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News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

FOR MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 4, 1976

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HELMUT SCHMIDT claimed victory in West Germany's parliamentary election.

The Social Democratic chancellor announced that he intended to continue his governing coalition with the Free Democrats, the small party led by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The two parties won a total of just over 50% of the vote, on the basis of computer projections. But the

News Wrapup

- 1 -

Ford's move would blunt Jimmy Carter's effort to make an issue of nuclear nonproliferation. But the new U.S. policy is likely to be criticized by environmentalists for failing to preclude use of plutonium sometime in the future.

Business and Finance

FACTORY ORDERS declined 0.8% in August to a seasonally adjusted \$94 billion; it was the second consecutive decline and a sign of weakening economic stimulus.

United Mine Workers' embattled president managed at a special convention to head off any widespread erosion of his powers but failed to tighten his grip much

Ford Weighing Political Impact on Butz Decision

An obscene racial slur by Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz is warming up as a campaign issue, with an aide to Jimmy Carter saying President Ford's refusal to fire Butz shows Ford is failing to provide leadership.

An aide to Butz said Sunday that the Secretary, though he would not offer to leave the Cabinet, would quit if Ford asks him to leave. The aide said Butz is "concerned about the effect on the President's campaign" that his vulgar remarks about blacks might have.

President Ford is getting conflicting advice on how to deal with Butz with some farm leaders saying Butz should remain while other Republican officials are calling for his resignation. (CBS)

Phil Jones said there have been calls from farmers to the White House and the PFC and Butz urging him to stay on. (CBS)

The political concern now, Jones reported, is that if Butz does go, farmers will accuse the President of not supporting the "only friend they had in the Administration." Jones said the President will read his "political thermometer" outside the farm area before making his decision. (CBS)

The negative impact was heavy, and bipartisan.

U.N. Ambassador William Scranton broke ranks with his fellow Cabinet members Sunday to call official for Butz' resignation. "I think the party would be better off if he quit," Scranton said.

Steven Ford said, "That kind of language and those kind of thoughts don't belong in the Ford administration."

Vice Presidential candidate Robert Dole said, "You've got to be an idiot to say something like that."

Butz' comments were made to John Dean and singer Pat Boone in August. Boone said today that while he thought Butz' remarks were "tasteless", he "realized at the time this did not reflect his (Butz') attitude." (CBS)

--AP, UPI, Morning Shows (10/4/76)

Seneca County, Ohio, Republicans last night stood and applauded Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz who canceled an appearance at their annual dinner because of growing trouble over his joke about blacks.

Members of the audience suggested the standing ovation as a show of support and one observer quipped that Butz could have repeated the now-infamous racial slur at the dinner and still have been applauded.

Under Secretary of Agriculture John Knebel filled in as speaker for his boss after Butz notified Republican officials Sunday afternoon he could not attend.

Knebel said that he did not think Butz had angered his agricultural constituency with his comments and that he hoped Butz stays at his post.

Black leaders in the San Francisco Bay area have joined those demanding the resignation of Earl Butz.

Oakland school superintendent Ruth Love said Saturday the remarks were "totally intolerable." She added: "I was personally stunned by his statements and plainly very angry. If it came from someone completely uneducated, you could understand, but this came from one of the leaders of the land."

Of President Ford's reprimand of Butz, the black school superintendent said: "I think President Ford reacted strongly, but I'm wondering if that will be satisfactory to the constituents."

Oakland City Councilman Joshua Rose said, "It certainly isn't a way to win black voters."

Larry Van Hoose, Kentucky Republican Executive Director, said Sunday "what America needs is a sense of humor" and Earl Butz should not be forced to resign for having one.

"So he told an off-color story on an airplane two months ago, so what," said Van Hoose. "He's been controversial, but I'm sure he has support among the farmers."

"It's just ridiculous," said Van Hoose. "He should remain on the job. Let's get to the important business and consider a joke a joke. If the price of tobacco would fall, that's serious business, but don't take up the man's time with things that are not important," the Kentucky Republican leader said. "Butz does have a good sense of humor."

The Indianapolis Star, largest newspaper in Earl Butz' home state, said today the Agriculture Secretary should not be fired for telling ethnic jokes in private.

"The full-cried pursuit of Earl Butz by his liberal enemies and Eastern newspapers is nothing more than election year ploy," the Star said in an editorial.

"Telling an ancient joke about blacks - privately - weeks ago may have been politically unwise. Undoubtedly, it has been offensive to some. But it is not the same thing as telling a joke publicly or, for that matter, telling it to Playboy magazine."

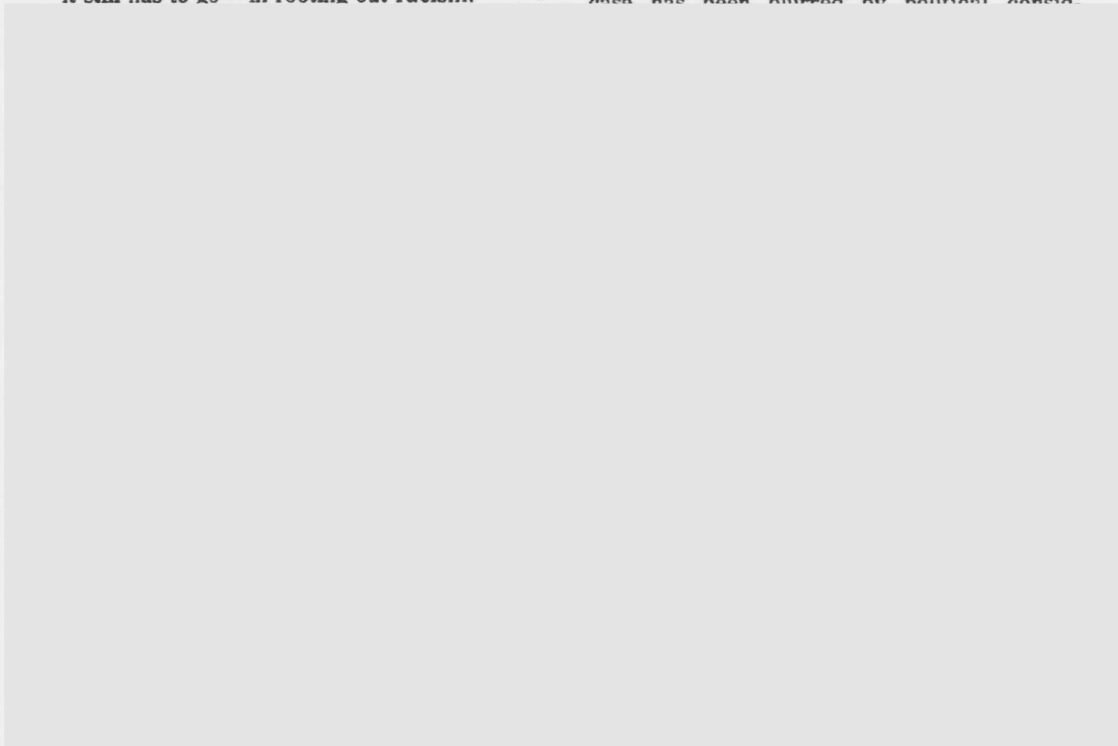
"Jokes about ethnic and religious groups have been part of the American scene for generations," the Star said.

--UPI (10/4/76)

The Butz episode

The Earl Butz episode is a symptom of how far the United States has come - and how far it still has to go - in rooting out racism.

Unfortunately, though understandably in the midst of a campaign, the focus in the Butz case has been blurred by political consid-

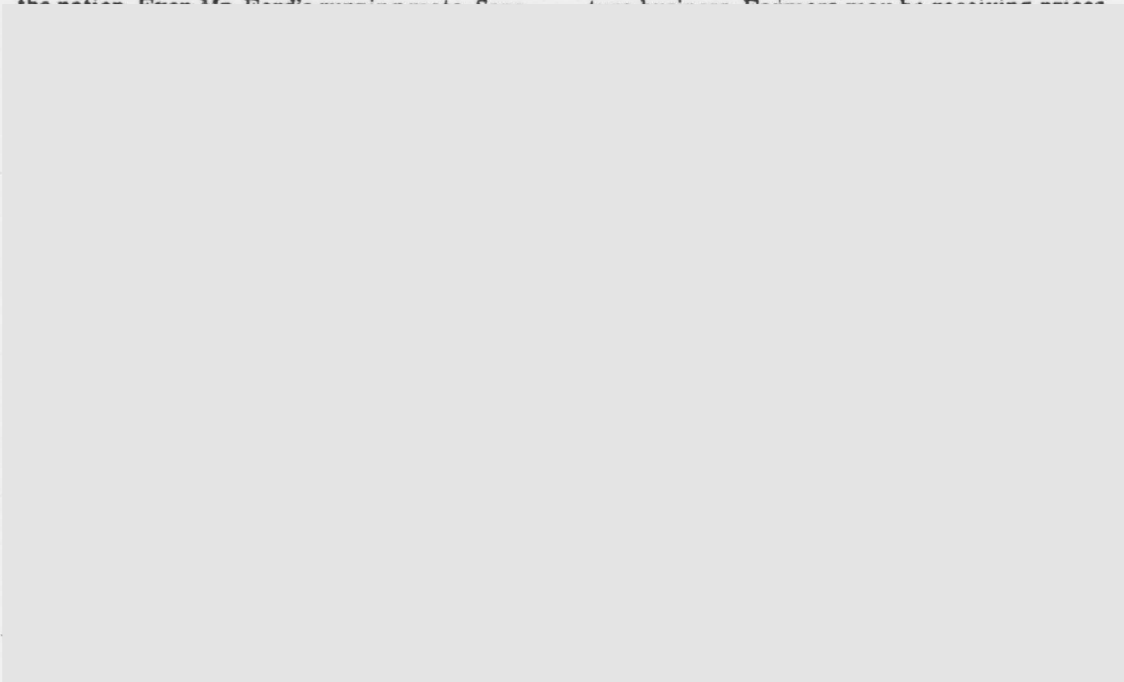


C.S. Monitor, 10/4/76

Why Mr. Butz Must Go

President Ford will have to answer to the American people for his failure to fire instantly a Cabinet officer who admitted making crude, vicious racial slurs against the black one fifth of

the nation. The President cannot hope to win the election unless he carries farm states where Mr. Butz is conversial but, on the whole, a figure seen as reflecting the interests of the agricul-



Baltimore Sun, 10/4/76

Ford Says Carter Suffers from Mistakes

President Ford says Jimmy Carter's campaign suffers from "sort of a mistake syndrome."

Ford says he has moved up "dramatically" in his race to stay in the White House because of the development of his own pluses and Carter or the people running his campaign making "one mistake after another."

In an interview in this week's Newsweek magazine, Ford said the Carter campaign's "mistake syndrome" was typified by the Democrat's interview in Playboy magazine.

"I thought it was poor judgment and lacking in good taste," Ford said. "There's sort of a mistake syndrome as far as he (Carter) is concerned. Some people have more accidents than others; some people make more mistake than others."

Also cited by Ford as other key mistakes made by the former Georgia governor were "the Kelley matter, his extreme partisanship, and his stridency."

--AP, UPI (10/4/76)

Funds ProbeFORD/DOLE CAMPAIGNRuff Receives New Charges of Ford Fund Abuses

Special Prosecutor Charles Ruff received allegations Friday that a National Maritime Union official illegally used money to pay off members of Congress, including then-Congressman Gerald Ford, Jack Anderson reported today.

Alan Shapiro, the union official, apparently made the contributions during the 1966-1972 period while Ford was House Republican leader.

Before joining the maritime union, Shapiro was a lobbyist for the shipping industry. According to the allegations Shapiro began paying off Ford for the shipping industry and continued making payments after joining the union.

Shapiro and Ford were one-time neighbors, owning summer homes together in Michigan. Shapiro acknowledged his friendship with Ford but denied making any payments to him.

Anderson said there is no proof that Ford actually received the payments. But, he noted, the IRS has been investigating the case for the past four years.

--Good Morning, America (10/4/76)

Ford team grows uneasy over how to keep momentum

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

There is growing concern in the Ford camp that the President may be losing the momentum he recently seized and so badly needs to hold if he is to catch Jimmy Carter. For instance:

However, these reporters add, one of their sources says: "But that is only part of the investigation. No decision has been made. Just don't jump to conclusions one way or the other."

All this means, of course, is that the cloud over the President lingers. Will Mr. Ruff now speak up and clear the air? The President and his supporters certainly hope so. And they think a statement by Mr. Ruff might come

Carter Swings Campaign Through West

Jimmy Carter heads West today to prepare for his second confrontation with President Ford, bolstered by his own poll showing him leading the Presidential race by nine percentage points and beating Ford in his home state of Michigan.

Outwardly confident that he has halted a two-week series of problems that brought about a slip of his ratings, Carter scheduled a heavy slate of campaign stops today before two days in San Francisco preparing for the debate.

