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News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1976

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Report Says Ford Mayaguez Actions Unnecessary

A Congressional report said Tuesday President Ford did not need to bomb Cambodia or send Marines to rescue the crew of the Mayaguez in 1975 because the Cambodians had already decided to free the hostages.

White House spokesmen rejected those conclusions but declined to speculate whether there were any political motivation in releasing the report on the eve of Ford's foreign policy debate with Jimmy Carter.

The report was submitted some time ago but its release was held up while the National Security Agency, a presidential body, edited it. Observers noted if politics were involved, it would have been easy for the agency to hold on to it for a while longer. (CBS)

The assessment of the Mayaguez incident came in a 162-page study prepared by the GAO, Congress' investigative arm, for the House International Relations Committee.

In a minute-by-minute chronology of events, the report said the newly-installed Communist Cambodian government had decided to release the Mayaguez crew before the bombing raids and the Koh Tang island assault occurred. It suggested Ford and his advisers paid too little attention to diplomatic initiatives being carried out by third powers.

"While the United States undertook a number of diplomatic initiatives to secure the release of the Mayaguez and its crew," it said, "little weight appears to have been given to indications that the Cambodians might be working out a political solution." (CBS)

The Pentagon did not question the accuracy of the report, but questioned the interpretation of the facts, Ike Pappas said. (CBS)

Lawrence Eagleburger, a key Kissinger aide, termed the report "inadequate, misleading and second-guessing." (CBS)

In San Francisco, Ron Nessen told reporters: "We disagree with the conclusions" of the GAO report. "The President carried out the actions in the Mayaguez case and believes they were proper."

NBC gave a #9, :20 anchor report.

CBS' lead story ran 2:10 and showed Defense Dept. photos of the Mayaguez. Ike Pappas reported.

ABC's story was included in a #2, 1:25 report on Ford's preparations for tomorrow's debate with Jimmy Carter. AP,UPI,Networks — (10/5/76)

Dole: Carter Should Withdraw Over Playboy Comments

Sen. Robert Dole tried turning the tables on Jimmy Carter Tuesday by saying the Democrat lacks leadership and should withdraw from the battle for the White House.

Campaigning in Virginia, Dole told an enthusiastic crowd that Carter "doesn't know the meaning of the word leadership," and he criticized the Democrat's ability to handle foreign affairs.

Dole told a downtown Richmond rally that Carter keeps changing positions so often that "no one knows where he stands."

The senator repeatedly tried to tie remarks about adultery and religion which Carter made to Playboy magazine with the racial slur that forced Earl Butz to resign Monday as Agriculture Sec.

"I suggest that he take a page from Earl Butz' book... and think about withdrawing and let Monday run for President," Dole said.

Dole said Carter's comments in the Playboy interview, along with other remarks during the campaign, showed the Democrat is not capable of leading the country.

At a GOP luncheon in Richmond, Dole said: "If Carter really had the courage Butz has, he'd join him, but he doesn't have the courage."

Earlier, Dole questioned the merits of his upcoming debate with Mondale. "I don't think people look to us for policy decisions. They look to the presidential candidates, either Ford or Carter," he said. "I don't think we're going to set the world on fire."

ABC's #4 story, was an anchor report over silent film of Dole campaigning in Virginia. It ran :30. AP,UPI,ABC -- (10/5/76)

Butz Resignation

Butz Denies Plotting Against Blacks

Earl Butz Tuesday denied a report that he held secret meetings to advise the Agriculture Department's cooperative extension service of ways to avoid hiring more blacks.

Government statistics show the Agriculture Department has the worst record of any Cabinet-level agency on hiring minorities. But, Butz claimed that the situation has improved since he became Secretary. He said part of the problem is that blacks do not want to enter the field of agriculture. (NBC,CBS)

Despite his resignation, Butz said, at the request of President Ford, he will continue to campaign for him. (NBC,CBS)

Butz Resignation

3

Butz' plans to campaign for Ford give the appearance, at least, of the President wanting to have his cake and eat it too, Irving R. Levine reported. (NBC)

Talking to reporters at the Agriculture Dept., Butz praised the President, saying the country and world needs him. He said Ford needs the farm vote to lock up the election, and Butz pledged to help him get it. (NBC) AP,UPI,Networks -- (10/5/76)

Nessen Blamed for Banning Butz Questions

As President Ford studied foreign policy briefing books Tuesday, reporters accused Ron Nessen of preventing reporters from asking the President questions about the Butz incident. (NBC)

Nessen disagreed with that conclusion, but declined to say if the President wants Butz to continue campaigning on his behalf. Nessen referred all questions to the PFC.

James Baker talked with Butz Monday, but would not say if he asked the former secretary to continue campaigning. Baker did say, however, that there are areas where Butz would be helpful.

One aide said the committee is now working on a schedule for Butz and another said he would be a real asset to the Ford campaign, Don Oliver, reported. AP,UPI,NBC -- (10/5/76)

No Place for Bigotry in the Cabinet
(Editorial, excerpted, L.I. Newsday)

Earl Butz's racial slur transcended the offhand use of locker-room language and exposed the man's innate philosophy, President Ford's 20-year-old son, Steve, observed over the weekend. His father finally agreed yesterday, although it's disturbing that in accepting Butz's resignation Ford felt the need to praise him as "a close personal friend who loves his country and all that it represents."

Butz may well love his country, but he has no concept at all of what it represents. A family newspaper can't print his disgusting reply to a totally serious question about how the Republicans could attract more black voters. His remark was deeply offensive not only to blacks but to women.

For a time it looked as if Ford would wait for a poll of Midwestern farmers to determine whether keeping Butz in his cabinet would help or hinder his campaign. A strange reaction from a candidate who has based so much of that campaign on his own decency.

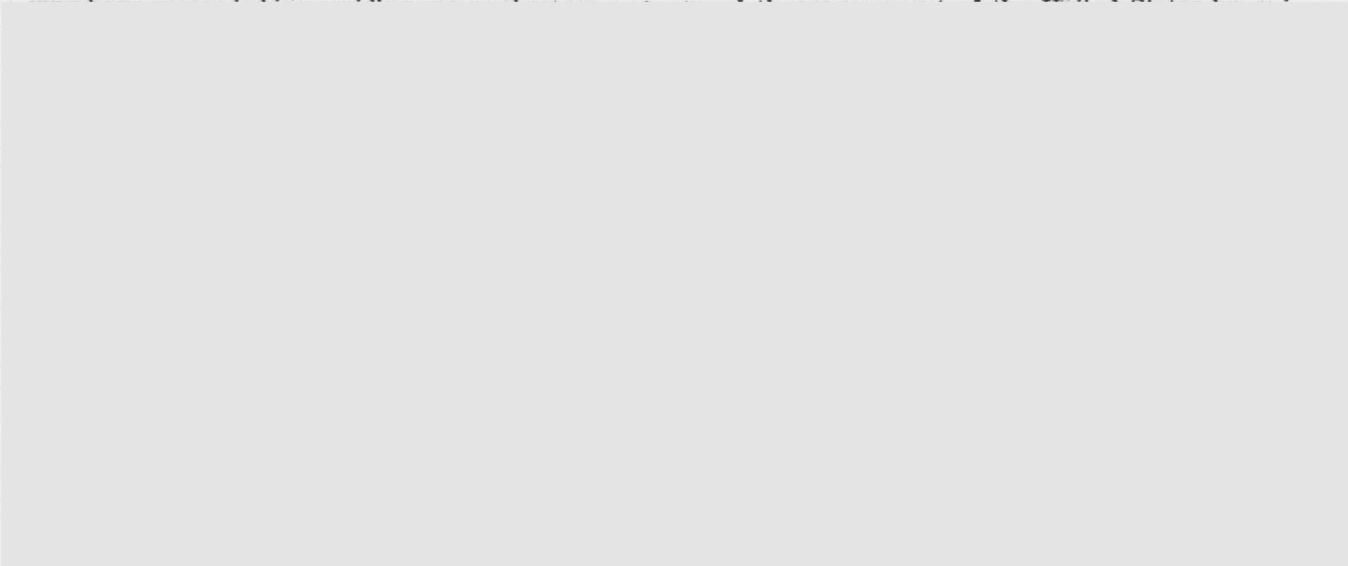
There's no way of telling what finally caused Ford to act. But, any candidate who has to rely on the votes a bigot like Butz can always attract simply doesn't deserve to win. --
(10/5/76)

