned to the difficult task, recognizing that shuttle diplomacy is not a swift, sure toboggan ride but is more like a rough trip on a roller coaster -- with no assurance that one will be able to surmount the final hill.

There is clearly no such assurance in Africa. But not to try is to invite almost certain disaster. The latest Kissinger effort gives us the satisfaction of knowing that the U.S. has done what it could to avert that disaster. -- (9/18/76)

ChinaThe Mourning of Mao: Why?

(By Patrick J. Buchanan, excerpted, N.Y. Daily News)

Reading the endless litany of Western eulogies to Chairman Mao, one comes away wondering if the West has not taken leave of its senses.

President Ford hailed this "very great man." Henry Kissinger called him one of the "titans of the age." The prime minister of Japan was "grief-stricken." The prime minister of Sweden called Mao "one of the greatest leaders ever known," the president of the Common Market termed him "one of the greatest figures of history and humanity."

These read like messages from barbarian satraps to Rome on the death of Augustus Caesar, not the condolences one might expect of the leaders of the West on the death of an aged Communist despot.

This is not to suggest the White House should have penned some insult to Peking on Mao's death. After all, hypocrisy and duplicity are essential ingredients of diplomacy. But the roll call of Western tributes to Mao was outlandish.

The world has, for a week now, been mourning a tyrant responsible for the death of tens of millions, who was one of the great enemies of Chinese freedom in all history, whose ambition was to be among the leading pall-bearers of Western civilization.

Some of the eulogies for Mao have been downright humorous. Several of the same American journalists who deplored the "Imperial Presidency" are mourning the passing of a megalomaniac whose "cult of personality" made Stalin look like a shrinking violet.

Only the Taiwanese, it seemed, reacted rationally. On hearing of Mao's death, students and workers cheered and celebrated and set off firecrackers at the passing of the "greatest criminal in Chinese history."

Unfinished Folly

(By James A. Wechsler, excerpted, N.Y. Post)

Soon after the news of Mao Tse-tung's death, President Ford joined innumerable other world statesmen in heralding the life and works of the deceased Chinese leader. Secretary Kissinger echoed his sentiments.

These eulogies inevitably evoked memories of the long years in which Peking had been the target of exclusionary oratory by Ford, Richard Nixon and so many others -- Democrats as well as Republicans. Throughout that long folly, advocacy of Red China's admission to the UN was viewed as unthinkable political thought and, indeed, mainland China was widely denounced by some frenetic commentators as flagrant subversion.

All of which is recorded as relevant now in the light of the Administratoin's campaign to block the entry of unified Vietnam into the world organization. This time Washington's efforts have induced the Security Council to postpone action on Vietnam's application until after the presidential election. The stratagem was as unsubtle as it was uninspired. -- (9/17/76)

Why Gerald Ford is happy —today

By Jim Squires

The author is chief of The Tribune's Washington bureau.

WASHINGTON—Six weeks of campaigning are left before the 1976 presidential election and no one is happier about that than President Ford. If the people voted tomorrow, he would likely lose his job to Jimmy Carter.

western and plains states with a total of 43 electoral votes.

Slight poll advantages and traditional voting patterns indicate he would probably win at least six others, including Illinois and Michigan, and wind up with 18 states and 111 electoral votes—embarrassingly short of the needed 270.

Carter, on the other hand, looks today like a sure winner in at least 18 states including almost all of the South.

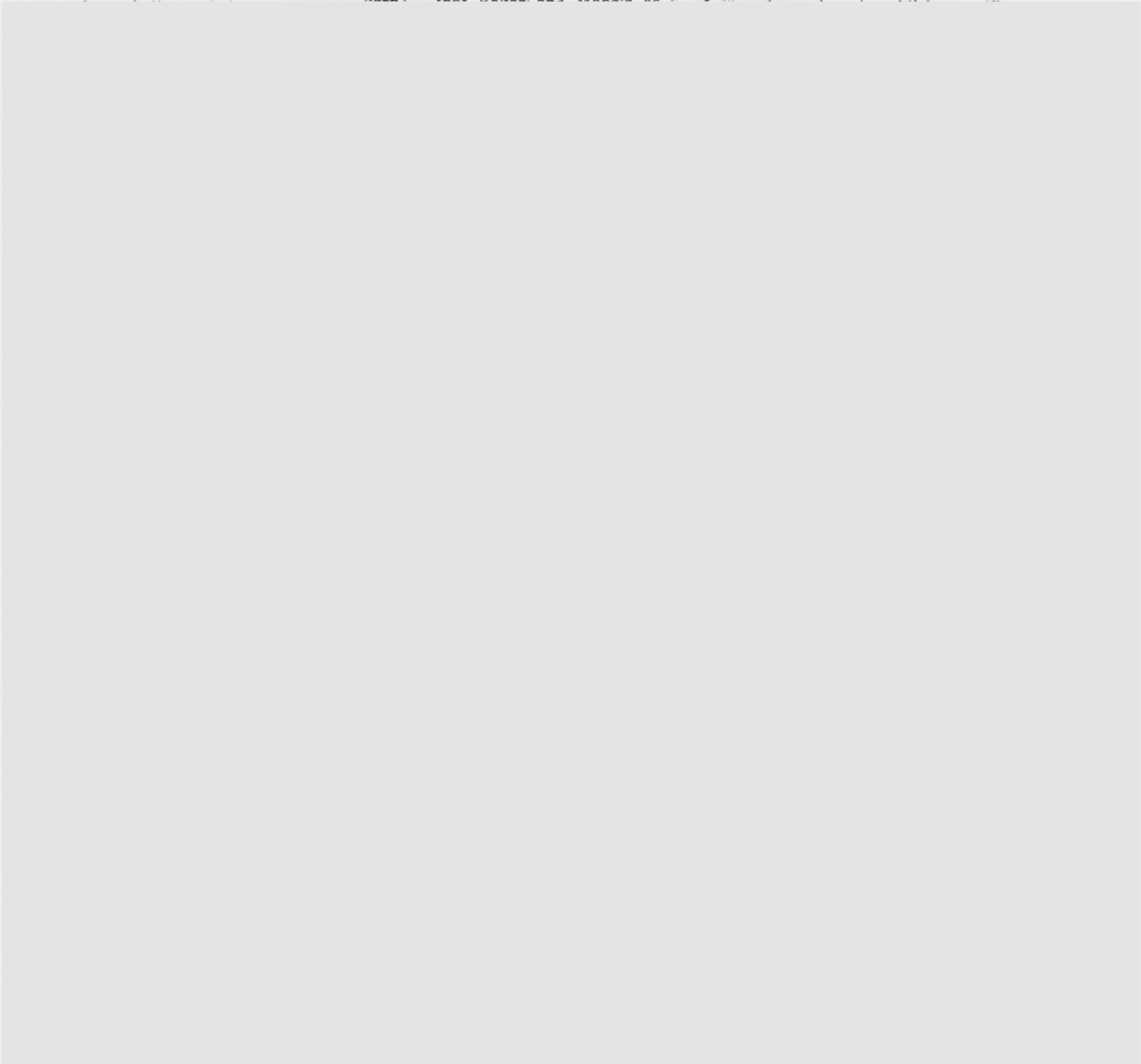
Ford: The confidence is rising

By Lore Miller

WASHINGTON — President Ford's campaign managers have reall

Such comments are naturally partisan. But seeping from under the Democratic tent are enough hints of similar conclusions — and deep con-

absolutely sure he can handle it," says one of the campaign architects. In addition to creating an image for the candidate, the campaign's other,



he's finding that, on a lot of important issues, the President's position is clear, and Carter is fuzzier than a Georgia peach."

"The only reason this President is even vulnerable in this campaign is that people didn't elect him to the job in the first place and still aren't

Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/19/76

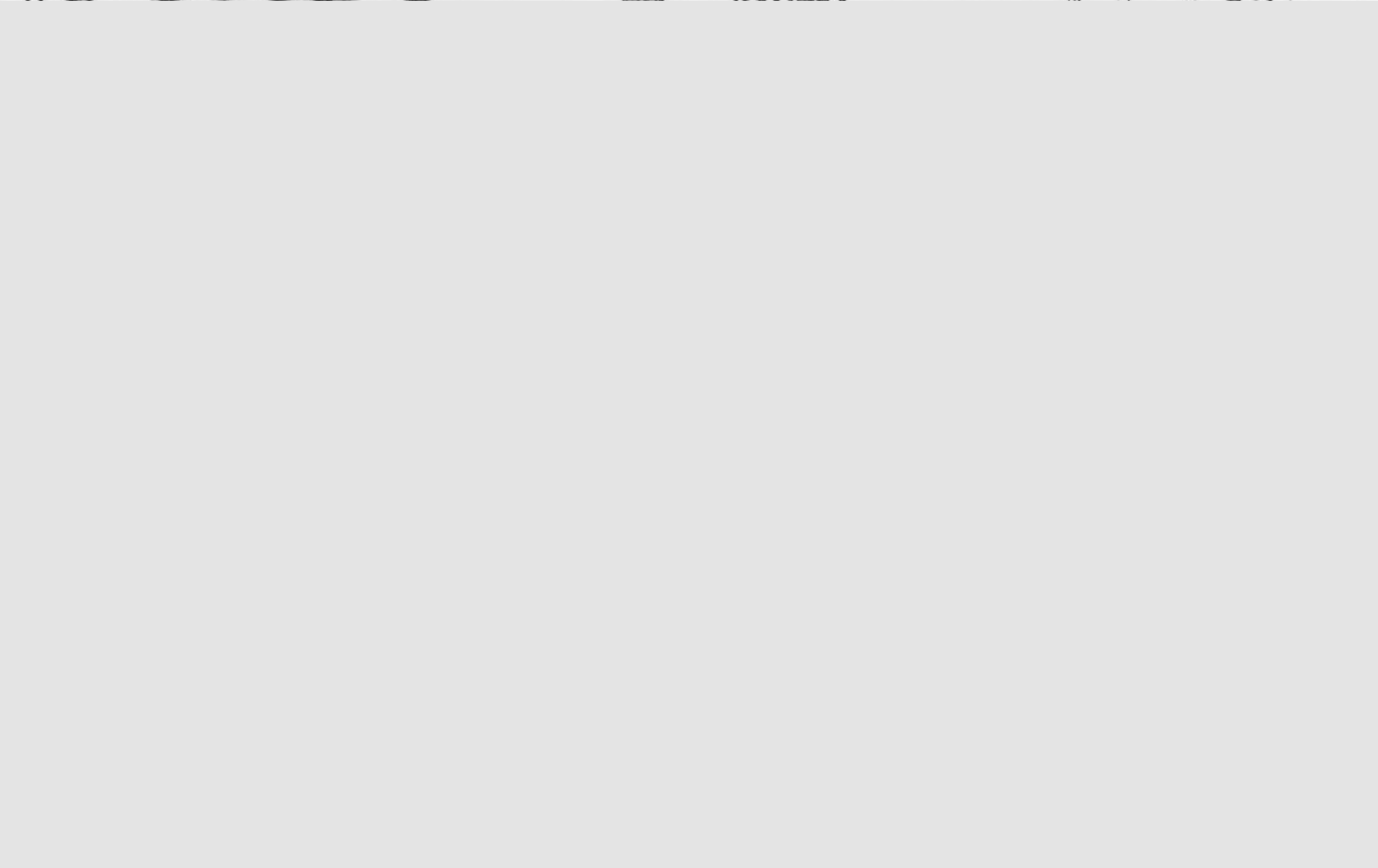
NEWS ITEM: CAMPAIGN STRATEGISTS SAY FORD SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON BEING 'PRESIDENTIAL'



FRANKLIN DELANO FORD



'HONEST



Baltimore Sun, 9/19/76

Ford's Ahead in Home State

(By Adam Clymer, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

"I know everybody likes Gerald Ford, here in Michigan. We're going to send him back here so you can enjoy him."

Jimmy Carter's prediction last week may come true, but he will have a tough time getting Michigan's 21 electoral votes to help him do it.

President Ford is ahead in his home state, and while the race is close and there is plenty of time to change things in Michigan, Ford has more advantages and Carter more disadvantages than in most important states.

Ford not only has local pride going for him but also has one of the two or three best Republican organizations in the country behind him. Its get-out-the-vote efforts have been formidable in the past.

While Ford won a big primary victory in May, Carter barely edged Representative Morris Udall in the Democratic primary. In the process, Carter's close identification with Detroit's black mayor, Coleman Young, cost him heavily in the city's white suburbs. And while Carter had the backing of the United Auto Workers, he stirred little enthusiasm among other unions in Michigan.

Carter does have one outside advantage. Democrat Donald W. Riegle, Jr., is running a strong statewide Senate campaign and currently holds a considerable lead over vellow Rep. Marvin L. Esch, the Republican nominee, and that helps Carter some.

Gov. William G. Milliken said in a telephone interview, "It's not going to be a walkaway by any means, but I would give an edge to the President." He said the President would be helped by the economy. "There's feeling the economy is on the mend," he said. Unemployment in Michigan, hit harder by the recession than any other state, went down to 10.6 percent in July.