Carter stops at the Catholic Charities Convention in Denver, and again confronts those who are unhappy with his position on abortion, before flying on to San Francisco for Wednesday's TV debate with Ford.

Carter picked up ammunition for the debate in a four-hour meeting with former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, just returned from a trip to China.

Carter and his staff dismissed a Yankelovich poll published in Time magazine this week that showed him tied with Ford at 43 percent of the decided vote.

"We have our own poll and it's great," said Carter.
--AP, UPI, Morning Shows (10/4/76)

Carter's Labor Backing "Still Valid"

George Meany said today that labor's endorsement of Jimmy Carter is "still valid" despite the recent setbacks Carter's campaign has encountered.

He said that both Ford and Carter have made mistakes in their campaigns. "I think our endorsement indicates that we feel that this man is capable...He's (Carter) an honest, decent fellow and he's determined to turn this country around," Meany added.

Meany discounted the argument that labor support is not considered essential to a campaign, saying, "If labor support doesn't mean anything, it's rather odd that everybody who runs for public office seeks that support."

As for Republican allegations that he would have a "pipeline to the White House", Meany stated, "That's absolutely stupid... That Bob Dole is playing that rather stupid game."
--Good Morning, America (10/4/76)

How Carter could lose as presidential race narrows

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian-Science Monitor

Atlanta

When Jimmy Carter surged more than 30 points ahead in the polls last July his campaign manager issued a stern warning: The race will probably be neck-and-neck by November.

Hamilton Jordan's prediction is coming true. Since July, Mr. Carter's lead over President

start in the first debate, and a lackluster performance on the campaign trail have disappointed supporters.

•The debates. Two remain, including one this Wednesday (Oct. 6) which dwells on defense and foreign policy. These are Mr. Ford's issues. He should be at his best. Mr. Carter, who has pushed for cuts in defense spending despite growing Soviet strength, could lose points on a major issue with many voters.

•A fighting finish. Former President Tru-

Now Carter's on carpet for corporate outings

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

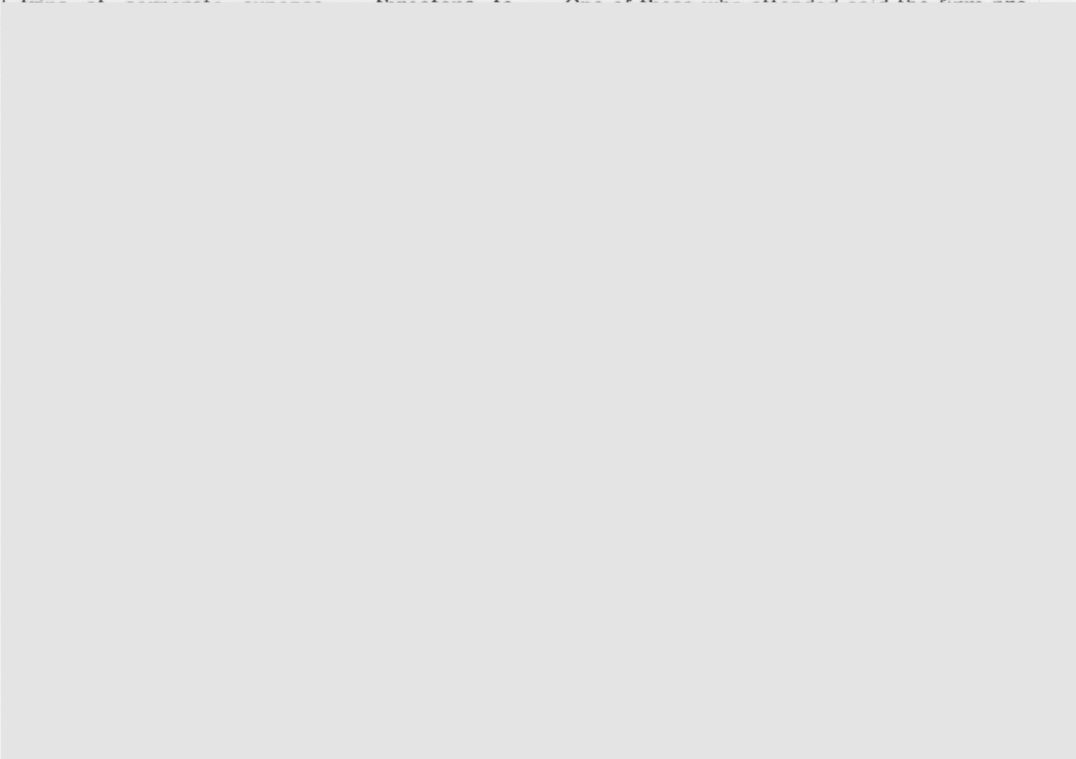
Atlanta

Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford are both taking lumps for their hobnobbing with the rich and the powerful while in public office.

The latest disclosure — Mr. Carter's hunting

sons Jeff and Chip, Caron Griffin (who later married Chip), and a number of the governor's aides.

• Spring, 1973. At the expense of Union-Camp Company, Mr. Carter and a number of other state officials spent one or two days at Palmetto Bluff, a hunting lodge in South Carolina near the Georgia border.



Carter Has Enough Electoral Votes to Win

Despite some precarious margins, Jimmy Carter now leads Gerald Ford in enough states to give him the Presidency with 52 electoral votes to spare, according to a United Press International survey.

But Ford is closing the gap in some key states.

The survey, based on the best political information available across the country, gives Carter 28 states with 322 electoral votes and the President 11 states with 82 votes. It rates 12 states with 134 votes as tossups at the midway point in the 1976 Presidential campaign.

While the survey gave the Democratic candidate a comfortable edge in electoral votes heading into the last 30 days of the campaign, Carter has lost ground recently in a number of the states in his column and could slip below the 270-vote level with only a few slight shifts.

A prime example of Carter's precarious situation is New York, where the former Georgia Governor now is given a two per cent edge over the President.

And New York is not the only big state where Ford appears to be gaining. In Ohio, a crucial 25-vote state, Carter is rated a four to six point leader, but even Democratic leaders concede the race is getting closer. Carter leads in New Jersey, but leaders say he is vulnerable there. In Colorado, with 7 votes, a recent Democratic poll showed Carter with a lead of two-tenths of one percent.

Among Carter's firmer states were listed Massachusetts, Florida, Tennessee, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri and D. C.

Ford also may have some problems with tightening contests in states he needs. In Illinois, both campaigns agree Ford is ahead, but Carter forces claim they can still pull out the state's 26 votes. And in 21-vote Michigan, Ford's own state, the Carter camp claims the Democrat is cutting into the President's conceded lead of about 7 points.

The President is seen as well ahead in Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Nebraska, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming, all with less than seven electoral votes each.

California and its 45 votes leads the parade of states regarded as tossups. Carter was rated a 20-point favorite after the Democratic Convention but now, with political powerhouses like Ronald Reagan stumping for Ford and Gov. Jerry Brown campaigning for Carter, the state is considered too close to call.

--UPI (10/4/76)

The Sun Poll

Carter leading Ford by 8 points in state

By THOMAS B. EDSALL

Jimmy Carter, showing serious signs of weakness in predominantly white suburban areas, holds an 8 percentage point lead over President Ford in Maryland, according to a survey of 1,000 voters commissioned by *The Sun*.

Interviewed by telephone during the four days following the first televised debate September 23 by Sidney Hollander Associates, 385 persons, or 38 per cent, said they support the Democratic nominee, and 301, or 30 per cent, said they plan to vote for the Republican incumbent.

The remainder were either undecided—30 per cent—or said they intend to vote for persons other than the two major party nominees—2 per cent.

The poll showed that 869 of the 1,000 persons interviewed, or 87 per cent, watched or read about the presidential debate.

The debate appeared to be a victory for Mr. Ford: Twenty per cent said they were more favorable to the incumbent after watching or reading about it, while 11 per cent said they were more favorable to Mr. Carter, a 9 percentage point margin favoring Mr. Ford's performance.

In the past two presidential elections, Maryland has more closely reflected national results than any other state in the country. The difference between the state and national returns was one percentage point or less in both contests and the "Almanac of American Politics" points out that "Maryland has been the best statistical mirror of the nation's total voting patterns."

The survey of 1,000 Maryland voters shows that Mr. Carter's 8 percentage point margin is almost entirely dependent on the strong backing he is receiving from black voters.

Among the 836 white voters polled, 290, or 35 per cent, were for Mr. Carter, and 238, or 34 per cent, were for Mr. Ford, a statistically insignificant difference.

The 149 blacks surveyed, however, demonstrated continued strong loyalty to the Democratic party: Ninety, or 60 per cent, were for Mr. Carter, while only 10, or 7 per cent, were for Mr. Ford, a 53 percentage point difference.

In two predominantly white, populous counties where voter turnouts have been strong in past elections—Montgomery and Baltimore counties—Mr. Ford is ahead by very slight margins. Democrats outnumber Republicans by better than three to

one in Baltimore county and by almost two to one in Montgomery county.

In contrast to Representative Paul S. Sarbanes (D., 3d), the Democratic senatorial nominee, Mr. Carter is having far more difficulty maintaining large margins of support among some groups traditionally associated with the majority Democratic coalition. In a poll published yesterday, Mr. Sarbanes was shown to have a 17 percentage point lead over his incumbent opponent, Senator J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (R.).

Among Catholics, Mr. Carter's margin over Mr. Ford was only 10 percentage points—40 to 30 per cent—compared to a 35 percentage point lead Mr. Sarbanes held over Mr. Beall among Catholics in the same poll.

Similarly, among Jews, Mr. Carter held an 18 percentage point lead—40 to 22 per cent—compared to a 35 percentage point margin held by Mr. Sarbanes over Mr. Beall.

Among liberals and persons from union families, however, Mr. Carter is maintaining strong margins equal to those of Mr. Sarbanes.

In three other voting categories—age, education and income—there were additional signals pointing to weaknesses in the Carter margin in Maryland.

His strongest levels of support are among persons whose family incomes are less than \$12,000 a year, among those without high school diplomas and among voters under 30, all voting groups that tend to turn out less than the average.

Mr. Ford, in contrast, has an edge among the well-to-do—with annual family incomes exceeding \$20,000—and among those who have at least some college education. Both these groups tend to turn out in relatively large numbers.

Despite Mr. Carter's apparent inability to muster massive margins among Catholics and Jews and his problems in the suburbs, the poll found that the two candidates' strengths and weaknesses coincide with the traditional economic, racial and ideological cleavages associated with the differences between the two major parties.

About half, 505, of the 1,000 voters surveyed were asked to rank the two candidates on the basis of their competence, leadership qualities, honesty and integrity and their concern for people.

Mr. Carter's strongest support on these

See POLL, A5, Col.3

53% OK Parties' Choices For President: News Poll

More than half the residents of the metropolitan area approve of the nominations of both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter for President, according to The Daily News Opinion Poll.

About one third of those interviewed approved of the vice presidential nominations of both Robert Dole and Walter

_____ samplings of persons 18 and older in the city, northern New Jersey, and Nassau.

Both sides agree Carter is ahead in crucial Ohio

By CARL P. LEUBSDORF
Sun Staff Correspondent

Columbus, Ohio—The men who head the Ohio campaigns for President Ford and Jimmy Carter agree on three things: The state is crucial for Mr. Ford, the outcome is likely to be close and at the moment Mr. Carter is ahead.