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Crass-Roots Politics

Singer Pat Boone asked Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz why the Republican Party was unable to attract more black voters. Without meaning to, Butz

words, he was leaving because he had become a political embarrassment to President Ford. But what about the much more significant embarrassment



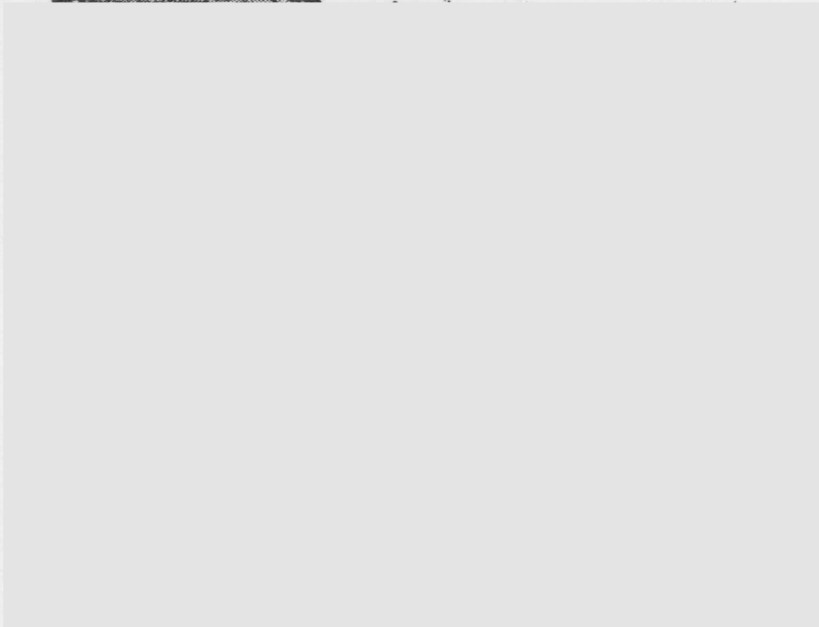
L.A. Times, 10/5/76

GOODBY, AND NO REGRETS

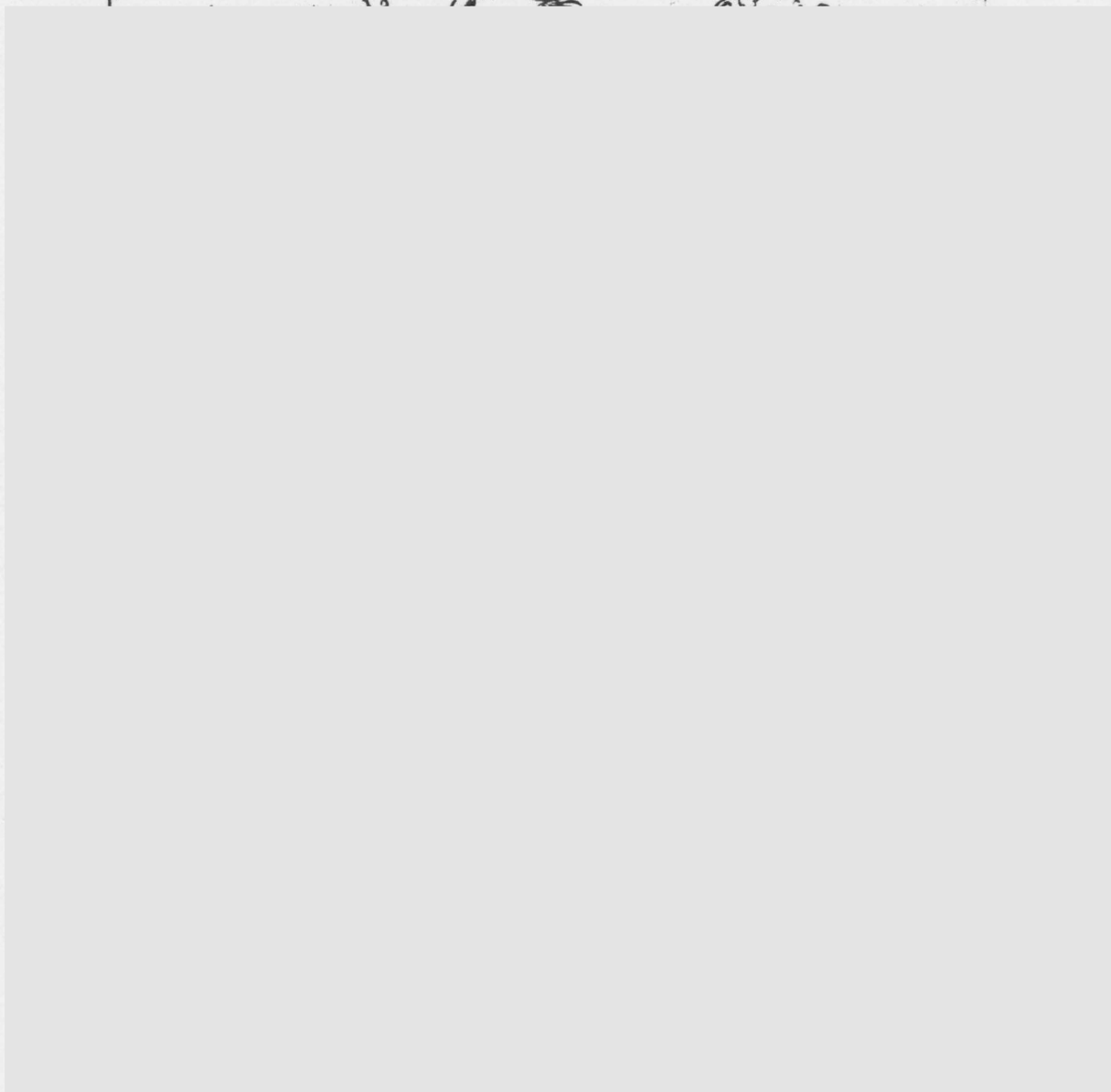
Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz finally has had the grace to quit, bowing to the furor that arose over an obscene insult to blacks.



Our only regret is that President Ford didn't fire the foul-mouthed secretary out of hand, instead of letting him



N.Y. Daily News, 10/5/76



Butz Resignation

FORD/DOLE CAMPAIGN



L.A. Times, 10/5/76

Sizing up votes on Butz ouster

Ford tries to limit damage in farm belt

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

By allowing Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz to make up his own mind to resign because of the Secretary's racial slur in an interview, President Ford may have reduced

resignation would have an effect on the farm vote because "it would look as if he was forced out."