But like leading Democrats, Milliken feels that if the Ford Motor Co. strike lasts a long time, it would hurt President Ford's chances. He said economic hard times tend to reduce ticket-splitting among Democrats. -- (9/19/76)

Ford Differs from Carter on Tax Reform

President Ford said in an interview published Sunday he favors giving a greater tax break to families earning \$8,000 to \$30,000 a year.

In a companion interview, Democrat Jimmy Carter favored a "truly progressive tax rate" in which higher income levels would pay more taxes.

Both presidential candidates answered identical questions presented by Readers Digest magazine. The digest printed the written replies side-by-side.

Carter said he thought "all income ought to be taxed basically the same" rather than tax capital gains, for example, "at half the rate of income earned from manual labor."

Without giving figures, Carter said, "I think there ought to be a truly progressive tax rate, that people with higher incomes ought to pay a higher portion of their income in taxes."

Ford said, "I favor giving greater tax relief to the so-called middle-income taxpayers -- those in the earning brackets of \$8,000 to \$30,000 a year." He said raising the personal income tax exemption \$250 to \$1,000 plus increasing exemptions from estate and inheritance taxes to \$150,000 would help give tax relief to the middle class.

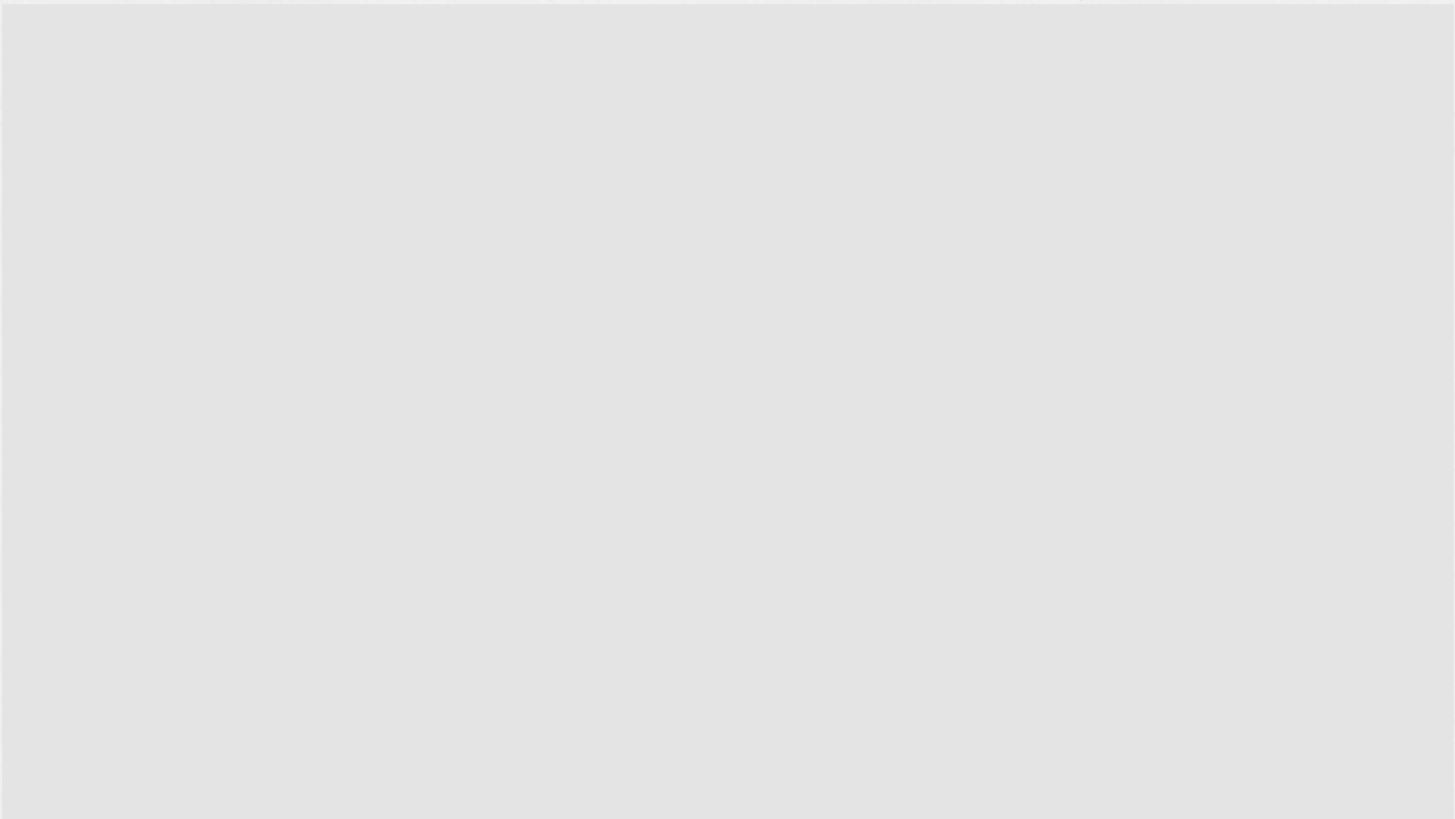
Asked why voters would be making a mistake if they favored Carter, Ford said Carter "obviously believes that the role of the federal government and spending by the federal government should be dominant in solving this country's domestic problems. I do not agree with that approach."

Carter countered, "President Ford has shown a remarkable absence of leadership capabilities. He seems to have little concept of administrative procedures or management techniques..."
UPI -- (9/19/76)

Economy Seen as Ford's No. 1 Problem

With the UAW strike threatening the nation's economic recovery, the economy looms as President Ford's major campaign problem, Thomas Joyce said Friday.

Joyce said a prolonged UAW strike could have a serious ripple effect throughout the economy. Joyce also said that Sen. Dole's attack on George Meany may hurt the GOP ticket because Meany is a hero even among Republican union members. Joyce said Dole's comment may have weakened GOP labor support. But labor support for Carter is not solid, Joyce warned. He said labor leaders feel Carter is not turning people on -- that they tend



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"The strike ain't doin' much for THIS Ford pickup, either."

Chicago Tribune, 9/19/76

to distrust him -- and may stay away from the polls as a result. Washington Week in Review -- (9/19/76)

PollsVa. Poll Shows Ford Slightly Ahead

A statewide poll conducted for the Richmond Times-Dispatch shows President Ford with a slight lead over Jimmy Carter, but also that one of every four Virginia voters is undecided.

The main question asked was, "If the election were being held today, who would you vote for?"

In a copyrighted story Sunday, the newspaper disclosed the following results of the poll conducted earlier this month of 505 Virginians of voting age across the state:

Ford is favored by 36 percent, while Carter gets the nod from 33 percent, while 26 percent said they were undecided. Other candidates were favored by three percent, and another three percent refused to give their preference.

Thirty-six percent said they were independents; 31 percent identified themselves as Democrats and 17 percent said they were Republicans, while eight percent listed other affiliations and eight percent gave no answer.

Ford got 44 percent of the independents, while Carter got only 27 percent. But 23 percent of the independents said they were undecided and six percent went for other candidates. Ford was liked by 80 percent of the Republicans; Carter by nine percent.

Carter got 60 percent of the Democrats, while Ford got 13 percent of them. The survey showed that 26 percent of the Democrats were undecided and eleven percent of the Republicans were undecided.

Of those who said they favored one of the two major candidates, 17 percent of the Ford supporters and 21 percent of those who opted for Carter said they might switch before election day. AP -- (9/19/76)

Put up your dukes, Jerry!

By Arthur Hoppe

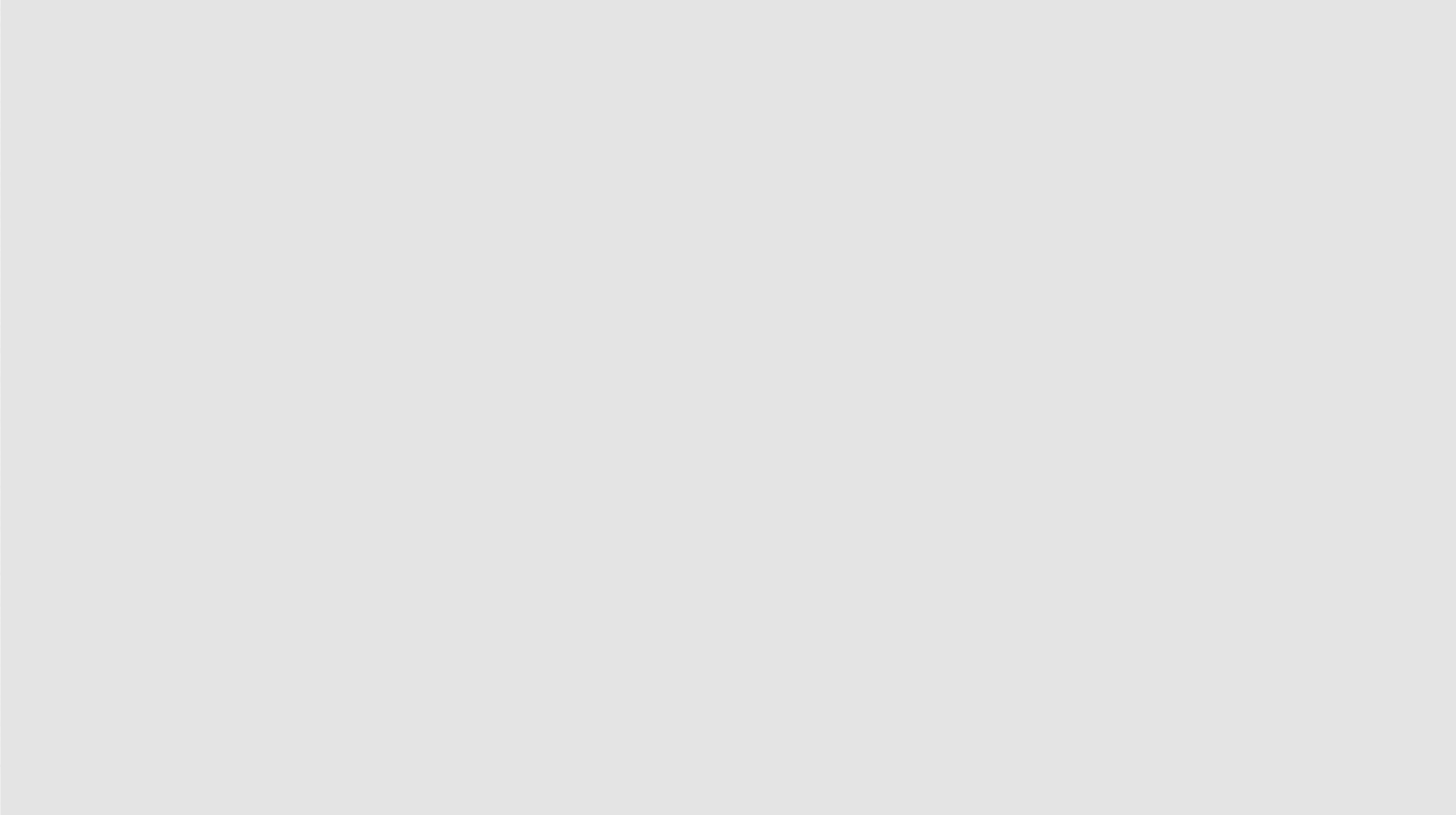
The President's campaign officials say Mr. Ford is getting in shape for the upcoming Great Television Debates by taking on "several persons"

says, shaking his head. "But it gets in your blood—the smell of the pancake makeup, the roar of the crowd." Haberdash, of course, is proud to be in the training camp of Mr. Ford,

low the belt. I tell him, "Look, one thing about the old debate game is you always got to keep your guard down."

"So now when I hit him with Nixon,

Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/19/76



"Sorry, Mr. Rockefeller. . . . President's orders."