Quite naturally, they disagree on who will ultimately win the 25 electoral votes

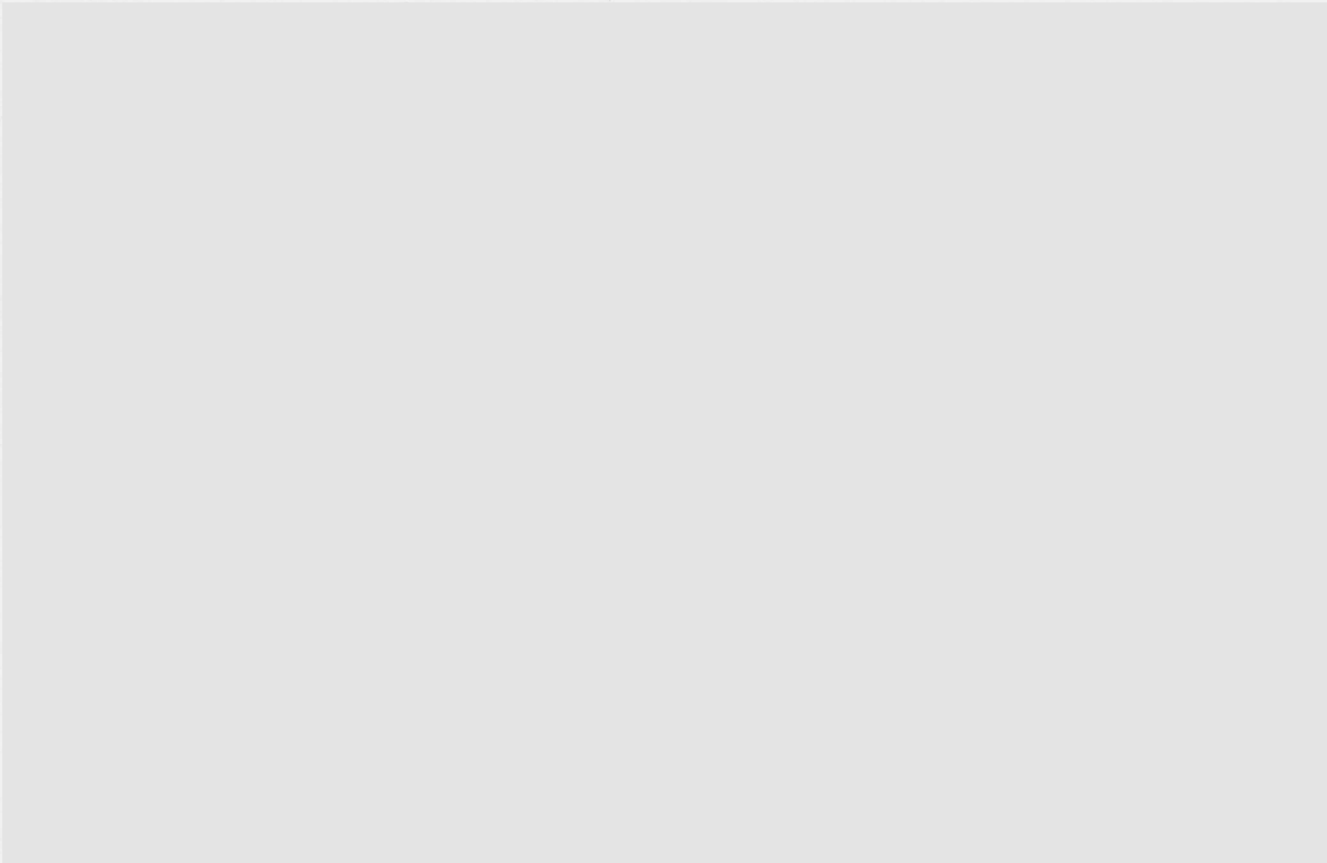
one of the state's most experienced Republicans said. "But I think that every damn wheel has got to turn to do it."

At the moment, every Republican wheel is not turning.

Mr. McNamara is doing things pretty much the way he did them in 1972, when he managed Richard M. Nixon's efforts

For this is where the peanut farmer from Georgia scored heavily in his landslide win in Ohio's Democratic primary last spring, and it is where he is now running ahead of all recent Democratic presidential candidates except Lyndon B. Johnson.

"The world is topsy-turvy in Ohio," Mr.



Poll shows debate reinforced support for Ford

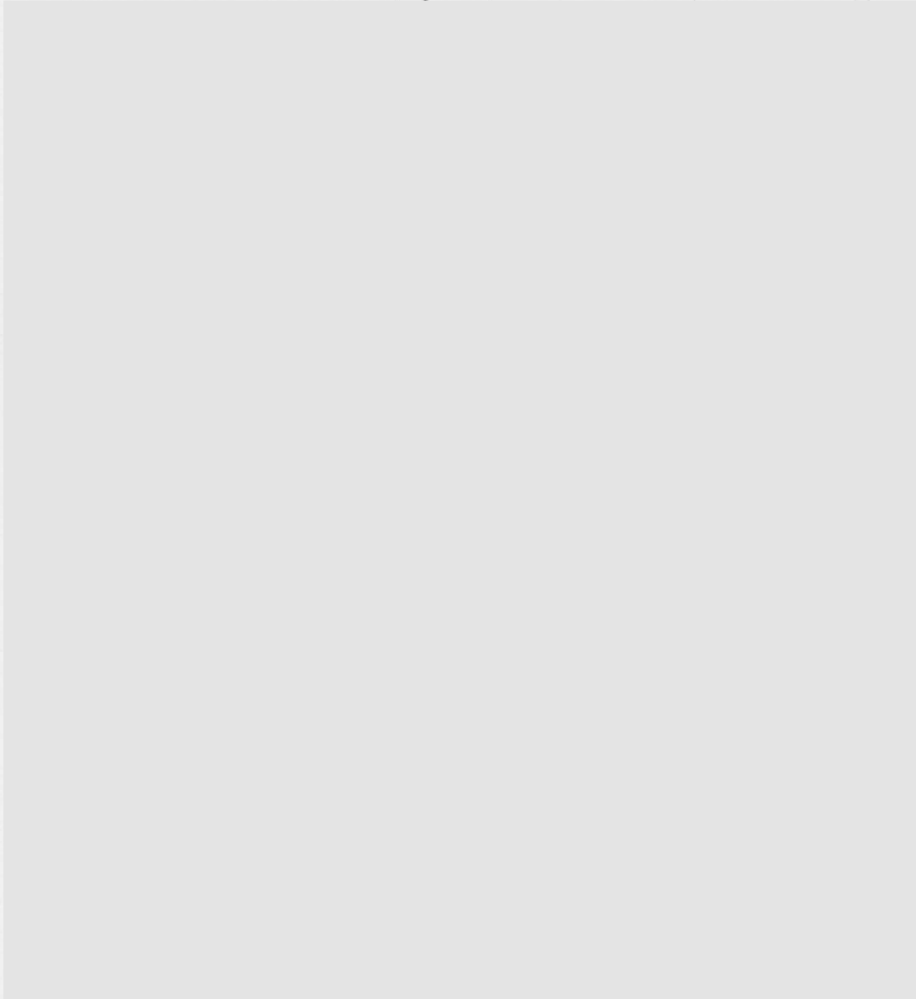
The most significant effect of the televised debate between Jimmy Carter and President Ford was to reinforce GOP support for the Republican incumbent, according to the findings of a poll of 1,000 Maryland voters commissioned by *The Sun*

Among the 251 Republicans, in contrast, 93—or 37 per cent—said their impression of Mr. Ford improved, while only 9—or 4 per cent—were more impressed with Mr. Carter, a margin of 33 percentage points.

Geographically, Mr. Ford did best

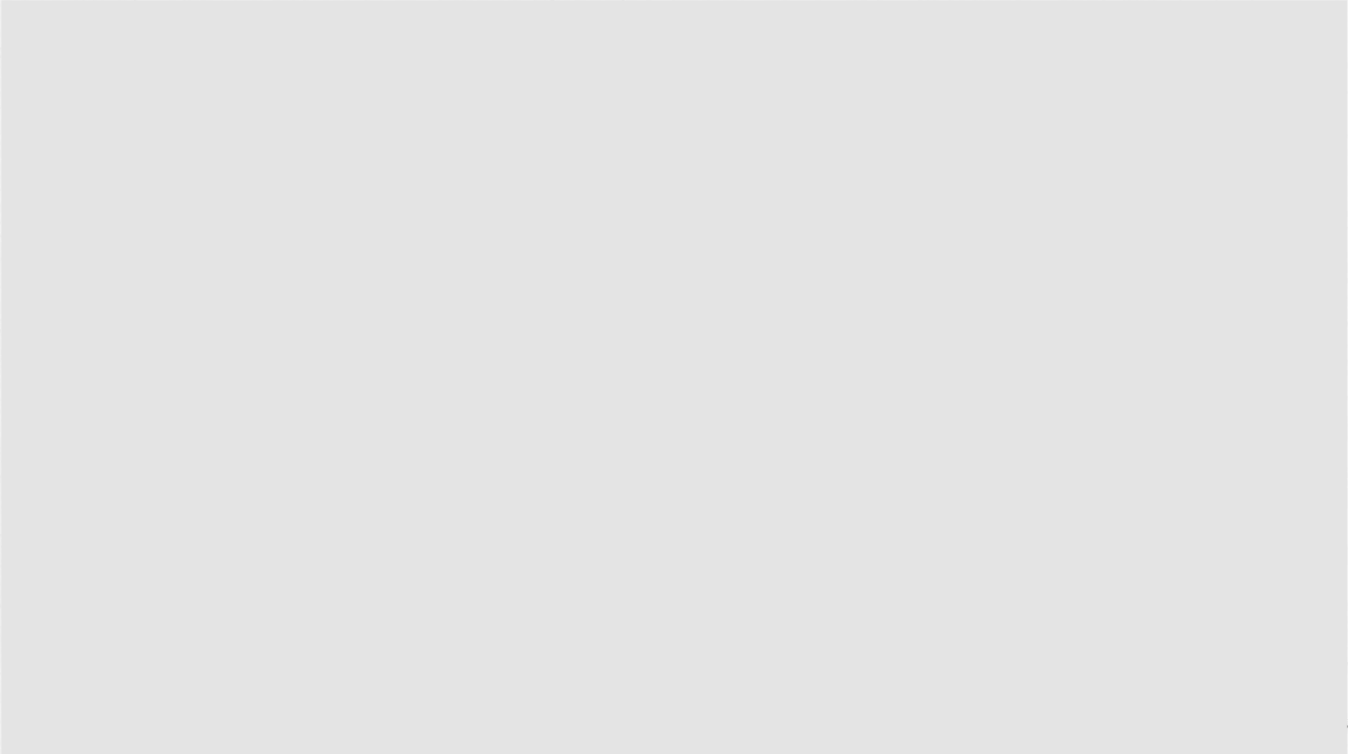
Debates

ELECTION



'During the debates, he wants to
keep up with his work'

GAMBLE
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The Register & Tribune Syndicate



"WHY THIS IS JUST PLAIN HIGHWAY ROBBERY!"

Ed Gamble/Register & Tribune Syndicate

Supreme Court Refuses to Reconsider
Capital Punishment Decision

The Supreme Court today declined to reconsider its decisions upholding capital punishment laws for murder in Georgia, Texas and Florida, but agreed to decide whether the Georgia death penalty can constitutionally be applied to rapists.

By refusing to reconsider its July decisions, the Court brings nearly 200 men and women in the Georgia, Florida and Texas death rows far closer to execution. A stay granted over the summer by Justice Lewis F. Powell was lifted today when the Justices declined to rehear those cases.

--UPI (10/4/76)

Court Lets Boston School Decision Stand

The Supreme Court today refused to reconsider its decision to stand aside from the controversy over court-ordered busing in the racially troubled Boston public schools.

The justices let stand their order of last June 14 declining to review the federal court decree under which Boston children are being bused.

In its petition for rehearing, the Boston Home and School Association urged the court to reconsider in the light of its decision June 28 in another busing case which arose in Pasadena, Calif.

In the Pasadena case, the court ruled that school boards may not be required to continually re-draw attendance zones to keep up with a "quite normal pattern of human migration" which results in changes in the racial makeup of schools.

--AP (10/4/76)

U.S., British Envoys Head for Rhodesian Talks

An American and British envoy were en route to Salisbury today to begin the first concrete steps toward bringing black majority rule to Rhodesia within two years.

William Schaufele, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, and Ted Rowlands, British Minister of State for African and Commonwealth Affairs, scheduled meetings with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith on Britain's offer to sponsor a conference for setting up an interim government.

Black nationalist leader Nkomo announced that the heads of black African countries have come up with a new plan for a Rhodesian settlement. Although Nkomo did not say what the plan was, it is believed to call for a transition to black majority rule over a period much shorter than the two years the U.S. and Great Britain proposed. (Nets)
--AP, UPI, Morning Shows (10/4/76)

News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1976

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Note: CBS' Sunday newscast was preempted by NFL Football coverage.

Ford Prepares for Debate; Butz Issue Troubles White House

President Ford called Secretary Kissinger to the White House Sunday to help prepare for this week's foreign policy debate with Jimmy Carter.

Amid reports that Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz was considering resigning because of the public reaction over "offensive" remarks he made about black voters, the President avoided reporters as he left morning church services at St. John's Episcopal Church near the White House. (NBC)

A group of clergymen from nearby churches and synagogues appeared at the White House gate with a letter for the President demanding Butz be fired immediately. They said Butz had violated the human values of society. They were told to take the letter to the White House Post Office around the corner. (NBC)

As of now, the White House will not say that Butz has offered to resign but other sources say he has. Top aides in the Ford campaign say Butz has to go. Ron Nessen refused to say the Butz matter is closed, Don Oliver reported. (NBC)

NBC's lead spot showed film of the Fords leaving church. Film was also shown of the group of clergymen being turned away at the White House. The 2:00 spot was wrapped up with a standup comment by Don Oliver. AP,UPI,NBC -- (10/3/76)

Dole Unsure About Butz

Republican vice presidential candidate Robert Dole Sunday said he has not yet determined if Secretary Butz's racial insult is a liability to the Ford ticket.

Arriving in his fourth New England state in three days, the Kansas senator said he talked to Butz by telephone, but gave him no advice.

Asked at an airport news conference if Butz is endangering the ticket, Dole said, "I don't know yet... I haven't had a chance to weigh it, but I think he's obviously very concerned about it and regrets it very much."