Illinois corn farmer John Curry, on the board of the National Corn Growers Association (and campaigning for local Democrats), put it this way:

"If he [Butz] is forced out it probably will force some farmers to feel they really don't have a friend in the administration." A forced resignation could make some farmers "less enthusiastic" about voting Republican, he adds.

Mr. Jones expressed his personal view minutes before the resignation was announced: "If the President cuts the cord and lets [Butz] go, it will loose [Ford] more votes than it gains him."

Policy critic speaks

But the Iowa Secretary for Agriculture, Republican Robert Lounsberry, thought Mr. Butz should resign even though he had done a "good job." And the Texas Commission on

Ohio Vote Shift May Cost Ford Key State

By F. Richard Ciccone

Chicago Tribune Press Service

BRYAN, Ohio—"No farmer is going to forget the grain embargo, but most of us hope President Ford learned his lesson," said Chuck Lehman.

"It hurt a lot of us, but we feel that

"HE'S A FARMER, he came from poor, Southern origins and he's a fresh face," Horgan said. "He's perceived as some kind of Horatio Alger and that always makes it in Middle America — and Ohio is Middle America."

But Horgan isn't gloating. "There will be about four million votes cast in Ohio,

HORGAN COUNTERED. "voter registration doesn't mean a whole lot."

Voting registration continued Monday and final Ohio figures were not complete.

Ford supporters are confident the President can defeat Carter with help from the Dayton Cincinnati, and Colum-

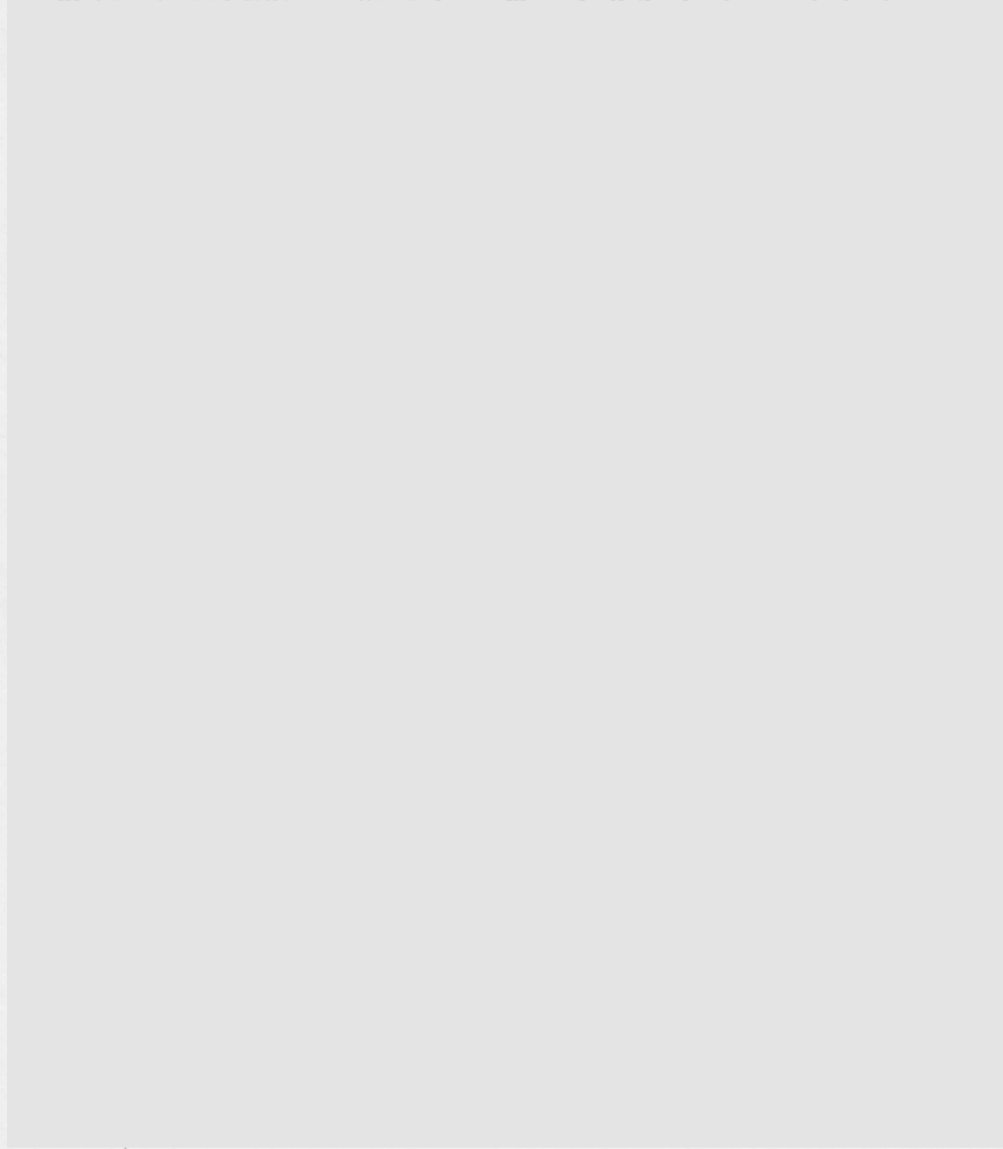
Politics?

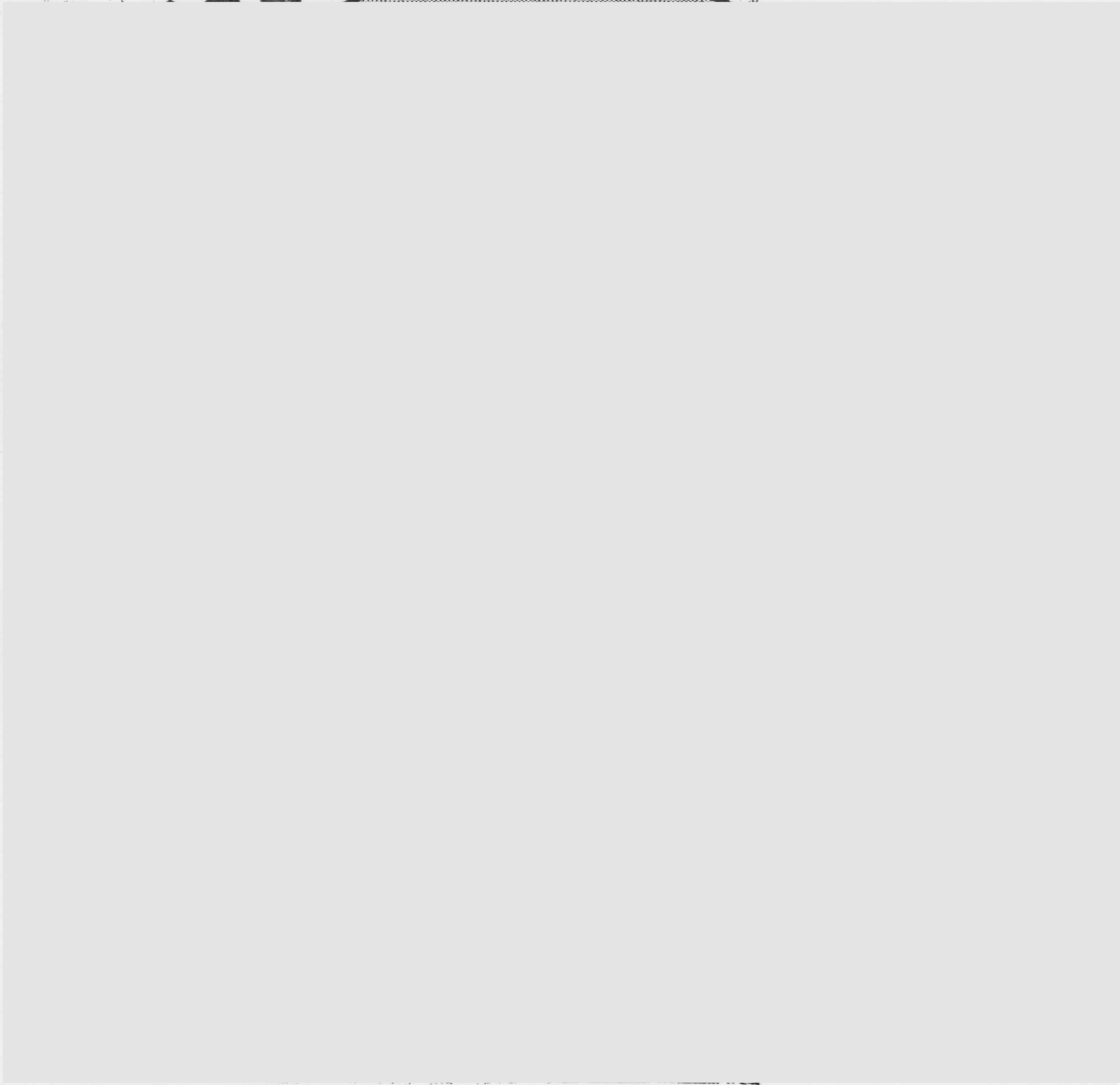
* If any Washington politician's public and private closets have been scrutinized, it's Gerald Ford's.