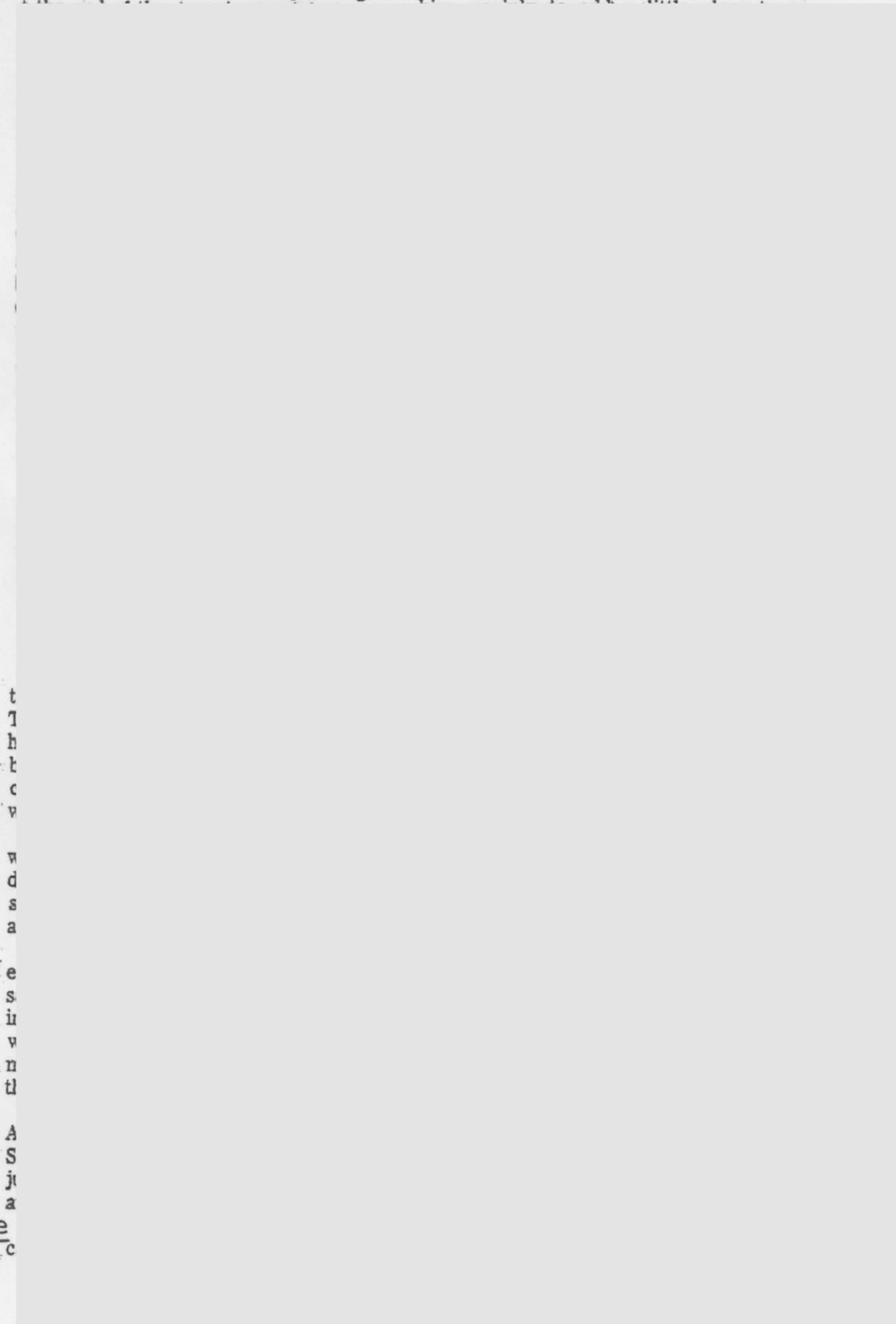
Chicago Tribune, 9/19/76

Jim Squires

Why Rockefeller does what he does



WASHINGTON—Nelson Rockefeller as been the object of envy most of his adult life. With all that money and influence, he has personified the pot of gold
be vice president of anything came to the vice presidency of the United States for the convenience of someone else. Jerry Ford and the Republicans needed



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Rockefeller

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Journalists Praise Rocky's Gesture

Hugh Sidey called Vice President Rockefeller his "hero of the week" Friday for using an obscene gesture to express his feelings towards some New York hecklers.

"It says what a lot of people would like to say," Sidey explained. "I remember when Kennedy called the steel people SOB's, and Truman had a few great moments in his time. It unleases a lot."

James Kilpatrick agreed with Sidey, adding that "the spectacle of the Vice President of the United States giving just a little of their own back to them (the hecklers), I think will make a lot of people say, 'hurrah.'"

Peter Lisagor said it is "refreshing to see a vice president who has turned more and more sophmoric in these months," but added that he does not see its relevance.

Carl Rowan commented: "You could only get this kind of refreshing action from a man who figures he's gone as far as he can possibly go in politics." Agronsky & Co. -- (9/19/76)

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGNStrategyCarter Defends Tax Proposal

As the crowd yelled "Give 'em hell Jimmy," Jimmy Carter said Sunday he would propose a comprehensive tax reform program to raise taxes for the "rich, big corporations and special interest groups."

But Carter still did not give details of his tax program which Republicans charge would mean tax increase for at least half the people of the country.

Carter, leaving Plains, Ga., for the campaign trail Sunday, took the offensive, charging the "first thing President Ford did when he got in office was to ask for a tax increase of \$4.7 billion."

After Kansas City appearances, Carter was going to St. Louis and then to New York. He was scheduled to take a campaign train ride from New York to Pittsburgh Monday.

"It's the constant commitment of the Republician Party to oppose tax reform," Carter told several thousand cheering persons who came out in heavy rain to hear him at Kansas City. "The Democratic Party never burdened low and middle income people with higher taxes. If I'm elected I will shift the burden to the rich, big corporations and special interest groups."

As Carter spoke, Republican vice presidential candidate Bob Dole was saying Carter has "got a real blunder on his hands" for saying he would shift the tax burden to persons making over the median income. Dole said this meant every family making more than \$14,000 a year would pay more taxes. UPI -- (9/19/76)

A Mite Confusing
(Editorial, excerpted, N.Y. Daily News)

Jimmy Carter's recent speech ticking off nine economic sins of the Nixon-Ford years went over big with his labor audience, but the list contained some puzzling contradictions.

For example, the Democratic presidential nominee scored former President Nixon for resorting to pump-priming in 1972, then criticized President Ford for resisting artificial stimulation of the economy in 1976.

In almost the same breath, Carter needled Nixon for ignoring price increases by industry, and for imposing wage and price controls.

Carter also has faulted the Republicans at various times for rejecting Congressional spending schemes, while attacking them for running up huge federal budget deficits.

That is a truly remarkable array of inconsistencies which we hope Carter will attempt to unscramble as time goes along.

It would be particularly enlightening to have his views on what Congress was doing while all these dreadful blunders were being committed.

It was our distinct impression that the Democrats who controlled Capitol Hill avidly supported, and even initiated, some of the actions which the party's standard-bearer now proclaims were so singularly misguided. -- (9/19/76)

Carter Appeals to All Groups
(By Jon Margolis, excerpted, Chicago Tribune)

Jimmy Carter, who says several times a day that he owes everything to the people and nothing to the special interests, is going all over the country trying to appeal to the people through their various special interests.

To the elderly in Phoenix, he promised to install a top White House staff member "who has only one responsibility -- to the senior citizens of this country." To the farmers in South Dakota, he claimed, "We have seen under this administration no support for the family farm."

To union leaders in Detroit, he attacked the administration for "tolerating" high unemployment. And to Mexican-Americans in Saginaw, Mich., and later to Italian-Americans in Washington he said, "It's not important when we came to this country. What's important is why we came."

None of this means that Carter is inconsistent, doing a "flip flop." Nothing he said on the South Dakota prairie conflicted with what he said in ethnic neighborhoods in Baltimore or a shopping center in Birmingham, Ala. It means simply that like any successful politician, Carter seems to know that "the people" are simply a composite of "special interests."

If Carter seems to be making this kind of appeal more often than President Ford, it is probably because he has to. The Democrat has no White House in which he can remain while still getting public exposure. His only choice is to go out among the people, meaning the various interest groups.

Carter explained that when he says he owes nothing to the special interests, he means he has made no private agreements with any powerful leaders.

Carter may well be correct in saying that he has made no deals with the leaders of special interest groups, even those such as Mayor Daley or AFL-CIO president George Meany who are supporting him. But a candidate who did not depend on the rank and file members of special interest groups would get no votes. -- (9/19/76)

Mondale Campaigns in Brooklyn

Walter Mondale campaigned through Brooklyn's ethnic neighborhoods Sunday, riding a horse cart, eating bagels and accusing the Ford administration of ignoring the cities.

Mondale, appearing with Mayor Abraham Beame and Democratic Senate nominee Daniel P. Moynihan, told a mostly friendly crowd on Atlantic Avenue, "We've had enough" of an administration that can't provide enough jobs or housing in the cities.

"For eight years we've had a government in Washington who thought that you could turn your back on the cities where most Americans live and still have a hopeful and vibrant America," he said. "We know better. It hasn't worked." UPI -- (9/19/76)

Mondale's Strategists Pinpoint Key States

Sen. Walter Mondale's strategists believe the key states in the battle for the White House are California, Florida, Texas and the Northern industrial states stretching from New York to Wisconsin.

In the past two weeks, Mondale has visited almost every battleground, concentrating on audiences his campaign advisers believe should vote Democratic if they vote -- labor, the elderly, minorities and low income groups.

But in at least six of the states where Mondale appeared -- California, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey -- local party leaders confide the race between Carter and President Ford is simply too close to call.

Mondale remains optimistic that the tide will turn and put Carter over the top in those six states and the other key areas because "the issues are cutting for us."

Mondale's strategists also are optimistic. One source close to the campaign said the Democrats this year have a better than even chance of carrying all but three to five states including a shot at wins in farm belt areas like Iowa and the Dakotas that are usually Republican strongholds. But the big unknown this year, they agree, is how many voters will just stay home on election day. UPI -- (9/19/76)

EndorsementsMeany Reaffirms Support for Carter

AFL-CIO President George Meany reaffirmed his personal support for Jimmy Carter Sunday, and said once rank-and-file union members compare the records of President Ford and Carter, "they're going to come down on the side of Carter."

Meany, interviewed on CBS' "Issues and Answers," said he wasn't worried about Carter's attempt to portray himself as a moderate conservative.

"I've talked to Gov. Carter and I find him very sincere," Meany said. "I find him a man of great integrity. I feel after all he's got to go out and get votes and I'm sure that, like all candidates, he varies his emphasis according to his audience..."

Asked whether Carter would win the support of the rank-and-file union workers, Meany acknowledged Carter was "not the normal type of spellbinder, he speaks very quietly. He's not a Hubert Humphrey."

Endorsements

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But Meany said that "in the final analysis our people are going to... look at what we have and what we'd like to have, and they're going to decide on that basis whether they should place their hopes in Carter or place their hopes in Ford. I'm quite certain they're going to come down on the side of Carter." AP,UPI -- (9/19/76)

IssuesA Perspective on Carter and the Catholics(By Eugene V. Clark, excerpted, New York Sunday News)

The central question regarding voting Catholics in 1976 is this: will a large number of Catholic Democrats and uncommitted Catholics discover in their religious convictions a reason to vote against Jimmy Carter this November? The answer depends on which Catholic nerves Carter will touch before Nov. 2.

It is important to know two facts about Catholics and voting:

Except when they were challenged by bitter prejudice in the Al Smith campaign of 1928, Catholics of the 20th century have not voted together. Catholics voting for the first Catholic President set no pattern. Jews, Greeks, Blacks will do the same without setting a pattern. Across the country, Catholics have divided politically along economic, social, geographic and club-house lines. Politicians, by saluting religion and spreading the ticket ethnically, have been able to get on without serious concern for "Catholic thinking."

The second fact is that Catholics have not been public morality reformers. They found the tone of public life 1900-1945 and their own family influences sufficiently strong to maintain their identity.

Family orientation is the key. Catholic writers, politicians and the clergy have a public importance, but the votes shift in key states by the hundreds of thousands when the Catholic family and its basic morality are threatened.

In the spring, there wasn't a hint of Catholic opposition to Jimmy Caeter. His evangelism didn't even flicker the dial of Catholic reaction to him. Many Catholics admired it. Lo and behold, in July, the National Democratic Platform Committee decided on a plank flatly opposing an abortion-curbing amendment, Jimmy Carter tried to coax the Catholic bishops into a compromise. No one told him the bishops were talking of abortion as Auschwitz. Compromise was and is impossible for them.

How many Catholics are strong on their church's stricture against abortion? No one can say precisely. How many Catholics will see Carter's "anti-anti-abortion" stand as unacceptable in principle and vote against him? No one can say. But many American Catholics said Germany Catholics should have found out about Auschwitz and taken a stand on it. Is abortion Auschwitz? Jimmy Carter is in trouble with those who think it is. Lots of Catholics do. Catholics are not single-issue minded. But no one can sensibly call abortion just one of many social issues.

It is a shocking untruth to say these morality-centered questions are based on Catholic dislike of Baptists. There is no anti-Baptist movement among Catholics. Urban Catholic Democrats haven't seen a Southern Baptist in decades. And Catholics have been electing Protestant presidents for a century. The two candidates' views on abortion and concern about morality itself are the main "Catholic" questions.

Jimmy Carter can still talk to these issues.
Family-centered Catholics will be all ears. -- (9/19/76)

UAW-Ford Strike

Has Big Bearing on Carter

By JEFFREY ANTEVIL

Of the News Washington Bureau

Washington — The futures of Jimmy Carter and the American automobile industry converged in some interesting ways in the last

pass it in the two weeks remaining in the 94th Congress.

If they fail to do so, they will almost certainly whip through a simple one-year postponement of the current standards, putting off the basic issues until the next Congress, when Carter may be in the White House.

Carter keeps his winning team

By Loye Miller Jr.
Inquirer Washington Bureau

ATLANTA—The tiny circle of advisers who ran Jimmy Carter's campaign for the Democratic nomination



Carter's nomination and the Labor Day campaign kickoff.

Carter aides reply that the late start was due largely to the strict \$25 million limit on campaign spending.

worked for Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) has been made trip director for Carter's touring entourage.

When the candidate's scheduling turned out to be notably inept during the final days of August, Fran Voorde, a Capitol Hill veteran with

spread very thin.