NBC's #3 anchor report ran :20. AP,UPI,NBC -- (10/3/76)

Ford Campaign Differs Greatly from Carter's
(By Marilyn Berger, NBC)

NBC correspondent Marilyn Berger gave her analysis of the Ford campaign.

The view from the White House bordered on the euphoric. As the Ford people see it, the President has done something right, and Carter has done a lot wrong.

Campaign manager James Baker says Mr. Ford has exhibited proper respect for his presidential duties. To prove it, he made nine trips to the Rose Garden to sign bills or greet people. He kept an eye on Congress. He hasn't been out with his shirttails flapping, as Baker puts it.

Ford ignored the traditional Labor Day start of a presidential campaign. It wasn't until Sept. 15 that he ventured out for a speech at his alma mater -- the University of Michigan. Then he was back at the White House. Meetings in the Oval Office, another bill signing, this time in the East Room.

A weekend of campaigning by riverboat and motorcade took him to territory, the Deep South. Meanwhile, Ford made a good showing in the first debate, according to all the polls. So Ford is following a strategy that was laid out right after his nomination. Having completed his stint at the White House, he'll now be out on the campaign trail more often. This week: California and Texas. New York and New Jersey the week after. Then, Ford is expected to go to other major states he thinks he can win: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan -- industrial states with a lot of electoral votes. Ford people also think it's worth making an effort in Wisconsin, Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut and Florida, which Ford has already visited.

His speeches will follow the themes he has already sounded: fiscal responsibility, balanced budget, strong national defense, quality of life, and, that he became president at one of the most difficult times in the nation's history, and that he's done a good job.

Jim Baker says the Ford campaign staff is pleased with the first three weeks, that they've closed in on Carter's lead, and that they now have momentum. As he put it, "We know we're still the underdogs, we know it's an uphill battle -- but, we're optimistic." NBC -- (10/3/76)

Issues

FORD ALSO WAIVERS ON THE ISSUES

By Robert S. Boyd
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Much has been made of Jimmy Carter's real or apparent "flip-flops," inconsistencies and fuzziness on the issues in the presidential election.

President Ford accused his Democratic rival of not being specific during their first debate last week. Ford's running mate, Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, has painted Carter as "a waffler," a maker of "false promises," a "mass of contradictions" and "a man who can't decide what he wants to be." Newspapers and magazines have printed long articles analyzing Carter's shifts and shadings from every angle.

But the record shows that Ford also has committed many of the same political peccadilloes that Carter is being accused of this campaign season.

Ford, like every politician, has the right, of course, to change his mind and his position.

Once, he wanted to raise taxes; then he decided to cut them. He agreed to sign a bill permitting common-site picketing on construction projects, but later he vetoed it.

Twice this year, he vetoed public-works bills. Now he has sent word that he will approve such a program.

Ford's biggest flip-flop, probably, was his decision to pardon Richard M. Nixon, even though he had once told a congressional committee that the American people "wouldn't stand for it."

The very fact that he is running for election this year is a change from his earlier declaration that he would retire in 1976.

On various other issues, the President has changed his position, trimmed his words to suit his audiences exaggerated the nature or effect of his proposals, and fuzzed up his position on a controversial issue to please the maximum number of voters.

Some examples of each of these typical election-year transgressions by Ford follow:

- A clear Ford flip-flop came on the matter of national parks. For most of the year, the Ford Administration opposed, as too costly, a congressional plan to increase the land and water conservation fund to expand the national park and wildlife system. Until Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe made a personal appeal to the President, Ford did not intend to allot a single dollar for parkland acquisition in the year starting Oct. 1. The White House also resisted requests by the National Park Service for more money to fix up existing but rundown parks.

Then on Aug. 29, in a media extravaganza staged in front of Old Faithful geyser in Yellowstone Park, Ford switched signals. He proposed a 10-year, \$1.5 billion parkland program that he said would "more than double our present acreage."

This was not only a change in position for Ford. There was also less to his proposal than first met the eye.

The next day, the Interior Department acknowledged that most of the new land was already owned by the federal government in Alaska. Congressional Democrats pointed out that they were just then putting the finishing touches on a bill that would provide even more money for parks and wildlife than Ford was asking.

Until his Old Faithful speech, the Ford Administration had fought the congressional plan every step of the way. Last week, however, the President cheerfully signed the bill before TV cameras in the Rose Garden, and claimed that it marked "the first important step" toward the goal he had outlined in August.

He breathed not a word about its cost as he congratulated the congressmen and senators who worked on it, and said, "I am pleased and very proud to have the opportunity of signing this bill into law."

- Ford also made a partial, though not total, shift of direction on federal aid for child-care centers.

On April 6, he vetoed a bill giving the states an extra \$125 million in federal aid to improve the operation of day-care facilities for the children of working mothers. He said the bill "runs directly counter to a basic principle of government in which I strongly believe" because it set rigid federal standards for the centers and interfered with local and state control.

On Sept. 7, however, Ford signed a revised day-care bill providing even more money, \$240 million, but delaying the imposition of federal standards for at least a year, pending a study. He was still unhappy with the bill, but many Republican congressmen favored it in an election year, and Ford, faced with an all-but-certain override, chose not to risk a futile second veto.

To readers of the fine print, Ford was not really being inconsistent. But in the broad overview, where the game of politics is played, the President appeared to be against day-care centers in April and for them in September.

- The President can be accused of misleading unwary voters in the first debate when he boasted: "Since 1969, during a Republican administration,

we have had 10 million people taken off the tax rolls at the lower end of the taxpayer area."

Ford did not mention that the Republican administration opposed most of the specific tax law changes passed by Democratic-controlled Congresses that exempted millions of poor people from federal taxes.

Before the big federal tax cut bill was passed in 1975, for example, Ford wrote a letter to Senate leaders warning that the bill "distributes the federal income tax burden unfairly by eliminating too many citizens from paying any tax."

When he reluctantly signed the bill on March 29, 1975, he protested that it was slanted too much toward low-income families and "fails to give adequate relief to the millions of middle-income taxpayers."

Ten days later, he complained that "congress passed tax reductions that are unfairly concentrated, in my judgment, on the very lowest income brackets."

Thus Ford's claim that "we have had" millions of taxpayers taken off the rolls is, at best, an exaggeration.

- In his eagerness to woo the farm vote, Ford also has overstated his administration's position on grain embargoes. The 1975 ban he ordered on wheat sales to the USSR infuriated farmers and is still hurting the Republican ticket in the farm belt.

On Aug. 20, the day after accepting his nomination, Ford told a farm-oriented audience in Russell, Kan., without equivocation that "this administration will have no embargo, period."

The next day, Dole, whose hometown is Russell, explained that an embargo might still be necessary in case of a national emergency.

Nevertheless, Ford omitted that qualification again a week ago yesterday in Louisiana, when he spied a grain elevator and repeated, "We are not going to have any grain embargoes, period."

- Ford has trimmed his words to fit his audience on the subject of gun-control.

On June 19, 1975, the President proposed a ban on the importation, ma-

nufacture or sale of cheap handguns, the so-called Saturday night specials. He also asked for stricter controls on the sale of other handguns but opposed registration or confiscation of them.

Steve Ford: Indians Will Have a Voice

President Ford's son Steve says Indians will be guaranteed a voice in his father's administration.

Ford, on a campaign tour of Western states for his father, Saturday told Kristine Harvey, Miss Indian America, he talks with his father daily and the President is interested in opinions and ideas at the local level.

Western states residents, concerned about energy development, were assured the President will stress less federal interference in the process with the states assuming most of the responsibility, Ford said.

Commenting on Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz's recent derogatory remarks about blacks in an ethnic joke, Ford said that sort of language "should not be used in my father's administration and I don't think my father thinks so either." However, Ford praised Butz's policy decisions as head of the Agriculture Department. UPI -- (10/3/76)

Let's Get Back to the Issues
(Editorial, excerpted, Philadelphia Inquirer)

President Ford has cleared the air with a news-conference explanation of the circumstances of golfing weekends and such things when he was a congressman. Jimmy Carter has accepted the explanation with a declaration that it ends the matter "as far as I am concerned." It is to be hoped that particular nit-picking is done and that the candidates will get back to the issues of the presidential election campaign.

Congress, when Mr. Ford was named vice president three years ago, made full inquiry into his acceptance of hospitality from golfing companions, his campaign contributions and expenditures and, indeed, virtually every aspect of his public and private life. No impropriety was found.

Politicians will not long serve their constituents if they insulate themselves from human contact. It is excessive to infer that reasonable hospitality be equated with influence. It is dismaying, however, when a congressional committee chairman accepts a fee from an organization or firm directly dependent on the committee or regulatory legislation -- of which there have been a number of recent examples. No such allegation has been made against Mr. Ford.

Election day is less than a month away. Both candidates owe it to themselves and to the voters to avoid being sidetracked by extraneous controversy and bear down on what they believe to be the important issues. -- (10/3/76)

Investigation May Hurt Ford
(Wash. Week in Review)

The publicity and suspicion raised as a result of the Special Prosecutor's investigation of campaign finances could be damaging to President Ford, participants agreed.

The President is entitled to a verdict as are the American people are, David Kraslow (Cox newspapers) commented.

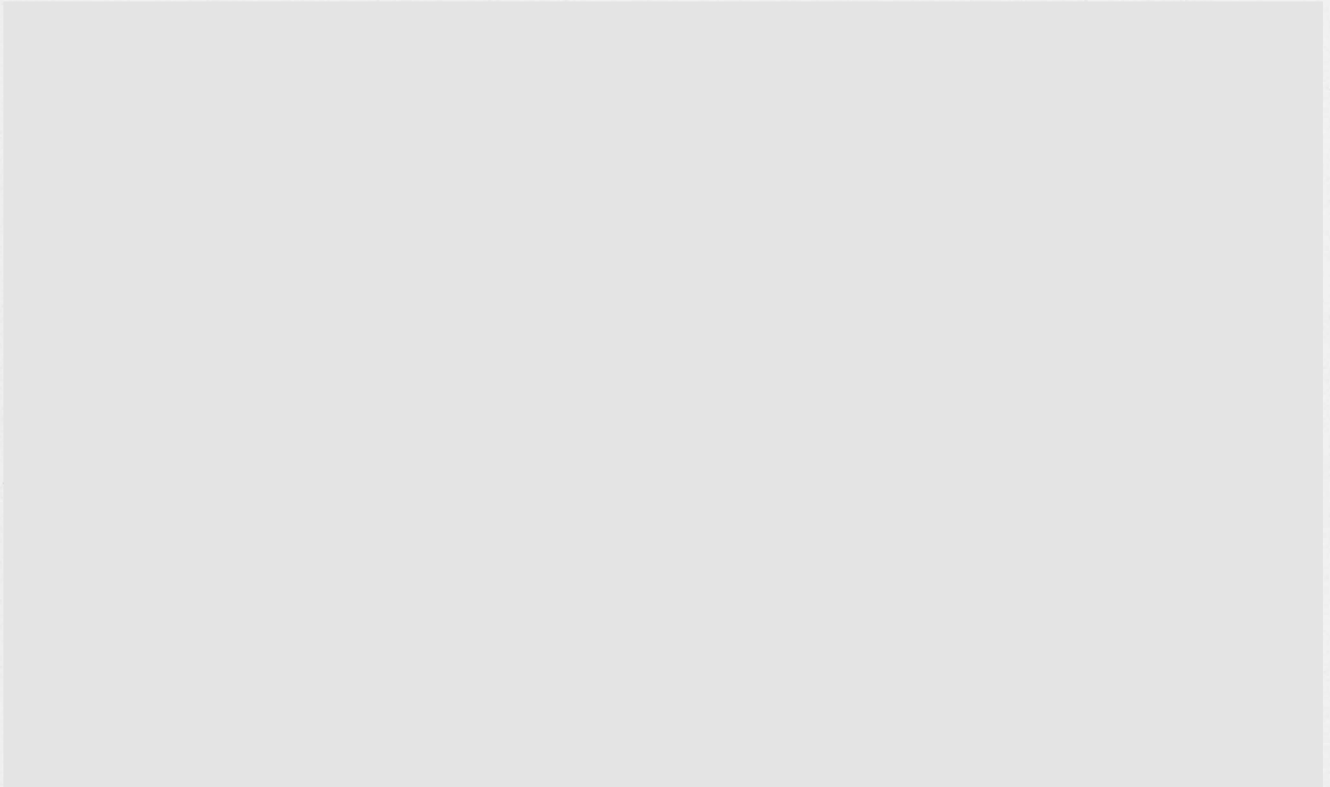
Kraslow said the way the press conference was handled Thursday was "incredible" because it was calculated to keep sharp reporters who had studied the issue out of the Oval Office. The way this was handled showed the White House is scared to death of the issue.

Ford had some momentum going for him, then this happened and now the damage has already been done, Kraslow said.