Coming to the vice presidency as he did during the early days of

Ruff is interested, so say the rumors, in whether Ford converted campaign contributions from unions into cash for his personal use.

Nowhere in the record, or in the





Louisville Courier-Journal,
10/2/76

Ford, Dole Tried to Stop Watergate Probe

President Ford and his running mate tried to thwart the Watergate investigation and the Administration has since tried to block reforms, Walter Mondale charged Tuesday.

In what one aide called Mondale's strongest attack on Ford's actions during Watergate, Mondale told University of Missouri-Kansas City law students. "To the bitter end, Mr. Ford strongly defended the actions of Richard Nixon, long after it was obvious to many members of his own party, as well as most of the American people, that the Nixon Administration was obstructing justice." (NBC,CBS)

Jimmy Carter has said in the past that Watergate would not be an issue in the '76 election, but Mondale accused Ford of showing a weakness of leadership throughout the Watergate crisis. (NBC,CBS)

Beginning a campaign tour of the Midwest, Mondale said Ford and Robert Dole both tried to play down Watergate. "As House Minority Leader, Mr. Ford led the fight to prevent the first investigation of the Watergate break-in of 1972 by the House Banking Committee. Mr. Dole sought to limit public disclosure of Watergate-related abuses, first by offering a resolution to require that the Ervin Committee investigations be conducted in closed session and when that failed, by offering another resolution to prohibit live broadcasting of the proceedings." (CBS)

Then, Mondale said, Ford made "an incredible agreement" as President to let Nixon keep White House tapes and took an action that "could not be reversed -- the pardon of Nixon." (CBS)

He contended the pardon "made a mockery of the notion that in America, there is no sovereign who stands above the law." (ABC) Mondale charged that Ford and his administration have "opposed and attempted to block Congressional action on Watergate reform legislation."

Mondale also charged that Ford and Dole supported the "Saturday Night Massacre." He said, "This was probably the most crucial point in American history, when the principle of law was at stake. Had the President succeeded in his massacre, Mr. Nixon would probably still be President of the United States."

Mondale said openly that he has been anxious to give this speech since the beginning of the campaign, but said Carter opposed making a major issue of the pardon. (NBC)

Don Farmer reported that Mondale "will continue to raise it unless he gets a direct order from Carter not to do so." (ABC)

The Mondale story ran 2:13, #6 on CBS and included filmed excerpts of his address. Jed Duval reported.

NBC presented film cuts of a cheering audience and excerpts of Mondale's speech. Robert Hager concluded this #6, 2:00 report with a stand-up comment. AP,UPI,Networks -- (10/5/76)

Strategy

Carter Has California Campaign Woes

Some Democrats have expressed concern that the Carter campaign has not made enough use of existing political organizations, and California is a case in point.

Roger Mudd reported that a highly-esteemed, key California Democrat made the following off-the-record remarks about this problem. "Carter's problems are so immense I don't know where to start. His headquarters don't know anything. He's come in here with a new team and a new manager. His scheduling is a laugh and the new federal spending limits have us absolutely crippled."

Terry O'Connell, Carter's California manager, conceded there were problems initially, but that now the campaign is solid. O'Connell said they are conducting a grass-roots campaign, contacting people throughout the state, adding, "I have total confidence that Jimmy Carter will take care of the rest."

In fact, Carter's California headquarters is "unsettled, unsure and uneasy about Carter's chances," Mudd said. Carter's schedule has allowed him little time in the state, perhaps reflecting Atlanta's indecision about whether California is worth a full-scale effort, Mudd added.

Carter's California troubles may be "more imagined than real," stemming from resentment in his campaign style than a serious defect. But, whatever the cause, Mudd said, Carter "has very little time to do something about it." CBS -- (10/5/76)

Carter Staffers Remain Optimistic

By NORMAN C. MILLER

ATLANTA—In an office building several miles from Jimmy Carter's campaign command post here, 15 specialists are conducting a crash study of major problems facing the country.

This confidence rests on a conviction that fundamental and powerful political forces are working in Mr. Carter's favor. They can be stated briefly: Mr. Carter almost certainly will carry most, and maybe all, of the Southern states. With this base, he needs victories in only a few big Northern states to put together an electoral-vote majority, and the economic issues—high unemployment and still-significant inflation—give Mr. Carter a powerful boost in the Northern battleground states.

Carter strategists claim the Republicans are whistling Dixie when they talk of

Nor do Carter strategists concede disappointment with the candidate's lackluster showing in the first debate with Mr. Ford. Although independent polls show that Mr. Ford won, Carter men insist the Georgian battled the President to a draw and that this helped establish his "presidential caliber."

Mr. Carter doesn't have to best the President in the next two debates, his strategists insist. Matching the President on equal terms is good enough, they contend, because if many voters believe the

Carter: attack on Lone Rangerism

By John Dillia

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Four years ago, when mapping his presidential campaign, Jimmy Carter was told by aides that his greatest weakness was lack of experience in foreign affairs.

For that reason, Wednesday night's foreign and defense policy debate with President Ford looms as one of the roughest 90 minutes of this campaign for the former governor of Georgia.

Mr. Carter also has said: "Under the Nixon-Ford administration, there has evolved a kind of secretive 'Lone Ranger' foreign policy - a one-man policy of international adventure."

- GOP-style détente isn't working. Mr. Carter charges that the Republicans have given away too much to the Soviets in the name of détente. Better relations are a two-way street, he says. Get tougher.