They cite this, plus the fact that only one top Carter aide (Caddell, who polled for McGovern in 1972) has had previous national campaign experience, for the failure to organize better in the seven weeks between

Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/19/76

CBS Warns Against 'Dangerous Precedent'

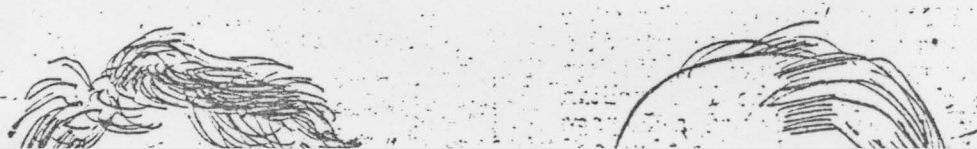
The president of CBS News told President Ford and Democrat Jimmy Carter Sunday that to bar television cameras from showing audience reaction in their debate would "create the most dangerous precedent" for news coverage at home and abroad.

Salant dispatched strongly-worded telegrams to both candidates after discussions of ground rules for the debate reached an impasse on Saturday, causing Salant to walk out in anger at one point.

That dispute between the networks and the sponsoring League of Women Voters concerned not only audience reaction shots, but also the method of selecting the journalists who will form the questioning panel when Ford and Carter meet at Philadelphia's Walnut Street Theater next Thursday for the first of their three scheduled debates.

This second issue did not figure in Salant's strongly-worded telegram, which said CBS "urgently requests" that the two candidates drop their opposition to the audience being shown in "cutaway" shots during the 90-minute debate.

There was no immediate reaction from either candidate.
AP -- (9/19/76)



Journalists Charge Politics as Usual

Participants on "Washington Week in Review" and "Agronsky & Company" agreed Friday that it was a week of politics as usual, with no surprises as promised by President Ford.

Peter Lisagor said neither President Ford nor Gov. Carter have fired up voters on the farm, in the suburbs, inner cities, ethnic areas, or even in their own camps.

"There aren't any issues really being defined," Hugh Sidey said. "It's been a week of traditional campaigning, cat-calling at each other... There isn't a brilliant idea, or a new thought or vision. None of those surprises has materialized."

Lisagor predicted that the campaign will get bitter before November. He said he had hoped Carter would lead the campaign away from the old politics, but instead he has chosen "good old fashioned slug-'em politics" over issues and ideas.

As for the President's campaign kickoff speech, Lisagor said it was neither surprising, nor promising.

Citing Ford's veto of the emergency housing bill, and his support for tight monetary policies, Carl Rowan said the President's sudden concern for the American homeowner does not ring true.

James Kilpatrick defended the President's veto, saying the bill was inflationary.

Rowan said both candidates have been "trying to do a con job" on the American people, and they won't be able to get away with it for long.

Citing a recent Harris poll showing contradictory perceptions of Carter by voters, Rowan said he thinks Carter has slipped because more and more voters are beginning to think he speaks out of both sides of his mouth.

Sidey noted that Carter suddenly discovered in Oklahoma last week the virtues of the Burger court, which he had obscured in other parts of the country. He also called Carter's speech before the Italian-American Society, in which he suggested there ought to be an Italian-American cabinet seat, "scandalous."

Sidey said the presidential campaign has become "negative" and "mediocre" because the candidates have come up with no new ideas. As a result, he said he expects the people will judge the candidates during the debates as they would Archie Bunker or Walter Cronkite.

Lisagor said he hoped the candidates will come to grips with the issues during the debates, exciting them enough to go to the polls. Ag&Co., Wash.Week. -- (9/19/76)

Issues

Women Distorting Jobless Figures
(By Jerald terHorst, excerpted, Chicago Tribune)

Something strange is occurring in the politics of unemployment in this presidential campaign. It may be related to the puzzling statistics and to the changed circumstances of the unemployed.

In past years, a jobless rate of 7.9 percent eight weeks before the election would be catastrophic for any President's election chances. We are not experiencing such despair in 1976. Republican Ford is doing better than expected in many polls in industrial states, although still the underdog. He is concentrating on conquering inflation, not unemployment, and the surveys show that most Americans also worry more about rising prices than lack of work.

As if to prove the point, Democrat Jimmy Carter is saying that while curing unemployment has a high priority, he is not going to unfurl a lot of new federal programs that might plunge the federal budget even deeper into the red.

So how come the unemployed aren't marching on the White House? And how come Carter and the Democrats can't seem to electrify the electorate? The statistics may have the answer.

The high rate of unemployment is occurring simultaneously with record high employment. The number of persons with jobs climbed to 88 million in August up from July and June. Indeed, the total of employed workers has rise steadily in the last year of the Ford presidency. So why then, doesn't unemployment go down?

One often overlooked explanation is that women are pouring into the work force this year at an unprecedented pace. During the last two years, the number of working women has jumped by 2.8 million, accounting for two-thirds of the increase. Women, who made up a third of the work force in 1960, now account for nearly 41 percent of all jobholders. That's a figure the Labor Department's experts didn't expect to see until 1985. Indeed, almost 48 percent of all women over 16 now work or want a job.

Put it all together and it doesn't spell mother. It suggests instead that the unemployment rate, statistically and politically, no longer is a good thermometer of the overall economic condition of the country. -- (9/19/76)

Abortion and Medicaid
(Editorial, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

The Supreme Court in 1973 ruled that in the first 90 days of pregnancy abortion decisions should be left up to women and their doctors. Lower courts later said the 1973 decision applied to Medicaid patients and declared that state laws denying Medicaid abortions were unconstitutional. These cases are scheduled to go to the Supreme Court in October, in the midst of a presidential campaign in which abortion has become a sensitive issue.

Yet even if the high court rules that state Medicaid programs must offer abortion services, it is possible no federal funds will be soon available for abortions for most Medicaid patients seeking them.-- and that another lawsuit, now in preparation, will have to make its way through the courts before the federal money became available. Meanwhile many women probably will be denied abortions their doctors believe they need. That kind of confusion seems likely to be the outcome of a decision by House-Senate conferees to attack a compromise amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill denying federal funds for abortions except where the "life of the mother would be endangered."

The report leaves many unanswered questions, including the one of whether abortions should be allowed for women whose suicidal tendencies are aggravated by pregnancy. Without the 1973 Supreme Court decision, this vagueness might be construed as a mandate for limiting abortions to women suffering from the listed conditions. But the court's decision, which is the law of the land for women who can afford to pay for abortions, should influence HEW decision-makers toward liberal interpretations for those who cannot. -- (9/18/76)

Tax Bill: Art of the Possible
(Editorial, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

Real tax reform, it is not. Yet the massive, 1,000-page revision of the tax code passed by Congress deserves President Ford's signature. If ever there was an area in which politics is the art of the possible, it is in the murky swamps where government decides what to take from whom. Here pocketbook voting pressures of millions of ordinary wage-earners clash with special-interest lobbyists and with the need for adequate capital formation.

It should become law, if for no other reason than it fulfills the need of the new congressional budget reform process. There are other reasons: it moves at least in the direction of fairness -- with, for instance, its provisions to toughen the "minimum tax" wealthy taxpayers must pay regardless of shelters and deductions they accumulate through various investments. Another \$417 million will be added by more stringent regulations for the shelters themselves, especially moving picture leases, sports franchises and real estate enterprises. The bill partly answers reformist demands by reducing the amount of taxes that can be deferred from export earnings of domestic international sales corporations. (DISCs).

The bill, imperfect as it is, is the result of a three-year effort spurred significantly by Congress' need to come up with an added \$1.6 billion in new revenues to meet its budget targets. Such a checkered history should give pause to Jimmy Carter as he goes around the country promising a complete if undefined tax overhaul. The past record suggests that tax revision is a difficult exercise in the art of the possible, no matter who is President. -- (9/19/76)

Ford Shifts Policies to Put \$1.5 Billion into Parks
(By David Hess, excerpted, Philadelphia Inq.)

President Ford's proposal to pump \$1.5 billion into the nation's parks and wildlife refuges is a sharp reversal of past White House policy.

Less than a year ago, as the President's Office of Management and Budget was preparing the fiscal year 1977 budget, the Ford White House proposed to spend not one dime for land acquisition for the national parks.

Only the vigorous intervention of newly appointed Interior Sec. Thomas Kelppe, who personally implored the President to overrule his budget-makers, won a reversal of that decision.

Even so, when the President's budget finally went to Congress, the administration proposed to spend far less for parks and recreation than the National Park Service and related Interior agencies said they needed to maintain a minimal level of services.

And a lengthy congressional investigation, under the direction of Reps. William Moorhead (D-Pa.) and Gilbert Gude (R-Md.), turned up evidence of neglect and "pound-foolish penny-pinching" in the park system.

According to Interior Dept. officials and congressional reports, Park Service staffing is about 1,200 short of what it should be to provide adequate management for the mounting hordes of visitors and growing number of acres coming into the park system.

Beyond that, Park Service Director Gary Everhardt said recently, the system has accumulated about \$2.9 billion in back-logged repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction and capital improvement projects.

It was against this background that the President, with Yellowstone's Old Faithful geyser spuming behind him, announced his \$1.5 billion "Bicentennial Land Heritage Program" last month. -- (9/19/76)

Carter Tax Plan Under Fire

Republicans Saturday attacked Jimmy Carter's proposal for a tax overhaul "to shift a substantial increase toward those who have the higher incomes" and reduce levies on lower- and middle-income taxpayers.

Supporters of President Ford asserted the Democratic presidential candidate had advocated increasing the taxes of half the American people.

The controversy erupted over Carter's statements in an interview with the AP and centered on his comment that anything above the mean or median level of income would be considered higher, and anything below it would be lower.

Despite repeated questions during the interview on Friday, the Democratic nominee did not set a figure as the income level at which he would seek to increase taxes. He said four times that he did not know what the break point between decreased and increased taxes would be.

Carter's tax statements in the interview, as in his campaign speeches, were general and did not include any specific recommendations on income tax levels.

Led by Senator Robert J. Dole, the Republican vice presidential nominee, campaigners for President Ford contended that Carter was advocating increased taxes on half the nation.

Dole told reporters in front of the White House: "I just glanced at this interview with Mr. Carter, and I'm astounded that he's going to raise taxes for about half the American families, anybody above the medium income. I hope that's not what he calls tax reform." (NBC/CBS)

Budget Director James Lynn told reporters in the White House press room: "He has now stated explicitly that he would increase substantially the taxes of every family whose combined income is in the range of \$14,000. I think this is an incredible position for a person to take who's running for the presidency, that he wants to increase taxes for half the families in the United States."

Other White House aides were displaying smiles, believing the Carter interview will cause him problems that will benefit the Ford campaign, Bob Jamieson reported. He said the early Ford strategy has been to keep the President at the White House answering reporters' questions under carefully controlled conditions, and waiting for Carter to say something Ford could use to put him on the defensive.

Issues

The Republicans' interpretation, however, was denied and denounced by Carter campaign officials. Jody Powell, Carter's press secretary, accused the Republicans of "typical political distortions and misrepresentations."

Powell said, "The Republicans have never shied away from bending the truth in order to protect their privileged plans." He said Carter's promise is clear: "To shift the burden away from the lower- and middle-income families."

Stuart Eizenstat, Carter's chief adviser on issues, said increases would apply to the wealthy, and certainly not to people earning \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year. But he said it will take further study to determine the level of income at which taxes would go up under the Carter plan. AP, UPI, NBC, CBS -- (9/18/76)

DebatesCarter Doubts Debates' Effects

(By Carl P. Leubsdorf, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

Jimmy Carter says he thinks that many voters "are holding back making a commitment" in anticipation of Thursday's opening debate between himself and President Ford.

But Carter says he doubts the debates will be decisive in the presidential election, noting that in 1960 there was little change in the polls between John Kennedy and Richard Nixon following the televised confrontation.

Unless "one of them makes a very serious mistake and shows up obviously inferior to the other," the Democratic presidential nominee said, the likely result will be "a solidifying of the potential supporters for me... a solidifying of support for him."

Since Carter leads in the public opinion polls, that result would be to his advantage. The former Georgia governor says he feels "very confident," adding that "compared to Mr. Ford I'll come out well."

Carter discussed the forthcoming debates and several topics aboard his campaign plane "Peanut One" Friday night and again after inspecting his peanut processing warehouse here Saturday morning before he retired to his home to do some homework for the first debate. -- (9/19/76)

Carter Bills Himself as Party Unifier
(By Ed Bradley, CBS)

During his campaign swing last week, Jimmy Carter sought to bill himself as the party unifier -- the builder of a grand coalition heir to the Democratic traditions of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and John Kennedy.

His strategy is to bring together all of the segments of his party for an overwhelming mandate in November.

"It's been a long time since we've seen a nationwide acceptance of a Southerner to be the possible President of our country," Carter told one audience during his campaign swing.

But polls suggest that Carter's Southern roots may be the reason for his suspected soft support in the North. And while Carter says the civil rights laws are the best things that have happened to the South in his lifetime, he persuaded Sens. John Stennis and James Eastland, two old-line segregationists, to escort him in Mississippi. He also asked Dr. Aaron Henry, head of Mississippi's NAACP, and an arch-enemy of Eastland and Stennis, to accompany him.

Carter seems to be most sensitive on questions of regionalism and the race problem that comes with it. They are hurdles he must overcome in his bid to govern the whole country.