Kraslow said he knew of a case of a lawyer-lobbyist friend of the President's in Washington who within weeks after President Ford became President, acquired as clients some of the most prestigious companies in the country. Was that just a coincidence? That sort of thin happens in this town, and it happened with every change of administration, Kraslow said.

Carl Leubsdorf also mentioned there is a question of the propriety of the wisdom of Ford asking William Whyte and others in a position of influence keeping the present roles in his political campaigns.

Kraslow said it should be made public what the cost involved in the President's golfing trips. -- (10/3/76)



STAYSKAL
20 CHICAGO
TRIBEUNE

"Spare a buck? A quarter? Eighteen holes of golf?"

Carter Meets with Schlesinger

Jimmy Carter spent the day in his Plains home, where he met for four hours with former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

They did not discuss the meeting with reporters, but press secretary Jody Powell said the session was set up because Schlesinger "is the first American to be in China since Mao's death."

The meeting was considered an indication that Carter was considering taking a conservative line when he meets Ford in their foreign policy debate in San Francisco next week. (UPI)

Photographers were allowed in briefly during the meeting and at that point Schlesinger was giving Carter his views on Angola and Korea, and told Carter he felt American troop strength could be reduced on Okinawa. (NBC)

Schlesinger, asked by reporters why he had not met with President Ford after his recent trip to China, responded, "When I have an invitation, I'll respond." (NBC)

Reporters were not allowed to record anything the men were saying, Bob Jamieson reported. (NBC)

Schlesinger would not say whether he gave Carter any advice. Carter saw Schlesinger off at the airstrip but wouldn't discuss the session.

Press secretary Jody Powell said Schlesinger's kind of criticisms of American foreign policy would be central to the kind of approach Carter would take. Powell said: "There's a feeling that not only the rest of the world does not know who we are or what we stand for in the international arena, but that we, our own people, don't know who we are or what we stand for in the world at large."

"Nobody would talk about the content of the Schlesinger meeting. Aides bristled at the suggestion that Carter's reluctance to talk is the very thing he criticized Ford about all last week," Jamieson reported.

NBC's #3 report, running 1:50, showed film of Schlesinger arriving at Plains, then speaking without sound to Carter. Film was shown of Caddell diagramming the poll and Powell speaking, ending with Jamieson's comment. AP,UPI,NBC -- (10/3/76)

How's That Again?
(Editorial, excerpted, N.Y. Daily News)

Sen. Mondale was in Pennsylvania the other day suggesting that a Carter administration would save the country \$10 billion by eliminating special tax shelters. Later he said he couldn't be quite that specific about the money, and he refused to discuss the tax shelters he was talking about.

Since the Democratic-controlled Congress just recently passed an elaborate tax-reform package that opened as many loopholes as it closed, Mondale should have had the good sense to keep his mouth buttoned. -- (10/2/76)

Carter and Right-to-Work
(Editorial, excerpted, Shreveport Journal)

Louisiana's right-to-work law is the product of almost a quarter of a century of maneuvering, exertion of pressures on both sides that at times almost reached the "boiler-bursting" point and the time, effort and money of literally thousands of concerned citizens and lawmakers.

It is our fond hope that sometime in the future a constitutional amendment will be ratified by Congress and the states to ensure the right to abstain from union membership. We consider it to be a fundamental right.

In view of the fact that we feel so strongly about the issue, it is not surprising that we are concerned over Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter's position on right-to-work. Carter, who is wedded to labor, has made known his willingness to sign a bill outlawing state right-to-work laws. Carter maintains this attitude in spite of the fact that he was governor of a right-to-work state. Just where does the Georgian stand on right-to-work? From what we can determine, he stands on the side of expediency. He formerly has expressed agreement with the right-to-work, principle. Although not flatly opposed to right-to-work, he would sign legislation killing it.

And where does that leave us? Interestingly enough, we find that Carter is both for and against right-to-work, or is he just not interested in the issue?

President Ford is our best insurance at this point against the possible scuttling of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Republican President is almost sure to veto any repeal legislation. Compulsory unionism is unAmerican. We reject the concept, and we reject Carter. The nation simply cannot take a chance on Carter when the stakes are so high. -- (9/23/76)

Caddell Releases Poll

Seeking to counter a Time magazine poll showing Jimmy Carter and President Ford running even, Carter's campaign Sunday released its own poll showing Carter building his lead and outpacing Ford in the President's home state.

Carter's polling specialist, Patrick Caddell, said the Georgian's lead slumped in a poll taken Sept. 21-24 at the time of the first Ford-Carter debate and following his controversial Playboy interview.

But Caddell said Carter now holds a 51-42 percent lead over the President based on a nationwide survey of 1,000 voters Sept. 27-29. He said Carter has made dramatic gains in Illinois and Michigan, the two major industrial states where his showing was poorest in previous polls. He said his poll in the middle of last week in Illinois showed Carter ahead 47-45 percent. On Sept. 3, Carter trailed Ford 48-39 percent. In Michigan, Caddell said Carter now holds a 51-42 percent lead whereas on Sept. 2, he was behind 47-42 percent.

Carter's press secretary Jody Powell, said the new Caddell poll is consistent with recent Harris and Gallup polls on the presidential race. AP,UPI,NBC -- (10/3/76)

Carter Campaign Has Changed
(By Kenley Jones, NBC)

NBC correspondent Kenley Jones presented a special report on Jimmy Carter's campaign, beginning from its beginning Labor Day.

When Carter began his election campaign four weeks ago, he stood on the steps of Franklin Roosevelt's little white house in Warm Springs, Ga. It was a symbolic attempt to put Carter in the line of succession of Democratic presidents. That symbolism was reinforced when Carter took a campaign train on a whistle-stop tour, invoking the memory of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson, along the way.

Jimmy Carter, who had won the nomination as an anti-establishment candidate, suddenly sounded and looked very establishment, indeed - campaigning with Democratic bosses, like Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley. Carter, himself, became an issue in the campaign. When he tried to be specific about his programs, he had been criticized for not doing that, he got into trouble. He spent several days explaining a statement that seemed to indicate he would raise taxes on middle-income families. Carter said that was not true. Then there was the Playboy interview, which Carter used some questionable language in discussing sexual mores, and called Lyndon Johnson a liar. He had to apologize for that.

Finally, Carter was tired and frustrated, campaigning 18 and 20 hours a day, while President Ford was signing bills in the Rose Garden, getting just as much media attention and closing gaps in the polls.

All of this has led to some changes. Carter's campaign day has been shortened to give him more rest. He has sharpened his campaign speeches, attacking President Ford more directly and linking him to the Nixon administration. And Carter has begun reemphasizing the anti-establishment theme that worked so well for him in the primaries: that the American people deserve a government as decent and responsive as they are.

Carter has promised not to write off any state. But practical politics may demand spending more time and money in key states with big electoral votes between now and election day. The election in which Carter seemed to have an insurmountable lead is now expected to be close.

Carter has come a long way from Plains, Ga. to presidential nominee. But, even so, he still has a long way to go to the White House. NBC -- (10/3/76)

Patrick Buchanan

Carter's losing race to himself

WASHINGTON — Two weeks ago, hearing repeated rumors that Jimmy Carter had been under a particular psychiatrist's care years ago, this writer phoned the doctor in Atlanta to check the story.

"Nothing to it," the doctor replied.

Wallace, and was forced to apologize. He referred in a public interview to the late President Lyndon Johnson as a man steeped in "lying, cheating, and distorting the truth." For this he had to apologize to Johnson's widow, Lady Bird, who was deeply hurt. When Clar-

That Driven Man, Carter, Is Beginning to Be Scary
(By Michael Kilian, excerpted, Chicago Tribune)

Okay, call this a foul blow, a cheap shot, or a chip shot as you may, but here's why Jimmy Carter commences to scare the hell out of me:

I'd rather not go to war just now. I don't mean to drag forth that hokey Republican assertion that the Democratic Party is the War Party just because Democrats got us into seven of the nation's eight major wars (including the last four).

I concede that there was nothing about the joys of global conflict in the Democratic platform and that Carter never -- even in his Playboy interview -- cited war as a great thing for America. But I am exceedingly nervous all the same. It's because Carter so resembles a fellow named John F. Kennedy -- not just the smile and the lust and the hairdo, but the true inner man.

One of the more incredible idiocies to be implanted in the young minds of late 1960s college graduates was the notion that Dwight D. Eisenhower was a lousy President because "nothing ever happened when he was in office." To those of us who had been around for World War II and Korea, having nothing happen was rather pleasant.

A factor in his success was that he didn't have to prove anything, certainly not his manhood or his leadership. His view of the presidency was not that of a lance to be flung but an engine to be kept running -- smoothly.

But then along came Kennedy, the flashy rich kid and Captain of the Team. Being President wasn't enough. He had to be Hero and Leader, to fling himself into History. The Congress had always bored him. Almost immediately upon his taking office, it began to frustrate him, obstruct him, oppose him. So he turned to that privately presidential arena where the Congress is not supposed to trespass -- foreign affairs.

And there we were: WHAMMO! The Bay of Pigs! KAZANG! The Berling Crisis -- LBJ, pearl handled pistols and all. PING! Laos! KABLOOM! Vietnam! And, the most thrill-packed of all, the nuclear showdown in the Cuban Missile Crisis!

Solid, stolid Jerry Ford is not that sort of fellow. He's thrilled just being in the Oval Office. His only warlike response to the collapse of Southeast Asia was to attack an insignificant Cambodian island -- and the wrong one at that. Since then, he has unleashed nothing more lethal than Henry Kissinger.

But, in Jimmy Carter, one sees another Kennedy. One sees a driven man who must make His Mark, who has craved the power of the presidency with a mad passion, who must prove himself, whose history with the Georgia legislature was one of rancorous confrontation, who is intolerant of dissent or opposition, who so gloried in the military that his most cherished dream in life was becoming Chief of Naval Operations. -- (10/3/76)

Playboy Interview
'THAT' INTERVIEW WITH CARTER EVEN HAS PLAYBOY SHAKEN UP

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGN

IN HIS HEART, he knows your wife," an office comic punned the other morning, after reading still more about Jimmy Carter's celebrated Playboy interview.

The fallout continues. two weeks after

He uses the word "journalism" as if it's an honored calling. As a result, he talks frequently of something called context, which he believes fellow journalists have ignored.

"Our efforts are to

SEVERAL TIMES he went off the record, or amended words he had used earlier, and once he asked me to downplay a criticism he made of Carter.

He also used profanity on several oc-

Close-up
With
Jeff Lyon

Governors Disagree on Butz

Two Democratic governors said Sunday that President Ford should fire Secretary Butz because of derogatory comments he reportedly made about blacks. But two Republican governors dismissed Butz' comments as no worse than Jimmy Carter's recently published remarks about sex.

The four governors appeared on a special hour-long editor of ABC's "Issues and Answers."

Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts criticized Butz for making what have been described as obscene and vulgar remarks about blacks, whom the Secretary referred to as "coloreds."

And Gov. Hugh Carey of New York agreed, adding "It's mystifying to me why he hasn't been fired. President Ford should have called him into the Oval Office... and fired him."

But Gov. Robert Bennett of Kansas defended Butz, saying "People in agriculture appreciate the work Secretary Butz has done. Farmers have a great deal of respect for Butz. Whether these remarks will change this, I don't know. The decision is up to the President."

Republican Gov. James Edwards of South Carolina also compared Butz' remarks to Carter's comments in the Playboy interview. AP,UPI -- (10/3/76)

Neither Party Has Clean Hands on Tax Reform
(By Jeffrey Antevil, excerpted, N.Y. Daily News)

With President Ford poised to sign the big tax reform bill -- and simultaneously chide the Democratic Congress for providing about \$10 billion less relief than he had recommended -- this is a good time to look at just where the two parties stand on proposals for a fairer sharing of the tax burden.

Two things are immediately evident. One, we have a long way to go before we achieve in practice the "progressive" federal taxation that we proclaim in theory.

While it is true, for example, that some of the preferential provisions in the income tax code benefit middle- and lower-income groups, a study by the Treasury Department last year showed that in fiscal 1974 the richest 15% of all taxpayers, those with adjusted incomes over \$20,000 a year, reaped 53% of the total benefits from these provisions.

The top 1.2%, those with adjusted gross income over \$50,000, got more than 23% of the benefits, reducing their tax bills by \$13.4 billion through such breaks.

The second major point is that neither party comes to the subject of tax reform with clean hands. The Democrats have been making political hay of the long Republican history of advancing the interests of big corporations and special interests in tax legislation. But the fact remains that Democrats have controlled Congress for a long time, and it is men that they put in leadership positions who have played a key role in blocking meaningful tax reform legislation year after year.

The bill which Ford is scheduled to sign this week is only the first installment on a long-overdue housecleaning in the name of essential fairness.

At the same time, charges by Ford and his running mate, Sen. Robert Dole, that Carter and his fellow Democrats seek increased taxes on middle-income Americans are ludicrous on their face. They are not only false based on the best available record, but they are also a classic example of the pot calling the kettle black.