... Defense, defense, waste, and spending

C.S. Monitor, 10/5/76

A bad performance Wednesday, some observers say, could cost Mr. Carter his lead; and with the momentum against him, there could well be too little time before Election Day to get it back.

Endorsement

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Catholics Endorse Carter

A group of faculty members at the University of Notre Dame endorsed Jimmy Carter Tuesday, saying the Democratic presidential candidate has no "Catholic problem" because of his position on abortions.

In Washington, a group of Roman Catholics, primarily from the Virginia suburbs, said they will take out an advertisement in a liberal church publication -- The National Catholic Reporter -- announcing formation of a national "Catholics for Carter" organization.

They said -- despite Carter's opposition to a Constitutional amendment prohibiting abortions -- his campaign stands are closer to the social goals of the church than President Ford's.

Although members "believe wholeheartedly in the right to life," the group said it was concerned that antiabortion activities of the church hierarchy were turning the election into a one-issue campaign for Catholics. UPI -- (10/5/76)

Threat

Callers Warn of Carter Assassination Threat

Two anonymous phone callers warned an assassination attempt would be made against Jimmy Carter during his Colorado visit, a Secret Service spokesman said Tuesday.

"One was called into the FBI and one was called into Denver police. One furnished a name but it proved nebulous," he said Monday. "Happily, nothing materialized and Carter is on a plane to San Francisco now." UPI -- (10/5/76)

ELECTION

Poll

Survey Sees Ford as Nov. Victor

Jimmy Carter is seen "at this time" as a stronger candidate than President Ford, but Ford will win the election with the economy as the overriding issue, a survey has found.

The survey, conducted by RKO General Broadcasting, used 59 responses from Washington bureau chiefs of major daily newspapers, syndicates and news magazines to reach the conclusion that President Ford will be elected.

Twenty-nine of the 59 said Ford would win, 22 said Carter would win, and eight were undecided.

But in answer to the question: "Who is stronger at this time," 51 said Carter, seven said Ford and one saw it as a tie.

Thirty of the respondents believe the economy is the No. 1 issue, 22 said confidence in government, and 16 said leadership. UPI -- (10/5/76)

DebatesCarter Debate to Focus on Morality of Foreign Policy

Jimmy Carter will try to make Secretary Kissinger and the morality of U.S. foreign policy the main issue in Wednesday's debate. Aides said that Carter will take a more aggressive approach in the second confrontation.

White House aides contend the President will be somewhat at a disadvantage in the debate because his every word will be interpreted as policy by foreign observers, Bob Schieffer said.

Although Ford's aides are not saying it, unlike the last debate, "the Butz affair and the Mayaguez report put the President on the defensive this time," Schieffer stated. (CBS)

Sam Donaldson reported, "Carter's goal in this debate... is to persuade people that he is, in fact, knowledgeable about foreign affairs. Whereas Ford has only limited experience in the conduct of foreign policy, the former Governor of Georgia has none." (ABC)

In Oliver's 1:15 report, NBC featured a shot of the house the President is renting and silent film of Terry O'Donnell with Ron Nessen walking away from the cameras. The story ran eighth in the show, concluding with a stand-up report outside the Calif. home.

This story was part of a larger #2 Ford Day CBS story. Film showed the President and Hayakawa, and the debates theatre in the 2:05 story. AP,UPI,Networks -- (10/5/76)

Lou Harris Says Ford Has Most to Gain from Debate

Pollster Louis Harris said Tuesday President Ford has the most to gain from Wednesday's foreign affairs debate with Carter. "Ford has the most to gain in the next debate because the GOP has been winning the most when it concentrates on foreign affairs," he said.

Harris also said that voters, by a 57 to 27 percent margin, "feel that Ford is not experienced in foreign affairs and that is his weak point," and that a good showing in San Francisco could gain him respect in that area. UPI -- (10/5/76)

FCC Denies McCarthy, Maddox Equal Time Request

The Federal Communications Commission Tuesday denied requests from Eugene McCarthy and Lester Maddox for broadcast time equal to that given major party candidates in the presidential debates.

The Commission rejected complaints from both McCarthy and Maddox alleging that the networks have violated the fairness doctrine in the coverage of their campaigns. AP,UPI,CBS -- (10/5/76)

Soviets Await Debate

Soviet political analysts are eagerly awaiting Wednesday's debate on foreign policy between President Ford and Jimmy Carter.

Moscow does not expect to learn many details from the debates. "What they really seem interested in is getting an overall picture of how the candidates handle themselves in general," said one diplomat. AP -- (10/5/76)

Joseph Kraft

Ohio's Presidential Battleground

MANSFIELD, Ohio—After Lauren Bacall married Humphrey Bogart at Louis Bromfield's Malabar farm near Mansfield here in central Ohio, the nuptial couch was put on display as a tourist magnet. But now there is an

But many of the local people hail from the South and are partial to Jimmy Carter's religious fundamentalism and country style of living. Carter carried the district 3 to 1 in the Democratic primary. In a poll of the district

What seems to be happening, in Ohio as in many other states, is a return to norm. Carter's capacity to break orthodox pattern has been reduced almost to zero. The traditional Democratic-Republican split seems to be reasserting

StrategyCampaign Momentum and the Press
(By Eric Sevareid, CBS)

There are, alas, days like this, as the ancestor warned. The subject matter does not yield sentences complete with subject and predicate, or argument fully-equipped with evidence and conclusion.

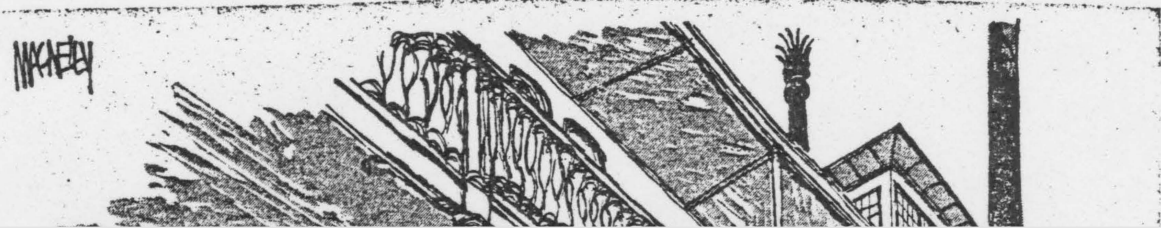
In the messily incomplete world, there are times when one can only mutter, conjecture, exclaim, and raise questions. What, for example, are the implications of this game the press is playing -- Momentum, momentum, who's got the momentum?

Carter had the momentum, they said, because he was on the move, talking every day. Then he said something about ethnic purity. Ford, standing still, got the momentum. Carter somehow got it back. Then he said a string of sayings about median income, Lyndon Johnson, the promotial urge in beastly man. Ford just stood there and got the momentum again. Then, Earl Butz said something about black Americans, a dreadful something; fickled momentum surrendered itself to Carter again. Then, Ford got rid of Butz. Has he got the momentum back again or did he stand still a day or so too long, so that momentum rushed back into Carter's arms?

Millions of voters anxiously wait for the press to tell them what their own emotions are this time around. It's a marvel to behold the press can detect in a day the surges of feeling that a majority of 75 or 85 million voters. The most appalling aspect of all this that the press writers, and the headlines, might be approximately correct. That would mean that the leadership of the strongest nation on earth, the official voice and symbol of the one great engine of freedom in a shadowed and a dangered world, will be decided by the measurements of a dirty joke, or a silly indiscretion or an off-hand remark.