"I am a part of the South, and I was part of the school board operation that carried on and operated a segregated school system right where we're standing," Carter said. "It obviously would have been better for our country had I refused to participate as a school board member in a segregated school system. But I did it. I can't undo my actions 20 years ago or the votes of U.S. senators 20 years ago... But to redredge that whole argument, when we've solved the argument in the South is essentially not productive."

Hypocrisy, pragmatism or a true vision for change? Carter has to convince the American people that this attempt to build a new coalition is more than just politics. CBS -- (9/18/76)

Dole: White House Mood Upbeat

Sen. Robert Dole reported Friday that his 25-minute meeting with the President had been upbeat all the way.

Arriving in New Jersey, a swing state the Republicans call winnable, Dole told reporters: "I can say, without revealing any figures in the White House, it looks better and better. It just seems to me that the debates are going to be the very key."

Dole told a shopping mall crowd in New Jersey: "What this country needs are millions and millions of dedicated Americans to shell peanuts for the next six weeks."

Shifting gears, Dole drew laughs from an audience of Jaycees with some of his polished gags: "One day, I got a call from Bob Haldeman, who said, 'You want to see the President?' I said, 'Yes, sir'-- you always said sir --'I certainly do.' Well he said 'Turn on channel nine, he'll be on at seven.'"

Eric Engberg reported that Dole's campaign has been marked by frantic travel and the kind of over-scheduling that even his staff admits leaves little time to arrange visits properly or insure good crowds are present. Dole dismisses this as the kind of problem that will cure itself with time.

A major staff overhaul is in progress, Engberg reported. Ironically, Dole will depend heavily on former Reagan workers to organize his travel which will be concentrated in the South and rural America.

Dole will also go after the California conservative vote in a three-day campaign swing. NBC -- (9/18/76)

Ford Hears Good News

(By Muriel Dobbin, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

President Ford returned to his Rose Garden campaign Saturday rejoicing in good news about increased housing starts and a poll of visiting Jaycees which showed him their favorite for election.

About 80 Jaycees holding their sixteenth annual governmental affairs seminar in Washington became an instant audience for the President when he discovered they were being briefed by Cabinet members and congressmen in the Executive Office Building across the street.

The Jaycees were herded to the Rose Garden, where they received a 10-minute campaign speech and an invitation to tour the White House with the President.

Ford seized an announcement made minutes earlier by the Department of Commerce to offer what he called the "substantial increase" in housing starts as evidence of the administrator's success in restoring the health of the economy.

The President stressed satisfaction in the "sharp rebound" in multi-family units, which he termed vital in terms of getting the housing industry moving again.

"This good economic news comes from what we have done successfully in the battle against inflation," asserted the chief executive.

He acknowledged with a grin a poll taken among some of the Jaycees showing he was preferred over Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter by 44 to 15, and commented, "I hope it will be an indication of what will happen November 2."

The Chief Executive made his second campaign speech of the day to a group of GOP women officials, assuring them his "momentum" was going, and declaring that he would "rather be fast at the finish than at the beginning."

There was another flicker of encouragement for the President in a tentative endorsement from Allan Grant, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the nation's largest farm organization. Grant said Ford's farm policies were more in line with the farm bureau's than Carter's.

"On the basis of that at this point, I would probably vote for Mr. Ford," said Grant, who noted that the 2.5 million member bureau itself did not endorse either candidate. -- (9/18/76)

Africa

Kissinger meets S. Africans; hint talks with Smith

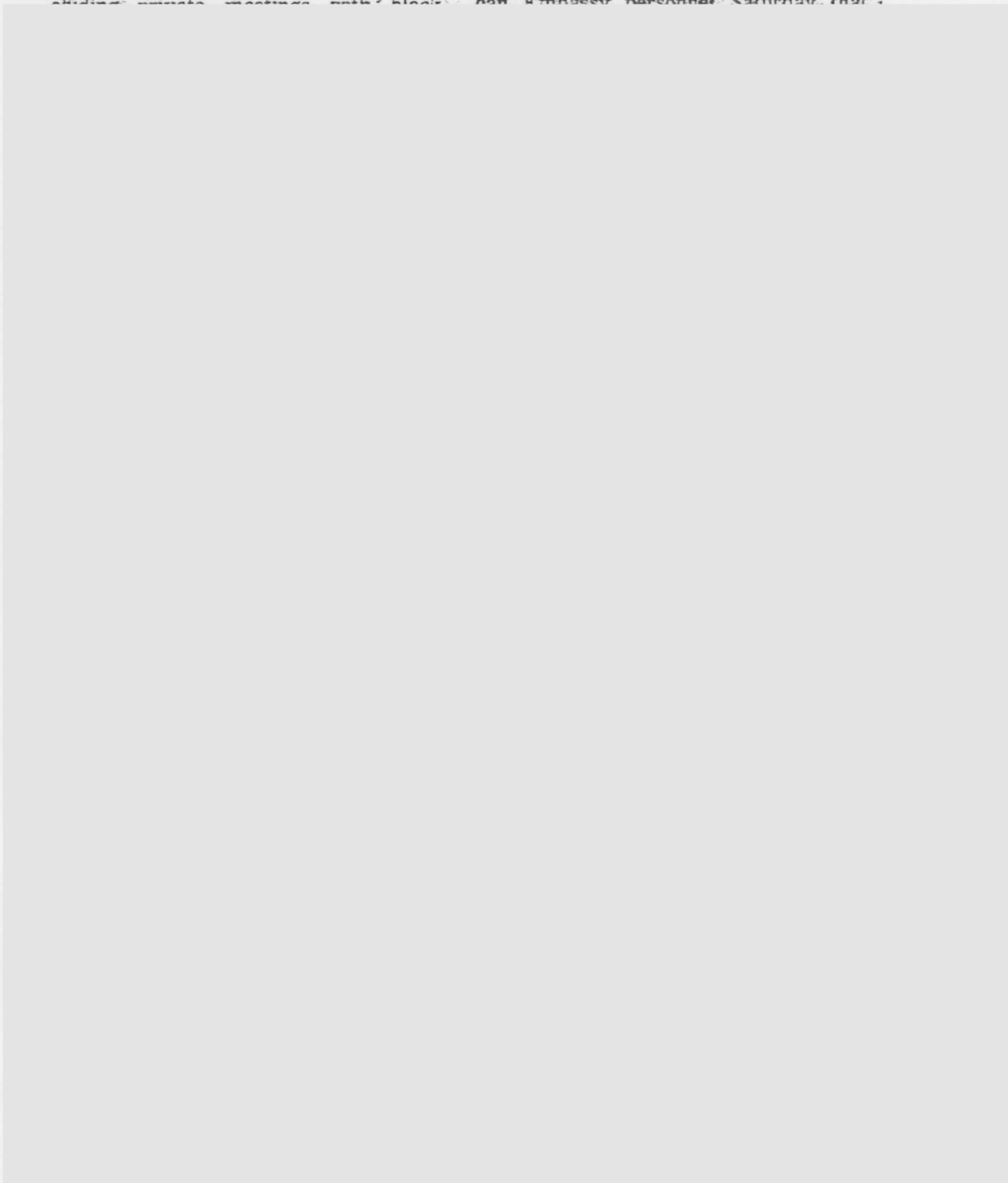
By John Maclean

Chicago Tribune Press Service

PRETORIA, South Africa—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger continued talks with South African leaders Saturday, in-
cluding a private meeting with black

of real progress—progress that has not been made between Rhodesian blacks and whites since that country broke away from Britain in 1965.

KISSINGER told a meeting of American Embassy personnel Saturday that



Administration Urges Business, Unions
to Resist Medical Industry Price Inflation
(By Art Pine, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

The Ford administration, concerned about continuing increases in medical costs, called on large corporations and unions Friday to exert direct pressure on physicians and hospitals to help keep health-care prices down.

In an unusual move, the Council on Wage and Price Stability, the government's top inflation-watchdog agency, said the private sector must join in more aggressively because government-sponsored programs have not proved very effective.

William Lilley 3d, acting director of the agency, cautioned that whatever such efforts the corporations and unions make, they are bound to meet "major opposition... from organized areas of medicine -- doctors, hospitals and insurance companies."

However, he listed dozens of examples in which pressure by firms and unions ultimately had been successful -- from company takeovers of health-insurance functions to actions by unions to establish committees to review doctor charges.

The council's action followed publication by the administration in April of a study concluding that there no longer is any "market discipline" in the medical industry, and that health costs have become "a major policy problem." -- (9/18)

Sinai Oil Decision Due by Tuesday

(By Henry L. Trewhitt, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

Unless something else goes wrong, the U.S. and Israel will have settled by Tuesday a dispute over Middle East oil that threatened American policy in the area.

Informed officials said Friday negotiators here had made progress on drilling rights for an American firm which faces a Tuesday deadline for exploiting its franchise. The whole debate, conducted with minimum public fanfare, was one of those unwelcome diversions in which both governments were trapped by special circumstances.

The question before the Israeli and American delegations was the right of Amoco International to drill for oil in the Gulf of Suez under a lease granted by Egypt in 1964. Amoco did not attempt to exploit the franchise until recently -- only to run directly into the muzzles of Israeli guns.

For Israel now occupies most of the Sinai Peninsula, which is Egyptian territory. The leased gulf area is near the Sinai coast, and Israel claims control of the gulf bottom out to its midpoint. For its part, the U.S. recognizes fundamental Egyptian sovereignty over the area, especially over mineral rights to the bottom all the way to the Sinai shore. Thus it supports Amoco's right to begin drilling before its lease otherwise runs out next week.

Both governments have discounted the importance of the issue and generally have been successful in avoiding public attention. But American officials were concerned about political principle as well: They were concerned that the Israelis, who also are exploring for oil in the area, would become more reluctant to abandon Sinai in future negotiations.

The issues were important enough, in any event, to cause Israeli gunboats to blast away at Amoco's marker buoys two weeks ago. With that, the Amoco exploration vessel retired to an uncontested area of the gulf to await the decision of the diplomats. -- (9/19/76)

News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

FOR MONDAY AFTERNOON, September 20, 1976

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KISSINGER CLAIMED progress in talks with Rhodesia's leader.

During two meetings with Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith in South Africa, Kissinger pressed for a pledge to transfer the white minority regime's ruling power to Rhodesia's black majority within two years. The Secretary of State said that he got a favora-

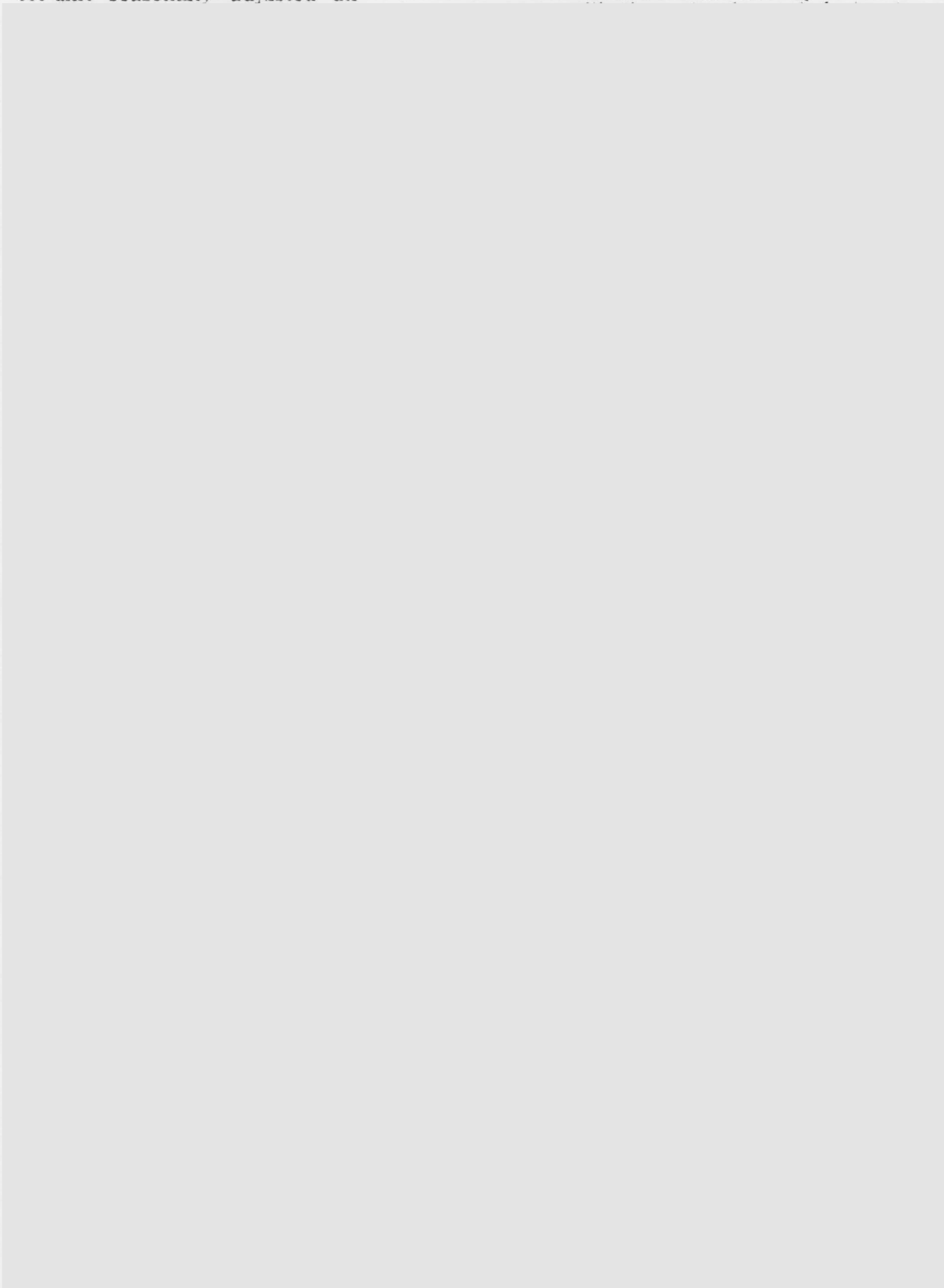
NEWS WRAP-UP

A TURKISH AIRLINER with 146 persons aboard crashed.