Ford proposed a 5% income tax surcharge on every American family earning \$15,000 or more a year. That plan, of course, was quickly dropped when it became evident to the President and his advisers that what the lagging economy actually was needed was a tax cut, not an increase.

Ford's call for a \$27.5 billion tax cut in the fiscal year that just began was accompanied by demands not only for offsetting reductions in social welfare programs but for a \$5.6 billion increase in the regressive social security payroll tax as well.

One other essential difference in approach between Ford and the Democrats is also reflected in the new tax bill. The President proposed to cut individual taxes by increasing the personal exemption for each taxpayer and dependent from \$750 to \$1,000. Congress adopted instead a \$35 a person tax credit which, unlike an increase in the personal exemption, is worth as much in dollar terms to a low-income taxpayer as to one in the upper tax brackets. Proportionate to their income, the credits provide a bigger break for the lower and middle-income Americans who are the focus of the current political debate. -- (10/3/76)

EVANGELICAL VOTE IN DOUBT

By Myra MacPherson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—In June the Rev. Bailey Smith could not help proselytizing for Jimmy Carter as he gave the keynote address to 15,000 Southern Baptist leaders at their annual

Upset by interview

Try as he might, Mr. Smith cannot reconcile that memory with the words "shacking up" and "screw" that Carter used in an interview in Playboy magazine.

"We're totally against pornogra-

ated that evangelicals were a "very strong factor" in Carters primary victories.

This was true not only in the deep South, but in such states as Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. The term

The Fight Against Crime

(By William Vance, excerpted, Philadelphia Inquirer)

As a political issue, crime is a little like the weather. Everybody talks about it, but nobody has done much about it.

This year, both President Ford and Jimmy Carter say they can do something about it. But voters who have been hearing the same refrain for years may be hard to convince.

Opinion polls have shown that Americans are growing more fearful of becoming a victim of crime, and that concern rises with the crime rate itself -- which is still going up. At the same time, pollsters have detected a growing sense of skepticism among voters as to what a presidential candidate or a political party can do about crime.

Nonetheless, President Ford and Jimmy Carter say they will try, if elected. When Gallup reports that nearly half the nation's adults are afraid to walk in their own neighborhoods after dark, a presidential candidate has to take notice.

Ford sharpened his attack on crime a week ago. Appearing before the International Association of Police Chiefs in Miami last Monday, Ford called for a "crusade" to "give the streets back to law-abiding citizens and to put the criminals behind bars." He urged a crackdown on juvenile crime and said that juvenile offenders ought to be jailed.

Behind the campaign rhetoric is the hard fact that the responsibility for crime reduction is largely outside the province of the federal government. In his Miami speech, Ford sought to take some credit for a reduction in the rate of increase of serious crime.

According to the FBI, violent crimes decreased slightly during the first six months of this year, compared with the first half of 1975, but theft and other crimes against property increased.

Carter also favors a national handgun registration program and a ban on cheap "Saturday night specials," but he opposes confiscation of handguns or restraints on ownership of rifles and shotguns.

Ford has called for more prosecutors and federal judges, a crackdown on youthful offenders and tougher, mandatory sentences for repeat offenders who commit violent crimes, and for those convicted of drug trafficking and crimes involving handguns.

The President favors a ban on the sale and manufacture of Saturday night specials, but says he is opposed to the registration of gun owners and registration of guns.

Both have called for swift, certain punishment for the guilty as a deterrent to crime. Ford favors more severe penalties

while Carter has urged shorter, but mandatory, prison sentences.

Ford and Carter also believe that the death penalty should be retained for certain crimes. Ford favors capital punishment for treason, murder, espionage and sabotage. Carter, whose stand is less specific, would retain the death penalty for "a few aggravated crimes like murder committed by an inmate (serving) a life sentence."

Carter's view is that the best way to reduce crime is to reduce unemployment and direct more federal help to upgrade housing in deteriorating neighborhoods. Carter says he would work to equalize the criminal justice system. There should be no difference in justice for a corporate executive accused of fraud and a ghetto youth accused of a mugging, he says. -- (10/3/76)

Ford, Carter Both Hurt by Corporate Trips
(Agronsky & Co.)

President Ford's and Jimmy Carter's acceptance of trips paid for by lobbyists could be damaging to them both, and the Special Prosecutor's investigation could "destroy" the President, participants agreed.

Hugh Sidey said accepting golfing trips is not illegal but is bad judgment.

James J. Kilpatrick said he is not upset about the trips, but is concerned with Atty. Gen. Levi's behavior in the Special Prosecutor's investigation. Kilpatrick said that Levi and Tyler knew of the investigation 11 weeks ago and said this is a dirty game, that the Special Prosecutor should come forth with something publicly.

Elizabeth Drew said there was nothing illegal about the golfing games and that Ford and Carter should be judged on their policies.

Carl Rowan agreed that the Special Prosecutor owed it to the President and the American people to make known some of his findings.

The whole situation puts the White House and the Special Prosecutor in a "terrible dilemma," Sidey said.

Rowan said he would find it hard to believe that Tyler and Levi purposely tried to hurt the President, but Kilpatrick disagreed, saying why has this come out just a month before the election.

Sidey said people will probably be sympathetic to Ford being in this dilemma, and that people know how the system works.-- (10/3)

Why Not 'Fly-Before-Buy'?

(Editorial, excerpted, Louisville Courier-Journal)

Though the candidates aren't saying much about it, the 1976 election seems likely to be a milepost for the perennial question of welfare reform.

Like the system itself, discussions about welfare tend to be complex. Annual spending by some 1,150 federal, state and local agencies on the three major welfare programs (cash payments, food stamps and Medicaid) is \$40 billion, or 3 percent of the nation's \$1.4 trillion gross national product. Yet no credible redesign of welfare has been offered that would lighten the immediate burden of welfare on the taxpayer.

Thus, as reported last week by Congressional Quarterly, "there's little interest now among members of Congress. They think welfare reform is too controversial and costly, and they'd rather not get involved." But the issue has come up in the presidential campaign.

The Carter's program, as outlined in July to the National Governors' Conference, calls for a "fairly uniform standard of payment, adjusted to the extent feasible for cost-of-living differences and with strong work incentives built in." He has said he opposes pegging the benefits so high they make not working more attractive than working.

President Ford is equally indignant about the welfare system, but has taken a don't-bust-the-budget approach. He resists talk of a minimum income. He also rejects conservative plans to turn welfare responsibilities over to the 50 states.

Mr. Ford's motives in his piecemeal approach to welfare reform have been held suspect in Congress. As a result, his proposals to change food stamp benefits and eligibility have been rejected. And he was compelled, under the threat of a veto-override, to sign the Mondale day-care measure 10 days ago in one of the more ironic episodes of his "Rose Garden" campaign.

Gov. Carter's conservatism about balancing the federal budget suggests to most commentators that he would wait for a modest "growth dividend" to appear before embarking on welfare reform, even though he has pledged vigorous leadership in this area early in a Carter administration.

Experiments in "cashing-out" welfare have been conducted in New Jersey, Seattle and Denver. But not all the results are clear, and experts disagree whether the samples were valid.

This practical approach should appeal to both President Ford and Gov. Carter. It is, in essence, the Milton Friedman approach -- writing checks for people who are poor in recognition of the fact that what they need to escape poverty is money. But it also recognizes that large-scale reforms in welfare, such as the lumping of aid to the aged, blind and disabled in the

Supplemental Security Income plan, continue to founder because of administrative complexity.

The reasons 1976 is likely to be a watershed year for welfare reform are not restricted to the dynamics of the presidential campaign. Welfare, as suggested by Congressional Quarterly's analysis, is a terrible subject to campaign on. But, once in office, both a President and a new Congress cannot make a dent in the problems of the federal budget without getting welfare costs under control.
-- (9/22/76)

StrategyCarter Campaign Picking Up, Time Poll Shows Race Even
(Wash. Week in Review, Agronsky & Co.)

Jimmy Carter's campaign is picking up again after several weeks of difficulties, Carl Leubsdorf (Baltimore Sun) commented. The campaign in Texas has not really gotten going yet and it is hard to assess what the damage will be to Carter from his remarks on LBJ. It may balance out, since there were a great many Texans who disliked Johnson, Leubsdorf said. Carter's advisers are having troubles getting Carter to use good, well prepared statements. He is very stubborn, Leubsdorf said.

Hugh Sidey, who writes for Time, cited a Time-Yankelovich poll coming out which shows Carter and Ford 43-43, with 14 percent undecided. James J. Kilpatrick said it must be remembered that the electoral vote is important, not the popular vote.

Both of the candidates' support is very soft and neither one of them has a passionate following, Elizabeth Drew noted. It is an absolutely unpredictable election.

The Carter campaign is very optimistic about the upcoming foreign policy debate, mainly because he can be on the attack on certain issues, Leubsdorf said. The President then will talk about his experience in the area and this is no time for experimenting.

Carl Rowan and Agronsky said Kissinger's UN speech last week is a preview of what to expect from the President -- a harder line on the Soviet Union.

Concerning the format there is going to be a trade-off no matter what -- either they are going to be exciting and entertaining or they are going to be an informative, calm on-going process, Elizabeth Drew said.

Martin Agronsky said it would be better if both men questioned each other. -- (10/3/76)

Strategy

ELECTION

DYING INDIANA SUMMER HEATS CARTER-FORD RACE

By F. Richard Ciccone

Chicago Tribune Press Service

SOUTH BEND—Summer's trying hard to hold on in Indiana. So is Jimmy Carter.

The trees are still green in Indianapolis and farther south along the Ohio River, but in South Bend and surrounding St. Joseph County, the morning cool hints at frost. The football season is three games old and the leaves are crisp.

It is in St. Joseph County and in other urban, ethnic

with Hartke whenever he has visited the state.

"The Carter-Ford race is close," said Mitch Daniels, who runs Lugar's campaign. "It will take everything Carter has to win, but he won't get any help and there won't be any coattails."

Ford backers are buoyed by a Republican polling service which rates Indiana as the fifth most likely state to fall into the GOP column in November. The President has made no plans to visit the state.

"We feel we can win without the President coming here although a visit always helps jack up the troops

McCarthy to Name Cabinet

Independent presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy said Sunday he would name his prospective cabinet this week, but might leave his vice presidential choice up to the electoral college if he is elected.

McCarthy, appearing on CBS' "Face the Nation," also took Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter to task for his tax reform proposals and said unemployment could be alleviated by shortening the work week and distributing overtime work to the jobless. He said he would name "principal cabinet members" in Madison, Wis., Oct. 8 or 9.

On tax reform, McCarthy said: "We could have a very simple (tax) code, if we had a simple life in this country. The Russians have a simple code, but they then tell people who gets the apartment house, who gets the car, who gets the preference and that." Relief of the middle class, McCarthy said, would affect 90 percent of the taxpayers "but there's not much relief you can offer to 90 percent of the American taxpayers and still pay the bill, but it doesn't amount to very much. You offer them an explanation -- you don't go around saying this is a disgrace to the human race." AP,UPI,NBC -- (10/3/76)

Maddox on 'Face the Nation'

Lester Maddox said Sunday that if he were elected president he would seek to halt the growth in the federal bureaucracy. Maddox said the government is getting too large and expensive and its growth must be halted. If elected, he said he would propose a law requiring that whenever a new federal job was created another job would have to be phased out to balance the costs.

Maddox said that the U.S. can't continue to exist as a free nation with the growing encroachment of the government into the lives of people. Discussing the current campaign, Maddox assessed his chances of winning the presidency at one in three and added that if elected he would fire Sec. Kissinger within five minutes -- sooner if Kissinger comes to the inauguration.

Maddox indicated disappointment with Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who is supporting Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter. Wallace, Maddox said, "has joined the enemy... he has joined the people who he fought, who hate George Wallace, and it just doesn't make any sense." AP,UPI -- (10/3/76)

Media

By Elsa Goss
Of the Editorial Board

Somewhere along the line, Jimmy Carter lost the press.