It would be impossible to believe except that it has happened. As every school child knows, or did when school children read history, James G. Blain, Republican, lost the election of 1884 because he lost New York State by a thousand votes. He lost New York because of one remark by a man of piety, The Reverend Samuel Bircher. In Blain's presence, he called the Democrats a party of rum, Romanism and rebellion. That blew it for Blain and Cleveland White. Unlike Earl Butz, Bircher never apologized; and unlike Butz, he blamed it on God. He said if I had been an instrument of providence against my will, then I am content to abide by the consequences.

Times have changed. While both candidates may frequently ask counsel of the Almighty, they'd never tell us what He tells them. Concerned for the First Amendment, perhaps, never divulge the source of your information. The press should understand. --(10/5



Building a Wider Alliance for Democracy
(Editorial, excerpted, L.I. Newsday)

If the presidential candidates agree on nothing else in their foreign policy debate tomorrow night, they're certain to agree that the U.S. musn't be dominated by the Soviet Union.

One way to avoid domination is to match your adversary's strength, division for division, tank for tank, strategic missile for strategic missile. Even Gerald Ford doesn't want to do that, although he does favor bigger defense budgets rather than smaller ones.

Another way to keep from being dominated is to have friends and allies whose support is based not merely on short-term national interest but on a shared view of what humanity should aspire to.

Jimmy Carter evidently understands as Ford apparently does not that the U.S. can't expect to rally the world's uncommitted against Soviet tyranny if Washington countenances tyranny in Seoul or Santiago.

Too often in dealing with the weak nations of the world, the U.S. has tried to have it both ways, backing autocratic regimes while proclaiming democratic principles. Carter condemns "policies that strengthen dictators or create refugees, policies that prolong suffering or postpone racial justice." An administration that avoids such policies can begin to exert the moral authority Americans aspire to on the world stage. --
(10/5/76)

Sadat Ready to Work with Either Ford or Carter

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt says he will work with whoever is elected U.S. President this fall.

Sadat called President Ford his "dearest friend," and said if Ford is elected, it would be a "happy occasion" for him.

Asked if Henry Kissinger's absence from the Cabinet would make a difference in the Mideast negotiations, Sadat said that it would be much easier if Kissinger remained in the position, but that he will work with whoever is in the post. ABC -- (10/5/76)

Africa

WAR OR PEACE IN AFRICA?

How the Experts See It

Rhodesia ... Namibia ... South Africa—all seem to be heading for an explosive black-white showdown. The U.S. has moved in to try to stave off disaster, but still worries that it may be too late.

Henry Kissinger's mission to southern Africa brought blacks and whites in Rhodesia closer to agreement on their future than at any time since the maverick nation broke away from Britain's colonial rule 11 years ago.

For an explanation of the abrupt turn of events and an assessment of pitfalls that may lie ahead, *U.S. News & World Report* went to experts in the U.S. and to its correspondents in southern Africa. Key questions and answers:

Now that the dust is settling, is it safe to say that peace in Rhodesia is assured? Or is a racial war between blacks and whites still possible?

Peace is far from certain. The agreement to negotiate a transfer of power from whites to blacks within two years is just a beginning, not an end. Talks could break down at any time over a number of issues, as shown by black objections to conditions for setting up an interim Government. If negotiations founder, moderation would go out the window, and prospects of an all-out race war in Rhodesia would become very real.

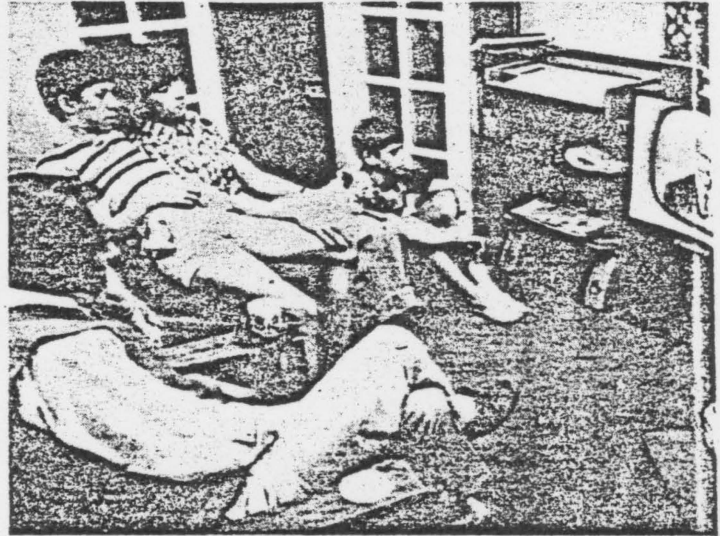
Just as ominous: the possibility that black leaders of the so-called front-line nations—Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana—would carry out their threat to send armed forces to fight the "white racists" of Rhodesia.

Why did the white Rhodesians capitulate so suddenly?

Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-minority Government in Salisbury is backed against the wall.

Rhodesia's 278,000 whites are hemmed in by hostile black nations, under pressure from the U.S. and Britain, threatened with loss of their lifeline to South Africa and confronted by an increasingly bloody insurgency involving the nation's 6.1 million blacks.

Standing alone, whites had the choice of throwing in the towel or going down fighting. As one official said: "They had us in the nutcracker."



White Rhodesians. Many were shocked at news that blacks would rule.

Does this mean the U.S., Britain and South Africa now are committed to a Rhodesia under black-majority rule?

Definitely. Primary responsibility for overseeing transition of the former British colony from white to black rule belongs to London and, because of its own self-interest, to neighboring South Africa. But the U.S. has put its prestige and credibility on the line in pushing a settlement and apparently has assumed a strong moral obligation to see that the changeover succeeds.

How much is this obligation going to cost the United States?

Hundreds of millions of dollars. Preliminary plans envision the establishment of an international trust fund of between 1.5 and 2 billion dollars.

The money would be used to pay white Rhodesians for any loss of property, to provide an economic "safety net" for whites who choose to stay on in Rhodesia, to train black leaders and to strengthen the nation's economy. The U.S. share could run as high as 500 million dollars, subject to congressional approval. Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, among other nations, would pay lesser amounts.

Why did the U.S. get involved in southern Africa in the first place?

In a word—Russia. For years, the U.S. virtually ignored southern Africa. Then American interest skyrocketed when Marxist regimes backed by Moscow took over in Mozambique and Angola.

Fearing that racial war in Rhodesia,



Black Rhodesians. Skeptical of promises they will eventually get control, they demand power now. Black ranks, however, are disrupted by feuds in African National Council

An irrepressible black drive v. an immovable white core. Soon the immovable core will be able to produce nuclear bombs. And then it will also be able to defy its enemies—and its "friends"

South Africa in Our Future

LAURENCE SALOMON

WHEN GUERRILLA warfare begins on South Africa's borders it will not be another one of those liberation wars that have passed by in rapid succession over the last thirty years. All those conflicts, from Indonesia's independence struggle (1945-48) to Mozambique's (1964-1974), were but stations on the way toward the overthrow of five centuries of white Western rule in Asia and Africa. The struggle for South Africa will be the end of that line. It will not resemble previous liberation wars where an irrepressible drive met a movable object. Nor will it be like the Middle Eastern cauldron, which appears now to have been contained and cooled by the agreement of both superpowers to recognize the right of Israel to an independent existence. The struggle for South Africa will pit an irrepressible drive against an object with an immovable core, black freedom against white freedom. Here there is no hint of superpower agreement. Here, for the first time, a situation seems destined to arise in which a nuclear power is backed against the wall.