The Boeing 727, carrying 139 passengers and a crew of seven on a domestic flight, struck a mountain in western Turkey and

HOUSING STARTS' erratic recovery may be ready to settle into a steadier climb following August's 11% spurt to the highest level in six months—a 1,542,000-unit seasonally adjusted an-

The FEA covered up its links



Remarkable Carter interview with Playboy

Jimmy Carter says his religious beliefs give him "a sense of peace and equanimity and assurance," but he acknowledges that "Christ set some almost impossible standards for us... I'm human and I'm tempted."

"I try not to commit a deliberate sin. I recognize that I'm going to do it anyhow because I'm human and I'm tempted," Carter said in the course of a long discussion about his personal standards and values in an interview with writers for Playboy magazine.

The interview with the Democratic Presidential nominee, scheduled to be published October 14, was made available to the Associated Press and to NBC News today. A Playboy spokesman said taped interviews with Carter were made over a three-month period, with a lengthy interview at Carter's Plains, Ga., home after he won the Democratic Presidential nomination.

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

"What Christ taught about most was pride, that one person should never think he was any better than anyone else..."

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

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

"The thing that's drummed into us all the time is not to be proud, not to be better than anyone else, not to look down on people, but to make ourselves acceptable in God's eyes through our own actions and recognize the simple truth that we're saved by grace," he said.

"This gives us a mechanism by which we can relate permanently to God. I'm not speaking for other people, but it gives me a sense of peace and equanimity and assurance."

Because of his religious beliefs, Carter said, "I don't think I would ever take on the same frame of mind that former Presidents Richard M. Nixon or Lyndon B. Johnson did -- lying, cheating and distorting the truth."

Carter said U.S. involvement in Vietnam was "not a partisan matter...it's just a matter that evolved as a habit over several administrations. There was a governmental consciousness to deal in secrecy, to exclude the American people, to mislead them with false statements and sometimes outright lied," he said.

Carter said that whatever his religious beliefs he would not appoint judges who would be either harsh or lenient toward such offenses as adultery, drug use and homosexuality.

"I would choose people who were competent, whose judgment and integrity were sound. I think it would be inappropriate to ask them how they were going to rule on a particular question before I appointed them," he said.

Carter said he would not set a puritanical tone in the White House if elected, saying "...we are taught not to judge other people...Anybody can come and look at my record as governor. I didn't run around breaking people's doors to see if they were fornicating...But as to some of the behavior you've mentioned, I can't change the teachings of Christ. I believe in them, and a lot of people in this country do as well."

Asked about reports that he prays 25 times a day, the Democratic nominee said, "I've never counted. I've forgotten who asked me that, but I'd say that on an eventful day, you know, it's something like that."

Carter said he thought his Baptist beliefs had become a campaign issue because "for those who don't know the feeling of someone who believes in Christ, who is aware of the presence of God, there is, I presume, a quizzical attitude about it."

But, he said, "I'm not unique. There are a lot of people in this country who have the same religious faith. It's not a mysterious or mystical or magical thing."

Jody Powell, Carter's press secretary, said the interview as published was accurate. Asked if he had any concern that the bluntness of Carter's language might hurt him as a candidate in any way, Powell said, "I can't imagine that it would."

--AP (9/20/76)

NBC Interview with Playboy Writers, Robert Scheer and Barry Goldson

Brokaw: "We are going to show you some selected quotes from Mr. Carter and we are going to run those quotes over pictures of Mr. (Robert) Scheer and Mr. (Barry) Goldson as they met with him the final time at this home in Playboy, rather, Plains, Georgia. It is not yet Playboy, Georgia. At any rate here is what Mr. Carter had to say about the question that was raised by Playboy Magazine on the appointment of judges. The question was this: Would you appoint judges who would be harsh or lenient toward victimless crimes, offenses such as drug use, adultery, sodomy, and homosexuality. And Carter responded 'Committing adultery according to the Bible, which I believe in, is a sin, for us to hate one another, for us to have sexual intercourse outside marriage, for us to engage in homosexual activities, for us to steal, for us to lie, all these are sins but Jesus teaches us not to judge other people.' Continuing, Carter says, 'but as to appointing judges that would not be the basis on which I would appoint them. I think it would be inappropriate to ask them how they were going to rule on a particular question before I appointed them.' The question really is, wouldn't he be more naturally drawn to judges or perspective judges who reflect his strict views about personal behavior?"

Scheer: "I don't think so. I think Carter is going to appoint civil libertarian judges. I think there is a separation between his church views and not only his state views but the way he has conducted his life. His kids don't go to church, they lead a pretty free-wheeling life, one of his sisters and his brother they don't go to church, as you know. I don't think Carter has imposed these strict religious views on his family, so I don't think he is going to impose them on the country. What bothers me about Carter is that, yes I think he will appoint very civil libertarian judges but he wants to make us all feel guilty when we fornicate when we are outside of marriage, you know. And a large number of American people live in what Carter would describe as a state of sin. It would be nice to have a President for once who didn't make us feel guilty about that."

Brokaw: "We got to the question, or Playboy got to the question, of his own personal moral standards versus his political beliefs and the question came in this form: Playboy: You say morality can't be legislated yet you support certain laws because they preserve old moral standards and how do you reconcile those positions? Carter responded: 'I believe people should honor civil laws if there is a conflict between God's law and civil law, we should honor God's law but we should be willing to accept civil punishment,' Does that indicate, do you think, that he would be much more tolerant of demonstrators and people who oppose his point of view as President than say were Richard Nixon or Lyndon Johnson?"

Goldson: "I think so. Again I think, I don't agree with the fear of Carter as the Baptist, as the conservative southerner. I think that this is Carter's strong suit as a matter of fact and I think that he will probably will be one of the more tolerant American Presidents. I think in the interview there are areas that come up that are more troublesome for instance, in foreign policy, where he may be more aggressive than Ford. But I don't think civil liberties is the problem. As far as this goes, he couldn't have been clearer about saying that his own moral beliefs would in no way affect his political stance."

Brokaw: "The most remarkable part of this whole interview came as you were leaving the house in Plains, Georgia, after an extensive taping session. Can you briefly, Barry, describe for us how this came about?"

Goldson: "Yeah, Bob and I had picked up our tape recording equipment and were ready to be ushered out the door and we tossed out the question. We said the most important question that we've heard is about your religious beliefs and how it would affect your political behavior. Do you feel you have reassured people? And he absolutely would not let us go for 20 minutes, with other appointments pending, he delivered a monologue that we found rather remarkable."

Brokaw: "And he knew that you were tape recording?"

Goldson: "He did indeed."

Brokaw: "Here are some selected quotes from that monologue. Carter is saying, 'I don't accept any domination of my life by the Baptist Church, none. I try not to commit a deliberate sin, I recognize that I am going to do it anyhow because I am human and I am tempted. And Christ set some impossible standards for us. Christ said I tell you that anyone who looks on a woman with lust has in his heart already committed adultery. I have looked on a lot of women with lust,' said Carter. 'I have committed adultery in my heart many times. This is something that God recognizes I will do and I have done it and God forgives me for it. But that doesn't mean that I condemn someone who not only looks on a woman with lust but who leaves his wife and shacks up with someone out of wedlock. Christ says don't consider yourself better than someone else because one guy screws a whole bunch of women while the other guy is loyal to his wife. I don't inject these beliefs in my answers to your secular questions. But I don't think I would take on the same frame of mind that Nixon or Johnson did. Lying, cheating and distorting the truth. Not taking into consideration my hope for my strength of character. I think that my religious beliefs alone would prevent that from happening to me. I have that confidence. I hope it is justified.' Well that is a remarkably candid point of view for

a presidential candidate, a man who has been extremely cautious in almost all his public pronouncements. He uses language in there that we have not heard from Jimmy Carter before, he raises very controversial subjects. Why do you think he did it?"

Scheer: "I think in part it was manipulative, that there are a lot of non-voters who turn off politicians who seem to be sanctimonious and self-righteous and we kept hitting him on that in the interview. Aren't you holier than thou and what makes you so good, don't you ever mess up and so forth. And I think he wanted to get through to those people, to the younger people who are not going to vote. On the other hand, I think the frustration was genuine and we were standing up and space tightened up and he gave us this speech. And again it is annoying to me. I think that is the real Carter. I think the real Carter does lust after women just like the rest of us do. I don't think God cares whether Carter lusts after women and I think Carter knows that, you see. But it is that guilt thing that has to stick in."

Brokaw: "We had a talk with Jody Powell shortly before we went on the air this morning. He has seen the interview which has not yet been published. This is the first that anyone, outside of Playboy has seen it. And he said this is what he has been trying to convey for 18 months. That these are personal points of view that Jimmy Carter has but as he indicated very strongly in the interview he would not try to impose them on other people. And I gather that is the conclusion you are left with as well."

Scheer: "Yeah and I would agree the last bit was perhaps calculated but unless he is an awfully good actor, if you had been there and seen him tighten up his fist and say I would not. I think it is very clear it came from somewhere."

Scheer: "And another point when he said I would not break down a door to see if you are fornicating."

Brokaw: "Alright we've run out of time now."

Carter Begins Train Trip

Jimmy Carter Monday morning began a whistle stop train trip from New York City to Pittsburgh.

On the trip, Carter will be stressing the themes of unemployment and family problems and saying that President Ford is doing nothing about either. (ABC)

The train trip may be just what Carter needs in his campaign right now, to put a little excitement in it, Don Oliver reported. The campaign so far has been quite ordinary. (ABC)

Addressing the crowd at Penn Station, Carter spoke about Harry Truman's whistlestop trips in 1948. He also said there is a new need for leadership in Washington. He said the Republicans have treated New York City badly, pointing out that unemployment was 6-1/2 percent when the Republicans came into office and now it is 10 percent. (NBC)

Carter said, "If you'll help me on November the second, I'll help you beginning January 20th to change our government and to give dignity and respect to us once again and let the people control our government and not special interests." (CBS)

This event, sponsored by the Democratic National Committee, has a two-fold purpose: To draw attention to its lagging voter registration drive as well as publicity to local Democratic candidates. (CBS)

--AP, UPI, Morning Shows (9/20/76)

Carter's whistle-stop aim: how he's not a radical

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Jimmy Carter waves to the receding crowd from the back platform of his campaign train as he wants to leave the message, "I'm not a radical; I'm a substantial person."

Harry S Truman, in the most famous whistle-stop trip of all against Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in 1948, lambasted the "no good, do-nothing 80th Congress."

Reporters in 1948 scribbled their story against the dusty side of the "Ferdinand Marcos" train platform.

"... What are you thinking of as higher?" he was asked.

"I don't know," Mr. Carter replied. "I would like the mean or median level of income and anything above that would be higher and anything below that would be lower."



Washington Letter

Has Carter blown it?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington Post says that the debates are, for Carter, "an enormous gamble, ironic as that may seem for Jimmy Carter may have made a monumental blunder in accepting the President's challenge to debate. Recent soundings among a challenger." He adds, in a column in the Washington Post: "That Carter, so much the

Carter Stands by Tax Proposal

Jimmy Carter Sunday night in St. Louis again defended his tax proposal.

Carter said his controversial proposals were aimed at the rich, not at the working class.

"The Democratic Party and the great leaders of the Democrat Party and I as the nominee of our party would never increase taxes in the working people of our country on the low and middle income groups. But we will shift the burden of taxes that the Republicans have always protected for the rich, big corporations, and special interest groups. You can depend on that if I am elected and I hope you'll help me so we can change it."
--Good Morning, America (9/20/76)

Carter's Tax Plan Could Double Taxes, Dole Says

Sen. Robert Dole, in a speech prepared for delivery Monday in Florida, says Jimmy Carter's tax reform proposals could double taxes for some working families and retired couples.

In a speech prepared for the Orlando Chamber of Commerce Monday, Dole said:

"Mr. Carter's tax reform proposals don't end with increased taxes for everybody above the median -- about \$14,000 a year. He wants to increase taxes on the sale of property -- a proposal which would sharply increase taxes for businessmen and women, small investors and farmers."