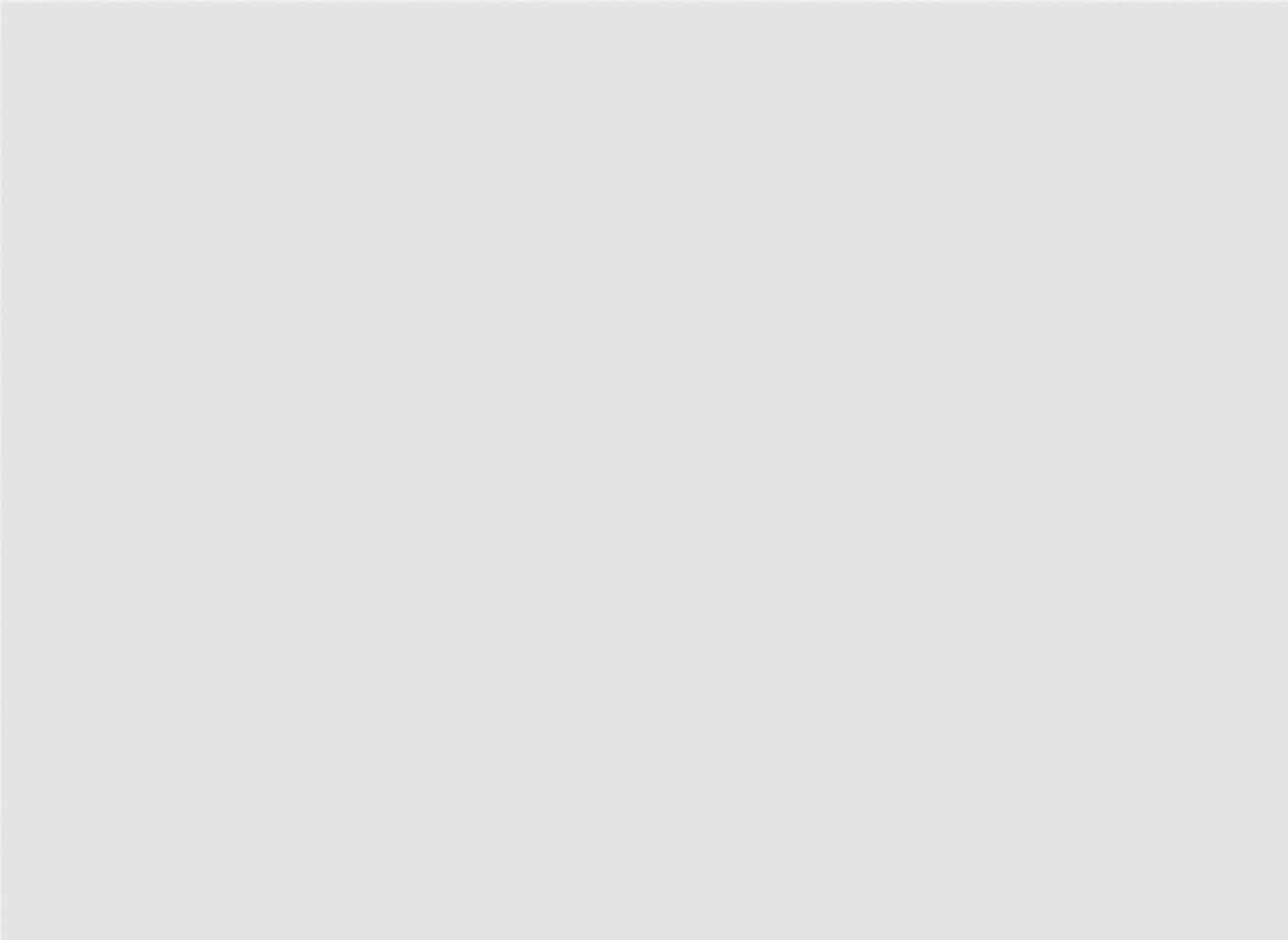
Oh, it's not that political reporters don't cover his every move and every statement to the point of boredom. They most certainly do — as

THE CAMPAIGN COVERAGE IS ONE-SIDED

In a dismayingly short time, he has bungled the abortion issue, granted an interview which never should have been agreed to and given new meaning to the term "median income" when referring to tax reform. Whether he has faltered because of sheer exhaustion, mounting

ELECTION

Ford, of course, held the press conference that the reporters demanded and he answered their questions. But that fact is not the most important point: The point is that these were the types of sessions Ford and the press should have been



The candidates addressing the taxpayers
on the issue of tax reform.

THE SECOND DEBATE: A DIFFERENCE IN EMPHASIS

By STAN CARTER

Washington

LOOK FOR a lot of high-flown rhetoric, but not that much real, substantive difference on major issues in the debate on foreign policy Wednesday night between

right for all mankind. We are at peace. No Americans are dying on any battlefield tonight. There are no international wars, though there are many areas of tension and serious danger.

But when they get down to specific issues, the differences appear to be mainly in emphasis and priorities.

Carter's advisers claim that there is

By Jim Squires
and Eleanor Randolph

WASHINGTON—All through the presidential primaries, Jimmy Carter's image was that of an unflappable man with a mouth full of teeth. Now it is rapidly changing to that of a distraught man with a mouth full of foot.

While he remains a gambler's favorite to defeat Jerry Ford, Carter's campaign is in trouble. Or at least it is being perceived by much of the press as being in trouble, which is just as bad.

Either way, the downhill slide from what was once a commanding position has his strategists floundering around in search of both the problem and a solution.

IN A YEAR that should be perfect for Democrats, the attacker has become the target. Against an opponent who must defend embarrassing Republican malfeasance and a sagging economy, Carter is defending.

His once-huge lead in the public opinion polls is evaporating in the heat of the day-to-day cam-

Jim Squires is chief of The Tribune's Washington bureau and Eleanor Randolph has been covering the Carter campaign for The Tribune.

paing and the once adoring press is hanging from his neck like a millstone, making him regret about one out of every 10 words he says.

Who is responsible for this? Jimmy Carter is.

Carter's penchant for cutting himself with his own tongue is not new. For example:

- It was evident as early as the Iowa caucuses last January where he first muddled the abortion issue that is still dogging him.

- In New Hampshire he stumbled on the tax issue, making it sound like he might remove exemptions for homeowners.

- In the middle primaries he talked about "ethnic purity," sounding like he might be as racist as some other Southern politicians who rose to national prominence.

- The general election campaign wasn't 12 hours old before he gave an obviously conflicting speech on government spending priorities and within a week was in "fuzzy" trouble on farm embargos.

- Then he got in a box on the suggested firing of FBI director Clarence Kelly and made himself look duplicitous over his Playboy magazine statements on lust and Lyndon Johnson.

By continually falling on his own sword, Carter has raised the spectre of a man bent on his own

political destruction.

After he unleashed his more cogent, well-honed attack on Ford last week, one reporter suggested to a staff member that Carter had apparently finally decided to "devour" Ford before Ford devoured him.

"In this campaign," the aide responded, "the problem is keeping the candidate from devouring himself."

At least one amateur analyst who has watched Carter for a while suggests, not totally facetiously, that perhaps the devoutly religious candidate believes it is sinful to be the most powerful man in the world and is unconsciously trying to avoid it.

CONVENTIONAL POLITICAL analysis suggests a more pragmatic and supportable explanation. Modern day presidential elections match candidates against the system more than against each other, especially in the case of challengers. And in such a contest Carter is either totally outclassed or—more likely—unable to meld his soft unconventional political style into a brutally hard and conventional system.

It is possible that Carter simply isn't as politically shrewd and intellectually well-equipped as everyone thought, that both he and his campaign are indeed as amateurish as originally believed and that the cracks are just beginning to show.

But the evidence points more to the unorthodoxy of Jimmy Carter than to any inadequacy. Despite rather basic political instincts and traits common to all good politicians, Carter has some stylistic peculiarities which are square pegs in the round holes of national presidential campaigns.

For example, most politicians who become serious candidates for President learned long ago that the fewer questions they answer, the better off they are. Carter has an incredible compunction to answer questions. And he has so much confidence in his ability to do it that question and answer sessions with both voters and reporters were the mainstays of his primary campaign.

John Kennedy used to escape tough questions with humor and glibness. Lyndon Johnson just chewed out the questioner without bothering to reply. Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford use identical techniques of answering some question other than the one asked.

CARTER JUST darts in, armed with long sentences, mind-boggling statistics, and the unshakeable belief that if he talks long enough, the questioner will be satisfied. This same self-confidence also causes him to talk to people other politicians ignore.

League Names Debate Panelists

The League of Women Voters Sunday named Public Broadcasting correspondent Pauline Frederick moderator for the second presidential debate, scheduled for Oct. 6 in San Francisco.

Miss Frederick, UN correspondent for National Public Radio, spent 21 years covering the United Nations for NBC.

The three panel members for the debate on foreign and military issues will be Max Frankel, New York Times, Henry Trehitt, Baltimore Sun, and Richard Valeriani, NBC News. AP, UPI, NBC -- (10/3)

FOREIGN POLICY

Scranton Said Butz Will Hurt African Relations

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations William Scranton said Sunday the racial remarks of fellow Cabinet member Earl Butz "will hurt" the country's relations with Black Africa.

He also left open the possibility the U.S. would vote to admit Vietnam to the world body but tied such a vote to getting more information on missing U.S. servicemen.

Although Scranton refused to recommend that Ford fire Butz, he did say, "I think the (Republican) party will be better off if he quit." He said he would not be asked for advice from Ford and would not solicit any.

Appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press," Scranton said: "I think it will hurt in the U.N. because there are a number of people there who, I feel certain, believe a number of whites think blacks are inferior in some way or other and the blacks know that that is not the case. This has been a wedge in relations between the West and Africans and it's very important that it be eradicated." AP, UPI, NBC

Inaction of U.N. Give Sanctuary to Terrorists

(Editorial, excerpted, Philadelphia Inquirer)

An old and familiar item is on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly this fall: terrorism. Although prospects for success are not bright, there should be an all-out effort to achieve effective U.N. action against terrorists during the three-month session now under way.

Terrorist tactics against Israelis -- and against persons of any nationality who happen to be in Israel or passengers on an Israeli airliner -- have been not only condoned but applauded by Arab governments. Yasir Arafat, head of the PLO, who makes no

secret of his use and advocacy of terrorism, has been given a hero's welcome by the General Assembly.

There are 145 members of the UN. Surely there are among them a substantial number who oppose terrorism -- including indiscriminate killing and maiming of innocent victims who are random targets of bombings -- as a matter of conscience.

The U.S. has been a leader in seeking U.N. action against hijackers. A leading role in the fight against terrorism in this Assembly session may be taken by W. Germany, which is pressing for U.N. action with emphasis on trying to prevent the taking of hostages by terrorists. Effective action against airplane hijackings and other terrorism involving the taking of hostages could be a first step, preferable to no step at all.

The U.N., by its inaction, gives sanctuary to terrorists and sanction to terrorism. -- (10/2/76)

Panama Treaty Troubles
(Editorial, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

Ronald Reagan's defeat at the Republican convention put an end to the exploitations of the Panama Canal issue in the presidential campaign. During the primary battle, President Ford allowed himself to be goaded into statements that suggested the U.S. would "never" give up its base rights and operational control of the canal. The President has, however, retreated to a prudent silence designed to get the negotiations for a new Canal treaty back on track once the election is over.

The Democratic platform pledged support for a new treaty in language close in tone and substance to the U.S. negotiating position. The Republicans did not specifically support a new treaty. They indulged rather in tendentious language that nevertheless will permit the search for a treaty to continue, which is Mr. Ford's real intention.

What Americans will have to learn is that a new Panama treaty cannot be fashioned in a vacuum or bestowed on a passive little Caribbean republic. The hiatus in negotiations may not have undercut the essential U.S. position. Enough other legislators are rethinking to give the State Dept. hope that a reasonable treaty can be ratified by the Senate.

In Panama, however, the lost year of negotiations could well prove very costly. With the price of sugar exports plunging and the price of oil imports rising, the country's economy has gone stagnant. When the government tried a few weeks ago to raise rice and milk prices, university students took to the streets to protest against the Torrijos regime their older brothers and sisters had shouted to power in 1968.

All this complicates negotiations that are difficult enough already. The Panamanians want full possession of the Canal Zone in a quarter century at the most; Americans talk more in terms of a half century. Americans want ironclad guarantees that ships of all nationalities can use the canal without discrimination; Panamanians wonder if this is a cloak for continued U.S. control. The two nations find it hard to agree on how much territory is to remain under U.S. jurisdiction during the period of transition, or what kind of bi-national entity will operate the canal, how the job rights of U.S. Zonians will be protected, or under what conditions a second or larger canal will be built.

Ideal domestic conditions for treaty negotiations hardly can be anticipated simultaneously in both countries. Therefore, the next administration should push ahead urgently with the writing of a new canal treaty. -- (10/3/76)

CONGRESS

A Real Legislature
(Editorial, excerpted, Baltimore Sun)

The Ninety-fourth Congress will be remembered for its reassertion of legislative power. This is a fitting niche in history for the first post-Vietnam, post-Watergate Congress.

Watergate was the culmination of a long process of presidential aggrandizement which led Mr. Nixon to compound the deceptions of Vietnam with a secret war on Cambodia and efforts to impound funds voted by Congress for specific purposes.

The Ninety-third Congress started to redress the balance with its impeachment proceedings, its War Powers Act and the adoption of historic budget reform procedures. It was the Ninety-fourth Congress that responded to a veto-prone President by pushing for the right of its own veto over certain actions of the executive branch. It was the Senate of the Ninety-fourth that set up a permanent committee to watchdog the nation's intelligence agencies. And it was the Ninety-fourth that repealed long-standing emergency laws that gave presidents awesome authority.