South Africa is Africa's richest and most powerful country, heavily industrialized, far more developed than are some of the smaller countries of Europe. It is the world's chief producer of gold and diamonds. It has vast coal and iron ore reserves, steel and chemical industries, and the world's largest oil-from-coal extraction complex. Together with the disputed territory of South West Africa (Namibia), which it controls at present, it possesses 20 per cent of the world's economically usable uranium.

Its four million whites are not dependent for their protection on the presence of an army from Europe, as were the *pieds-noirs* of Algeria and the *colons* of Mozambique and Angola. Not only does it maintain the best trained and equipped armed forces on the African continent, but it has been working for approximately twenty years to develop a nuclear-weapons capacity. This requires that processed uranium, in which the light isotope U²³⁵ occurs in a concentration of under 1 per cent, be reprocessed to contain a 90 per cent concentration. In 1975, with long-term

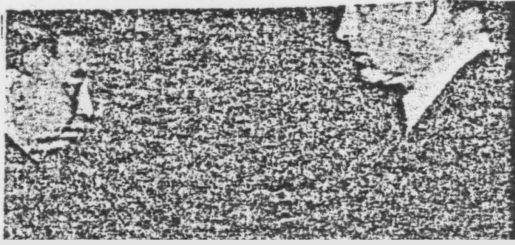
assistance from West German authorities, the South Africans completed a pilot uranium enrichment plant that utilizes the jet nozzle system of uranium reprocessing developed by the West German scientist E. W. Becker. This year construction will begin on the prototype plant at Palindaba, near Pretoria. Once South Africa has atomic weapons, it will be in a position to defy its enemies—and its "friends."

Its will to inflict and endure nuclear holocaust is in as little doubt as that of any of the other nuclear powers. When gunfire begins to echo in the wooded valleys of Zululand and along the Swazi border, and shattered glass and bomb fragments explode across pavements in downtown Johannesburg, there will of course be whites who will pack up and leave. Perhaps many of the 160,000 Jews—accustomed to uprootings, formerly tolerated, then persecuted, then once more tolerated but seldom wholly at home in that prosperous and troubled land—will gather their belongings and trek again, some to where they will trek no more. Many of the English-speaking whites, members of an esteemed culture, will seek new homes. But fewer of the more than two million Afrikaners will leave.

THE AFRIKANERS are a scorned people. The great-grandparents of their great-grandparents are buried in that land, and their speech is heard nowhere else. They are a stiff-necked, hypocritical, lying people, scornful of the moral upbraiding they receive constantly from a world whose moral standard, they observe, is distinguishable only in outward appearance from their own. Not with Jehovahjireh, nor with Jerusalem, nor with the towers of Westminster do they link their identity, but with the still karoo, the burning grass of the highveld, the hill of Vegkop. They have no achievements, no self-identity, outside their own majestic land. No threat, no pain, no inducement will cause them to abandon it. Nor will they, in the present moral climate, accept the world's prescription for the inhumanities that they perpetrate: the prescription of black majority rule. It is wrong to assume, one Afrikaner has remarked, that if blacks acquire political power, they "will act differently and more fairly toward the European population than the Europeans were or are prepared to act toward the native population." They will consent to become outsiders neither within nor without South Africa. If they can not live as freely as their fathers did, they will in fear and

Mr. Salomon has taught at the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland and at the State University College, New Paltz, N.Y. For the past four years he has been assembling the largest diachronic collection of slides on African history and society extant, which is now in need of a permanent institutional home.

National Review, 10/15/76 (Cont.)

ChinaFOREIGN POLICY

Keeping a Handy Ax

Next to Richard Nixon, the most popular American in Peking is probably former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, whose frequently voiced misgivings about U.S. détente with the Soviet Union have been applauded by

tour, "the trip was an opportunity to demonstrate their ultimate weapon: the Chinese people. They did it at every turn, lining the roadsides with militia guards in Inner Mongolia and showing Schlesinger vast tunnel networks built

REALITIES OF U.S. POWER IN WORLD

The assessment that follows was written by Deputy Editor Joseph Fromm, who has been in Europe on an assignment discussing U.S. security affairs with Allied leaders.

When you cut through the political bombast surrounding the debate over foreign policy and defense, what you

find are two major international situations with Moscow and, at the same time, contain Soviet expansionism worldwide and counter Russia's drive for military superiority.

As for the other Communist giant, China, all available evidence indicates that so far the death of Mao Tse-tung is not affecting Peking's basic policy aimed at normalizing relations with the U.S.

abroad. Ford has promoted these ventures on a massive scale, especially to Iran and Saudi Arabia. Carter tends to endorse the view of those in Congress who favor stringent controls.

The other possible change of course concerns U.S. policy on the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Whatever statements emerge in the campaign, arms-

Ford Blames Congress for Weak Compromises

President Ford took a parting shot at the 94th Congress Tuesday, saying it generally sidestepped tough decisions and gave the nation an almost unprecedented string of "weak compromises and evasions."

"I hope the adjournment of this Congress marks the end of an era -- an era marked by a growing gap between Congress and the people," Ford said in a statement assessing the performance during the session which adjourned Friday.

Ford's statement was issued to reporters at a downtown press center while he remained in a nearby private mansion preparing for tomorrow night's debate. AP,UPI -- (10/5/76)

U.S.

Radioactive Fallout Plagues East Coast

Low amounts of radioactive fallout have sprinkled upon Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Eastern Seaboard areas as the result of a Sept. 26 nuclear bomb test in China, federal and state officials disclosed Tuesday.

Other regions where the fallout was reported included South Carolina and the southern shore of Connecticut on Long Island Sound, according to the ERDA.

In Pennsylvania, state authorities said the levels aren't high enough to pose a health danger, except that residents should wash their garden vegetables carefully before eating them.

Minute increases in radiation levels were reported also in Washington, D.C. AP,UPI,Networks -- (10/5/76)

ECONOMY

Stocks Fall in Moderate Trading

The stock market yielded to another wave of selling Tuesday as investors looked ahead uneasily to corporate earnings reports for the third quarter. Trading was moderately active.

Brokers noted concern that the next few weeks would produce continued evidence of sluggishness in the pace of the economic recovery.

The Dow Jones average of 30 Industrial stocks fell 11.22 to 966.76, extending its decline since early last week to 46.37 points. AP,UPI,ABC,CBS -- (10/5/76)

Times of TV News Items
October 5, 1976

	ABC	NBC	CBS
<u>ADMINISTRATION NEWS</u>			
1. Ford/Mayaguez	1:25 (2)	:20 (9)	2:10 (lead)
2. Ford/S.F.	1:25 (2)	1:15 (8)	2:05 (3)
3. Butz/L.A. Times	:25 (7)	2:00 (7)	1:42 (4)
<u>OTHER MAJOR NEWS</u>			
1. Mayaguez report timing			:50 (2)
2. Callaway	:22 (8)		:42 (5)
3. Mondale/Nixon pardon	2:00 (3)	2:00 (6)	2:13 (6)
4. Carter/Calif. problems			4:40 (7)
5. McCarthy/Maddox/debates			:15 (8)
6. China/U.N.			1:32 (9)
7. Brezhnev/interview			:18 (10)
8. Israel fights	:17 (13)		:10 (11)
9. Radioactive fallout	1:30 (5)	1:30 (lead)	2:00 (12)
10. Allied Chemical/Kepone	:22 (6)	:15 (2)	:42 (13)
11. Stocks	:15 (11)		:12 (14)
12. Campaign momentum/Sevareid			2:35 (15)
13. Carter/S.F.	1:35 (lead)		
14. Dole/Va.	:30 (4)		
15. Smith/comment	1:50 (9)		
16. UAW	:15 (10)		
17. Close-up/Runaway fathers	4:00 (12)		
18. Lettuce cost		1:15 (3)	
19. Lockheed		:10 (4)	
20. Carter/Helsinki		:10 (10)	
21. Crime report		4:00 (11)	
22. Spain		2:00 (12)	
23. Texas/breakfast		:30 (14)	
24. Debate site		2:00 (15)	