Asked for the basis of that statement, a Dole spokesman pointed to another Carter answer in the AP interview in which he said, "I would move to treat all income the same and remove the sharp distinction now drawn depending on where the income is derived."

Such a change, the Dole spokesman said, would increase the capital gains tax on the sale of property.

"The implications of that proposal should concern a number of people," Dole said. He maintained it would double tax bills for businessmen, farms and a working family that sold a home to move into an apartment.

Campaigning in Florida Sunday night, Dole said, "The man said he would raise the taxes for people whose family income are above the median income and lower them for people below that level. So far so good, until you find what the median income is for families. This is a working man and a working woman. The median income in the United States is between \$14 and \$15 thousand. I'm not accustomed to thinking of families with incomes of \$14 or \$15 thousand as higher income with the wife working as well as the husband." (ABC)

After hearing that Carter said nobody making \$15 thousand a year or less should worry about a tax increase, Dole told reporters if Carter doesn't know what the median income is, he should get out of the race. (ABC)

"This is that man with that great experience going to lead America and he doesn't know after three years of campaigning what the median income in America is? I suggest if that's the case he ought to get out of the race. He ought to stop right now and go back to Plains and carry on whatever he's doing in Plains. This is an indication to me of a total lack of understanding of the American economy, of the American family, of the American working man and woman. He's on the hook right now and he's going to try to wiggle off. He may have two or three positions on this before the morning. So stay tuned in, there may be bulletins coming in any time saying Carter's new position is, or his position really was. He said that on defense, he said that on busing, he said that on right-to-work. You name the issue and I'll give you about two or three positions." (CBS)
--AP, UPI, Morning Shows (9/20/76)

Reagan Makes Plea for GOP Funds

Ronald Reagan made a nationally televised plea for funds for the Republican presidential ticket Sunday night. He attacked Jimmy Carter and the Democratic platform.

Reagan praised the Republican platform and said he was pleased to see that Ford was sticking strongly to the platform in the campaign.

--AP, UPI (9/20/76)

... But Jerry has plans for New York *Ford hopes Rocky and federal funds will win northeast*

SAM ROBERTS

GERALD FORD has two secret weapons in New York. The first was unleashed last week and the second is slated to be revealed within a few days.

strators — by defiantly returning in kind their obscene jesture.

(Sen. Dole spent five and a half years in World War II so that these people could have a right to yell," Rockefeller exclaimed, failing to note that while Dole did spend that much time in the Army, he enlisted in 1942 and the war ended in 1945).

Fired up by the friendly crowds, Rockefeller ex-

Strategy

View in Michigan: Ford must run hard

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

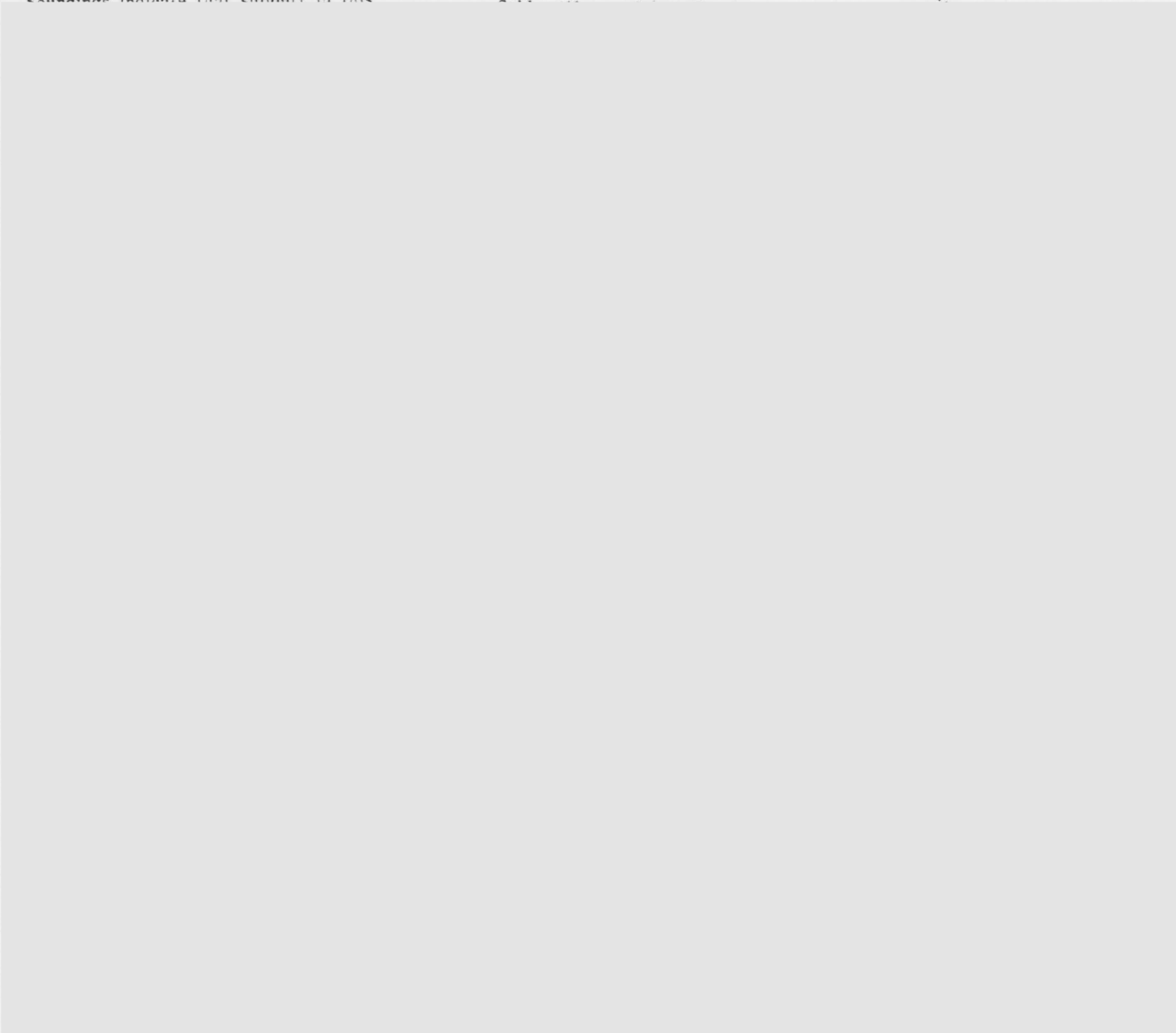
Detroit

President Ford's problem in trying to catch Jimmy Carter - and its possible solution - is pinpointed right here in his home state of Michigan.

Sounding indicates that support in this

going to have to go out and touch the voters, appeal for their votes. That's what Carter's doing. And Ford is going to have to do it, too."

Conversations with Michigan citizens who say they are going to vote for Mr. Ford uniformly reveal these reasons: (A) that the President is a nice, honest man and (B) he's from here and, therefore, should be given the vote.



C.S. Monitor,
9/20/76

There are saying that the President must first shore up his own support - "motivate them, electrify them," one leader said - if he is going to begin to pull voters away from Mr. Carter.

NBC Poll: Carter Leads Ford

The latest NBC news poll shows Jimmy Carter still leading President Ford.

Carter - 47%
Ford - 40%
Undecided or won't vote - 13%

The poll was taken by telephone of 1455 adults throughout the country.

The poll shows Carter ahead of Ford in the South but the two are about even in the rest of the country.

--NBC (9/20/76)

DebatesELECTIONLeague Won't Change Debate Rules

The League of Women Voters says the ground rules for the Ford-Carter debates will stay as they are unless the candidates themselves decide otherwise.

The networks had protested some of the rules including the restrictions against showing audience reaction.

The Public Broadcasting System said they will televise the debates, despite the controversy.

--Morning Shows (9/20/76)

Debate arrangements go ahead amid protests

By Lee Winfrey
Inquirer TV Writer

The names of the moderator and the three journalists who will ask questions during the television debate

right to make these independent

orating services, has completed the redecoration of Carter's dressing room, called the Helen Hayes Suite.

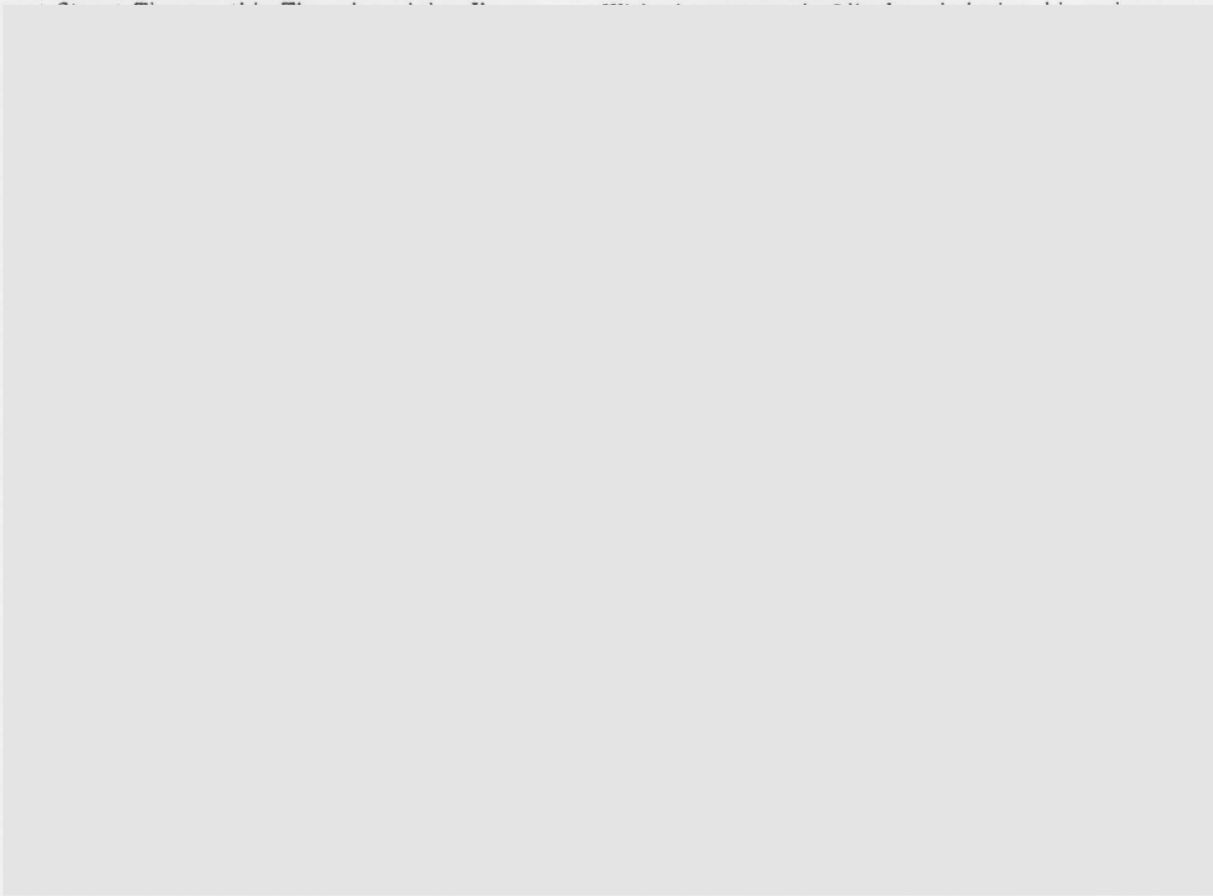
Work on Ford's dressing room, the Cornelia Otis Skinner Suite, is proceeding. The dressing rooms, which open onto the same hallway just behind the stage, feature plaques on the door autographed by the actress whose names it bears.

Elliot Bernstein, who will produce the show, is scheduled to arrive here today. "I got my job in a lottery," said Bernstein, who is senior pro-

Curtain Time on Walnut Street

The 1976 presidential campaign continues to be one sparring round after another, with both contenders saving their strength for the first toe-to-toe confrontation at Philadelphia's Wal-

As for Mr. Carter, there is no questioning his ability to handle audiences whether they be on inner-city street corners or at Midwestern state fairs or around well-laden tables at Club 21.



Trust and leadership are the issues

JAMES WIEGHART

WASHINGTON—Those voters who like sharp, clear-cut differences between candidates will be pleased to learn that the race between President Ford and Democrat Jimmy Carter

Warm Springs, Ga., where he described the President as timid and ineffectual in dealing with such major problems as unemployment, housing, inflation and the decay of central cities.