Mr. Carter, who has often proclaimed that "Congress is incapable of leadership," could be expected to push aggressively for a resurgence of presidential authority. Mr. Ford, once a Hill man himself, would have to continue dealing with a Congress dominated by Democrats. Thus the odds are that Congress would be stronger under a Ford than under a Carter administration. But not all that much stronger. There would be fewer vetoes.

Much has been made of the Ninety-fourth's spotty legislative

record. With overwhelming Democratic majorities in both Senate and House, it was supposed to adopt favorite liberal causes. It was dissuaded or blocked in large measure by Mr. Ford's dogged use of the veto is uncontroversial. Yet it may have been a sign of increased congressional assurance that the Ninety-fourth did not always follow the early blueprints, but kept tuned to the changing mood in the country. Though it had failures and foibles in abundance, the Ninety-fourth was a real legislature. -- (10/3/76)

Tax Bill Isn't Perfect, But It Is a Bit Fairer
(Editorial, excerpted, Nashville Tennessean)

The complex tax measure that the Congress has finally hammered into shape is not what a good many would consider "reform," although it makes the most sweeping changes in the tax laws in 20 years.

Probably the most important feature of the tax bill is one which extends for another 18 months the package of tax cuts enacted last year to fight the economic recession. Obviously that fight is not won. Without extension, most workers would have found their taxes shooting upward.

The bill did make some progress toward equity in taxation by increasing the minimum tax on those who have had their incomes shielded from normal taxation. It will now be somewhat difficult for the wealthy to avoid paying any tax at all.

And those tax shelters for investors in real estate, farming, oil and gas wells, movies, sports franchises and others have been curbed.

Oil companies, which lost their depletion allowance in earlier legislation, face new limitations on intangible drilling costs and foreign tax credits. However, if some loopholes have been narrowed, others have been opened. Estate taxes have been eased with changes that benefit family-owned farms and businesses.

For industry, the results are a mixed bag. Corporate tax cuts and the 10% investment credit are retained. Dropped from the final measure were provisions granting a tax credit to students or their parents to help pay for higher education, a series of tax incentives to encourage energy conservation and a credit for the expenses of training amateur Olympic class athletes.

Also pruned were a series of tax changes which would have affected special interest groups. Not many reformers are happy with the end product. But if it is still complex, the tax system will probably be a little fairer than it was before and government revenues are not unreasonably damaged. -- (9/26/76)

Chicago Catholics Begin Anti-Abortion Drive

The largest Catholic Archdiocese in the country, Chicago, has launched an all-out anti-abortion campaign.

Saturday, a huge crowd paraded down Main Street to protest abortion. Sunday, in church, Catholics were asked to pledge cards, to support candidates who were against abortion through an amendment to the Constitution. Jimmy Carter's Ill. campaign manager said he thought it would be unfortunate and unfair if the church campaign is aimed against Jimmy Carter.

President Ford's state campaign director says he thinks abortion is a moral issue, not a political issue. However, he said, if the political fallout from this church sponsored activity swings a few votes for Mr. Ford, that's fine, Al Johnson reported. (NBC) NBC -- (10/3/76)

INTERNATIONAL

Schmidt Wins Narrow Victory

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government was reported Sunday the winner of the W. German parliamentary elections and Schmidt said, "It looks like we have done it."

The two national television networks, working from computer projections based on early returns, said the coalition of Social Democrats and liberals had won with a shade more than one-half of the popular vote. AP,UPI,NBC -- (10/3/76)

IssuesSaturday NewsCarter Raps Ford on Butz; Charges GOP Distorts Stands

Jimmy Carter said Saturday Secretary Butz's controversial remarks were a racist slur, and Butz should have been fired a long time ago by President Ford.

Campaigning in Washington and Pittsburgh Saturday, Carter was asked by reporters whether the President should fire Butz. Carter replied, "I'll let Mr. Ford make that decision. I think to keep Mr. Butz on is an indication that Mr. Ford not only accepts Mr. Butz's personal statements, but also accepts Mr. Butz in his policies and is a continuation of his insensitivities of Mr. Butz toward the people of this country, and I think also how this administration feels about consumers, farmers and people who are dependent on government for a better quality of life." (NBC)

Meeting with representatives of black publications, Carter said it wasn't the first time Butz had used racial slurs and off-color stories and was another example of why Butz should be fired.

Carter said, "I would not permit that kind of blatant racism to be expressed by anyone in my administration. I think Mr. Butz should have been fired a long time ago. I don't think he should ever have been Secretary of Agriculture." (CBS)

Later, Carter spoke to a crowd outside the building where he was to address the National Women's Political Caucus. Carter said, "How many of you think it is time for a new secretary of agriculture?" The crowd response was enthusiastic. (NBC)

On another subject, Carter defended his stand on elimination of tax breaks for religious property, which a published interview in Liberty magazine says he favors.

After President Ford Saturday attacked Carter for his stand, Carter met with newsmen to explain his position, saying the Republicans were exploiting his tax position. (NBC)

Carter said, "My position as Governor was that I oppose taking any church property used for religious, cultural or charitable purposes such as churches themselves, religious schools, hospitals owned by churches, halls used for cultural events or any other church activity not for profit. That is my position now. It has become obvious during the course of this campaign that the Republicans are trying to distort my record and my stands on the issues in order to undercut my support among the American people. (CBS)

Carter also explained the three trips he took to timber corporation lodges while he was Governor of Georgia. He said he thought it was a good practice and that he wouldn't do it again. He would not discount the possibility that he took other corporate hospitality while he was Governor. He said, however, there is a difference between those trips and President Ford's golf games paid for by a steel lobbyist.

Carter said, "I think in retrospect, it would have been better not to go to property owned by others when I was Governor but I did it three times during my Governor's administration. I don't intend to do it during the next four years as president. And I think that the standards for that kind of exchange for that kind of friendship and favors has been substantially escalated or raised since the Watergate revelation." (CBS)

NBC's 2:00 report showed film of Carter meeting with newsmen Saturday morning in Pittsburgh where he criticized Butz, then later addressing the crowd outside the political women's caucus meeting. The last film segment showed Carter addressing the meeting and a voice over report of Carter's charges the GOP was distorting his positions.

CBS' 2:15 report showed much the same film as NBC's, including Carter's speaking on his position on church taxation. Ed Bradley wrapped up the report mentioning Carter's schedule for the upcoming week. AP,UPI,NBC,CBS -- (10/2/76)

Dole, Reagan Appear in Conn.

Sen. Robert Dole and Ronald Reagan appeared together at a GOP breakfast in Connecticut, both criticized Jimmy Carter.

Reagan spoke only briefly, praising Dole but never mentioning President Ford, Barry Serafin reported, (CBS)

Reagan said, "The Democratic platform this year says what they believe is continuing what they've been doing for the last 40 years and that is more spending, more inflation, more unemployment, more of the problems that are wrong. You and I must know by now that after 40 years the social tinkering that they've undergone all those years has proven to be a costly and expensive failure..." (CBS)

Dole called Reagan a "her of mine" and said there can be no doubt now of GOP unity. Dole accused Carter of trying to strip churches of tax example charitable services.

Dole said, "I find it incredible that Mr. Carter wants to impose taxes on church-owned hospitals, schools, senior citizen's homes and orphanages. Is that really what he favors or is this just another case of where Gov. Carter has said something, as the Governor said and have to apologize later."

Dole also cited Carter's Playboy interview as a reason to reject Carter. Dole said, "A lot of Carter supporters who ought to be taking a cold hard look at what Carter does privately is his concern. How it affects him is his problem, but how it affects you and how it affects us and how it affects the American people -- that's our problems." (CBS)

"Ronald Reagan acknowledges that he still has occasional pangs about losing his party's presidential nomination. But he says, philosophically, that it just wasn't meant to be. But whatever scars may still exist within the GOP, today's joint appearance with Sen. Dole is just the kind of picture of unity against Jimmy Carter that Republican leaders have sought since Kansas City," Serafin said.

CBS' 2:30 report showed Dole and Reagan arriving at the breakfast, given an enthusiastic response by the crowd. Film was shown of both speaking and Barry Serafin wrapped up the report with a voice-over, showing Dole and Reagan standing together waving to supporters. CBS -- (10/2/76)

Ford Attacks Carter on Church Tax Proposal

President Ford, addressing his committee on ethnic affairs, attacked Jimmy Carter for his interview in Liberty magazine, where Carter said he would eliminate tax breaks for church property other than the church building itself.

Ford said, "I think my opponent's proposal to tax church properties other than the church buildings is a very, very unfortunate and disturbing development. Nothing could be worse for church-operated schools, hospitals and orphanages, many of which face constant financial struggles to make ends meet. I think the more we learn of my opponent's plans for future taxes, the more troublesome they become." (CBS)

The President's audience, many of them catholics, hardly applauded the President's attacks on Carter, Robert Pierpoint reported. (CBS)

Reporters later tried to ask the President if he planned to fire Secretary Butz for his controversial racial remarks but were kept far from the President and told by Ron Nessen to leave the room," Pierspoint said. (CBS)

CBS' 1:50 report, opening with Robert Pierpoint giving a review of President Ford's action toward Secretary Butz, then showed Ford on film speaking to the ethnic committee. Pierpoint wrapped up the spot with a standup. CBS -- (10/2/76)

Ford May Be Cleared, No Official Word Yet

There are a number of reports Saturday that President Ford will be cleared in the investigation of campaign finances by the Special Prosecutor but there is still no word from the Prosecutor that the investigation is closed, CBS reported Saturday.

The FBI probe into local party finances has not come up with anything incriminating against the President, Robert Shakne reported. Those officials in Grand Rapids who have been questioned say they told the FBI they could fully account for the way GOP party money was spent and not diverted to Mr. Ford. CBS News said at least 10 people, local party officials, consultants and advertising men, all said they gave the President a clean bill of health in their conversation with the FBI.

Special Prosecutor Ruff said Saturday the Justice Dept. does not know what his office plans to do. In a statement issued Saturday, Ruff said, "As a matter of policy, this office does not keep the Justice Department apprised of the day to day or week to week developments in its investigations." (CBS)

Robert Shakne gave this 1:45 anchor report on CBS. CBS -- (10/2/76)

ADMINISTRATIONButz ControversyPressure Increases to Fire Butz

Republicans and Democrats Saturday increased their demands that President Ford fire Secretary Butz for his controversial remarks about blacks.

Butz made his remarks after the GOP convention while talking to John Dean, who reported the convention in Rolling Stone. CBS and NBC would not repeat the comments. New Times magazine will report the story in an upcoming issue.

Sen. Robert Dole, campaigning in Vermont, said, "I think it's another indication where the public is getting a little sick and tired of people making stupid statements and issuing apologies whether it's Butz or Carter... It was a very ill-conceived statement, and tasteless and I didn't suggest that, I just said that my view of the matter...President Ford, I understand has reprimanded the Secretary."

Asked if Butz's comments show the same kind of judgment problems as Dole has been discussing about Carter, Dole said yes, to some degree. "But Butz is not running for President." Asked if Butz should resign, Dole said that is a matter for the

President to decide. (CBS)

Rep. John Anderson, in Chicago said, "The private thoughts of the Secretary were revealed in that statement, and I think it portrayed to me the kind of racist attitude and mentality that disqualifies him in my judgment to serve in a high government post. He has programmatic responsibilities that include the administration of programs that are administered for the benefit of minority groups in this country. And I question his judgment in administering programs of that kind when he has betrayed himself by remarks that are so clearly racist in character." (CBS)

Sen. Walter Mondale also criticized Butz. Mondale said, "There are some things that are funny. There are some things that are not and there are some that are destructive and when people in responsible high public office, through humor or any other way cast despicable racist slur, it's like poison, cancer in this society. I think it's inexcusable." (CBS)

Butz was in seclusion Saturday in Washington and Ford campaign aides say Butz has cancelled campaign appearances on behalf of the President scheduled for Sunday in Toledo.

CBS' report, running 3:00, showed Dole, Anderson and Mondale speaking on film. The report was introduced the first minute by anchorman Dan Rather, ending with Rather mentioning Butz cancelling campaign appearances. CBS — (10/2/76)

Times of TV News Items
October 3, 1976

NBC

ADMINISTRATION NEWS

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Butz/Ford | 2:00 (lead) |
| 2. Dole/Butz | :20 (2) |
| 3. Ford campaign/report | 2:30 (11) |

OTHER MAJOR NEWS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Carter/Schlesinger | 1:50 (3) |
| 2. Schmidt/W.Germany | :30 (4) |
| 3. Rhodesia | 1:00 (5) |
| 4. Syria | :45 (5) |
| 5. Mexico/hurricane | 2:15 (7) |
| 6. UAW strike | :30 (8) |
| 7. Anti-abortion campaign/Chicago | 3:00 (9) |
| 8. Hawaii primary | :20 (10) |
| 9. Carter campaign/report | 2:15 (12) |
| 10. Baseball history | 3:30 (13) |