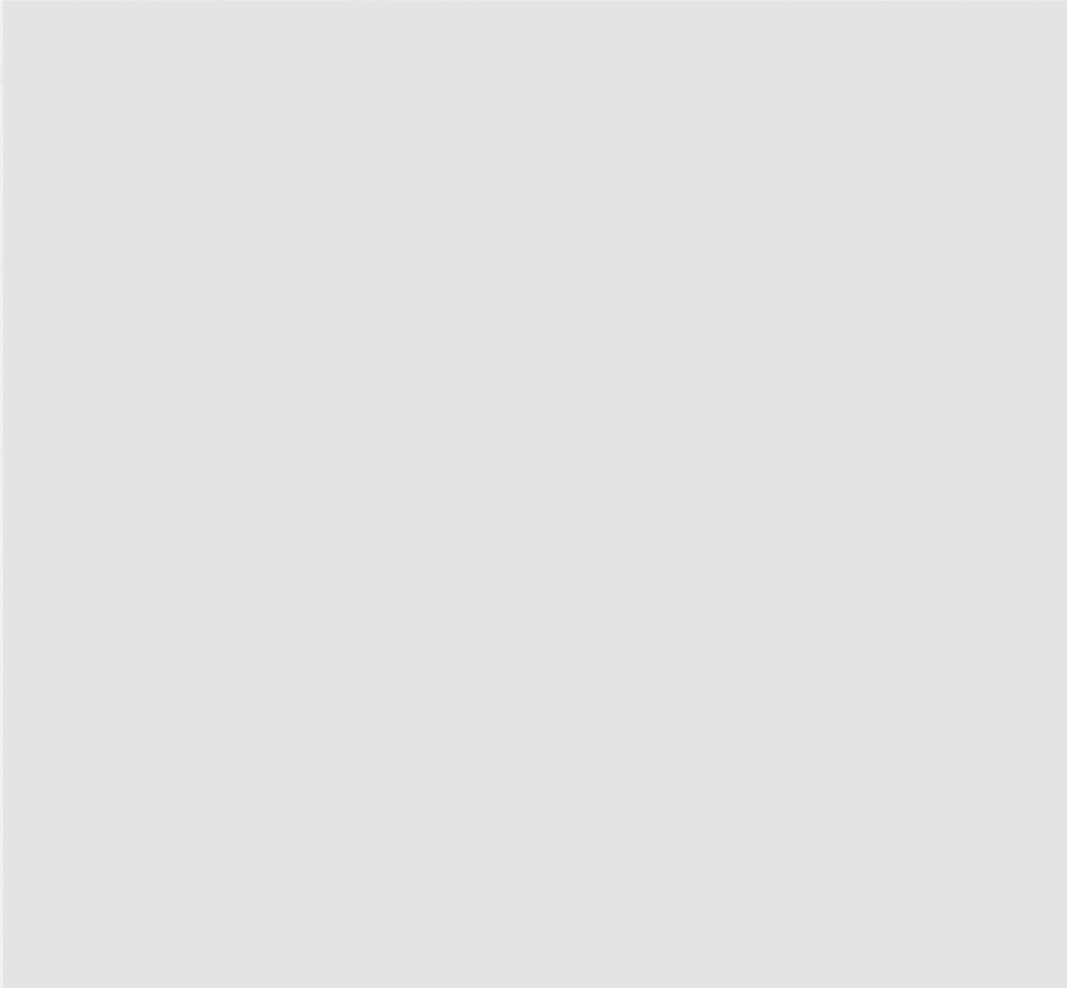
"No one seems to be in charge, no one seems to be responsible," Carter said in listing examples of scandal and corruption from medicare fraud to abuses of power by the FBI and CIA. "When Harry Truman

Campaign issues — 10

Abortion

All things considered, it would have been better for both parties and both candidates to have heeded voices such as those at Kansas

After Mr. Ford's meeting with the bishops, the White House announced that the President had called for a study to see how federally



C.S. Monitor,
9/20/76

Catholics to Sign Anti-Abortion Petitions

On October 3, almost one month before the election, Catholics leaving church services will be asked to sign a petition against abortion and will also be asked to volunteer to work in the anti-abortion movement, Jack Anderson reported Monday.

It's sure to hurt Jimmy Carter, Anderson said.
--Good Morning, America (9/20/76)

Smith-Kissinger talks

But they could provide cover for Namibia solution

no breakthrough

By June Goodwin

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pretoria, South Africa

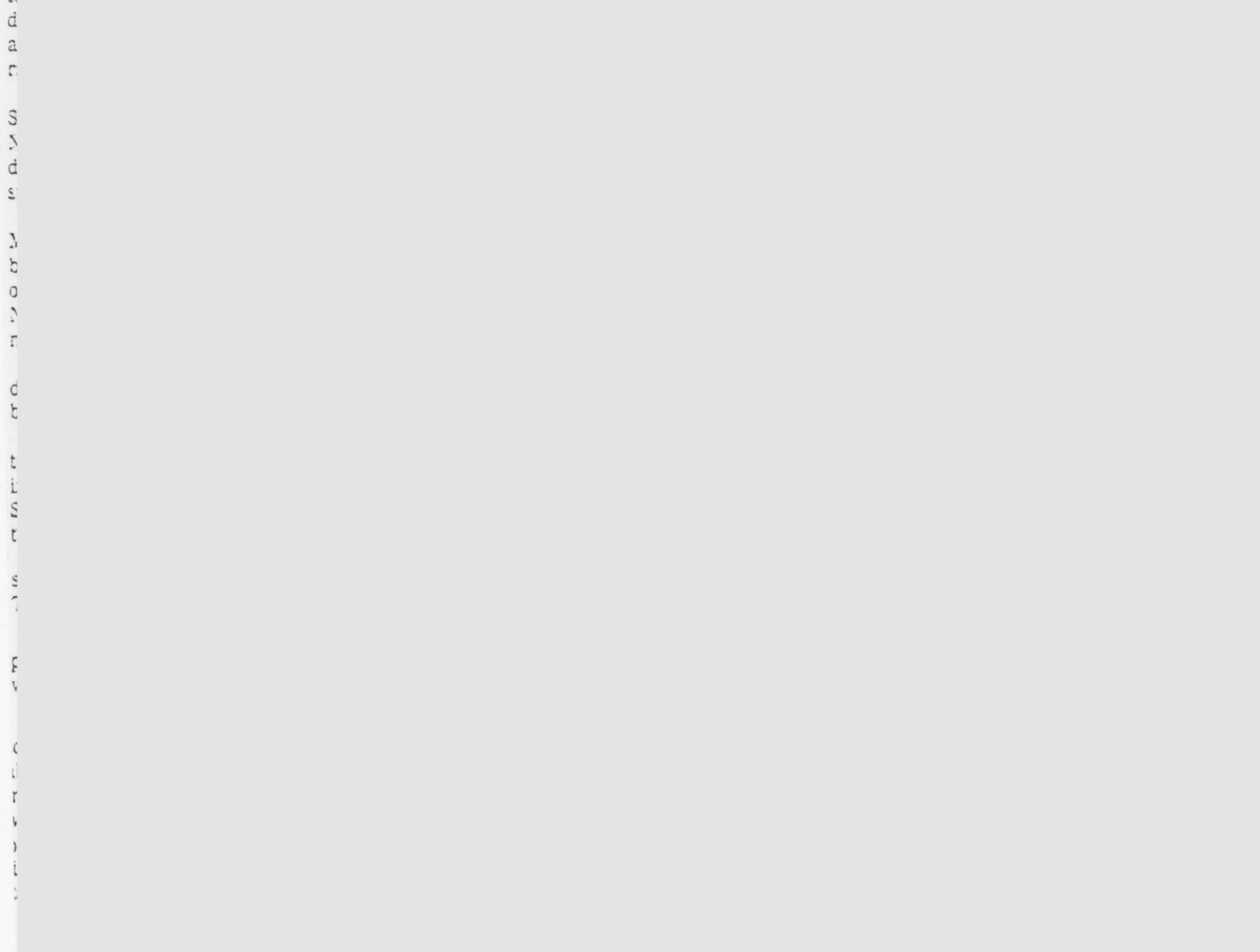
The meeting Sept. 19 between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is not the great breakthrough it first may appear to be.

According to a high U.S. official the talks are not an automatic indication there will be black majority rule in Rhodesia.

The fact is the United States has given up its big bargaining chip. It has agreed to talks between the Secretary of State and Mr. Smith — which the latter has been seeking for a long time — without any prior concession on Mr. Smith's part.

Now only South Africa can put real pressure on the intransigent Smith government, and Mr. Vorster has indicated his unwillingness to do that.

Majority rule may be a clause in the Rhodesia



from western markets.

High U.S. officials do not expect a solid agreement on Rhodesia on this trip. Apparently the hope is just to keep some kind of negotiations going.

C.S. Monitor,
9/20/76

HAK Making Progress

Henry Kissinger said Monday he believes "considerable progress" has been made toward black majority rule in Rhodesia as a result of his meetings in Pretoria with the Prime Ministers of white-ruled Rhodesia and South Africa.

Kissinger made the statement as he arrived in Lusaka shortly after noon to brief Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on his weekend talks with Prime Ministers John Vorster of South Africa and Ian Smith of Rhodesia.

"I brought to South Africa the considerations that had been developed together with the Presidents of Black Africa," Kissinger said, "I believe that considerable progress has been made towards these objectives and I will now present these conclusions to President Kaunda to see what further steps need to be taken."

--AP, UPI, Morning Shows (9/20/76)

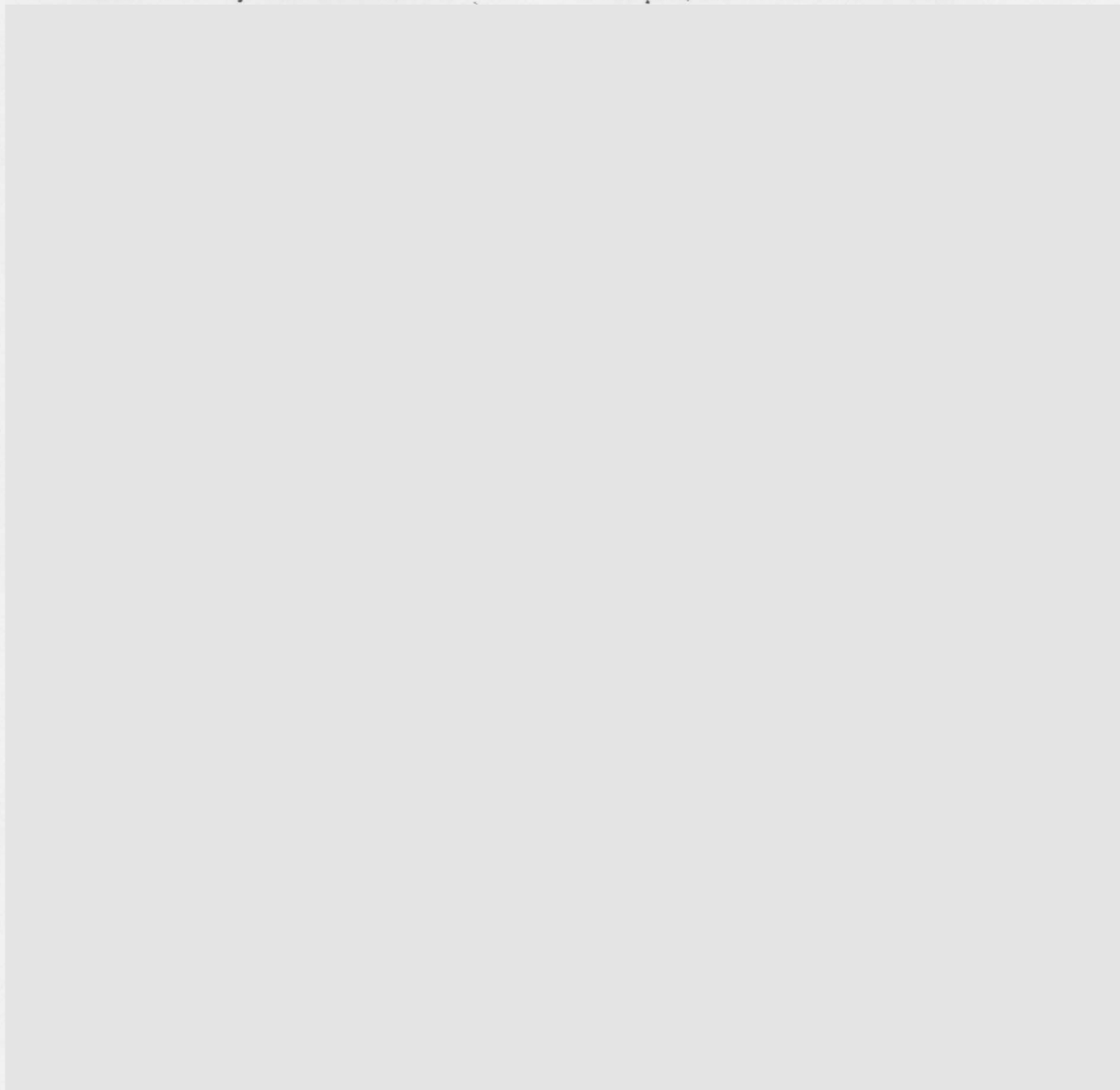
Rocky Sino-Soviet pathway

Where stand China and the Soviet Union now that Chairman Mao no longer is on the scene? Is the Sino-Soviet split likely to mend in the years ahead?

China's firm rejection of condolence mes-

sur, it nevertheless is conceivable that the faction wielding power in China will be more open to proposals for improving relations, at least on the state, if not the party, level.

In the past, the Soviet contention has been



The New River is saved, and the future is served

"It is clear," President Ford said on signing a bill to save the oldest river in America from despoilation by a dam project, "that the people wanted the New River like it is . . .

Those came, only after an almost-successful effort to strangle the bill in the House Rules Committee was defeated—an effort which came close to thwarting previous save-the-river