News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
OCTOBER 6, 1976

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World-Wide

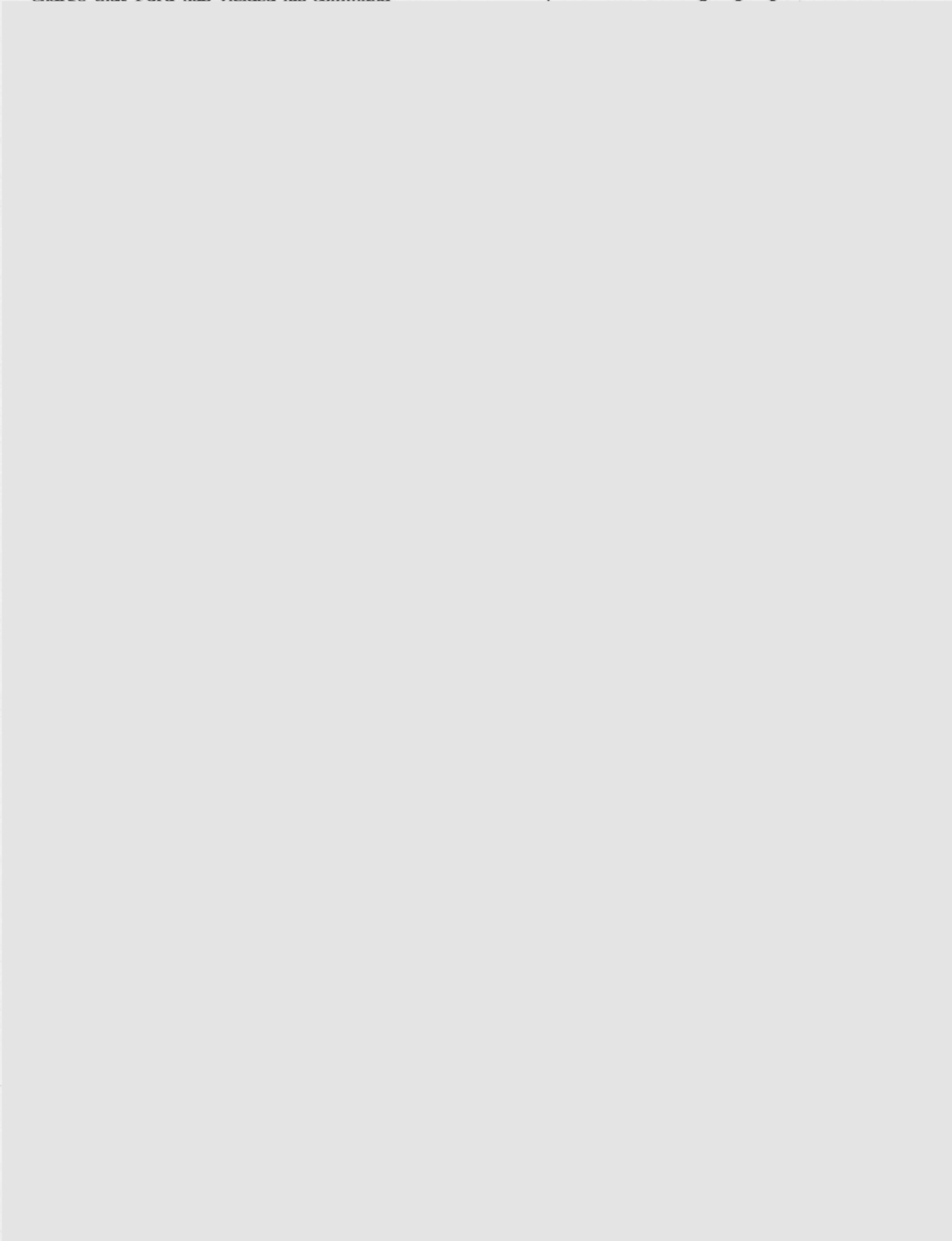
CARTER AND FORD prepared for their foreign-policy and defense debate tonight.

Both candidates were in San Francisco studying briefing books to get ready for tonight's debate, which will be televised starting at 9:30 EDT. Carter promised to be more aggressive this time and predicted a "free-wheeling" exchange. He is expected to charge that Ford has yielded his command

mosphere Sept. 26, radioactive particles apparently were carried across the Pacific in clouds and then fell to earth with rain. The fallout was similar in intensity to that which was common during the 1950s and early 1960s before the U.S. stopped atmospheric nuclear tests.

Federal energy and environmental agencies said the radiation was only 1% of the level that they think would require precautions.

* * *



◆ *Business and Finance*

FORD MOTOR and the United Auto Workers reached a tentative accord on a contract that, if approved by Ford workers, would end a three-week old strike.

* * *
Westgate-California was forced into bankruptcy because of years of inept and corruption management under C. Arnhold Smith followed by shocking deceptions and inaction by federal bank regulators.

Carter State Lead Cut to 6% in Poll

Write-in for McCarthy Could Slash It Further

BY MERVIN D. FIELD
© 1976 Field Research Corp.

The 20-point lead that Jimmy Carter had over President Ford in California in August has dropped sharply and the Democratic presidential nominee has a 6% lead, according to a

FORD CUTS CARTER LEAD TO 6% IN POLL

Continued from Third Page

tioned Sept. 18 through Sept. 25 was Carter 41%, Ford 35%. Among those who say they are most likely to vote, Carter's lead was even slimmer—44% to 40%.

Here are the results for candidates on the ballot:

	All Voters	Likely Voters
Carter	41%	44%
Ford	35	40
Others	3	4
Undecided	21	12

Five minor party presidential candidates will be on the California ballot: Lester Maddox, American Independent; Margaret Wright, Peace and Freedom; Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers; Gus Hall, Communist; and Roger Lee

DID CARTER DRIVE PEAK TOO EARLY?

Carter experiences steady, possibly inevitable, erosion in Southern states

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

President Ford now threatens Jimmy Carter's hold on the South.

Pollsters are rubbing their eyes over the latest figures, which show the President gaining on Mr. Carter faster than they thought possible.

The rapid shift has moved Mr. Ford to within striking distance of the lead in Florida.

Problem of overconfidence

"A lot of people who traditionally vote Democratic have been in the undecided column," says a Florida Democrat. "Every time Carter speaks - in Playboy or wherever - a few more of these people flake off and go to Ford.

"Another problem we're experiencing with our whole ticket in Florida," the Democratic official said, "is a reluctance by volunteers to work. It's over confidence, and it could hurt."

Party officials are unable to pinpoint a single cause of the Carter problems in Dixie. It is a

The Mayaguez matter:

Topic A at Debate II?

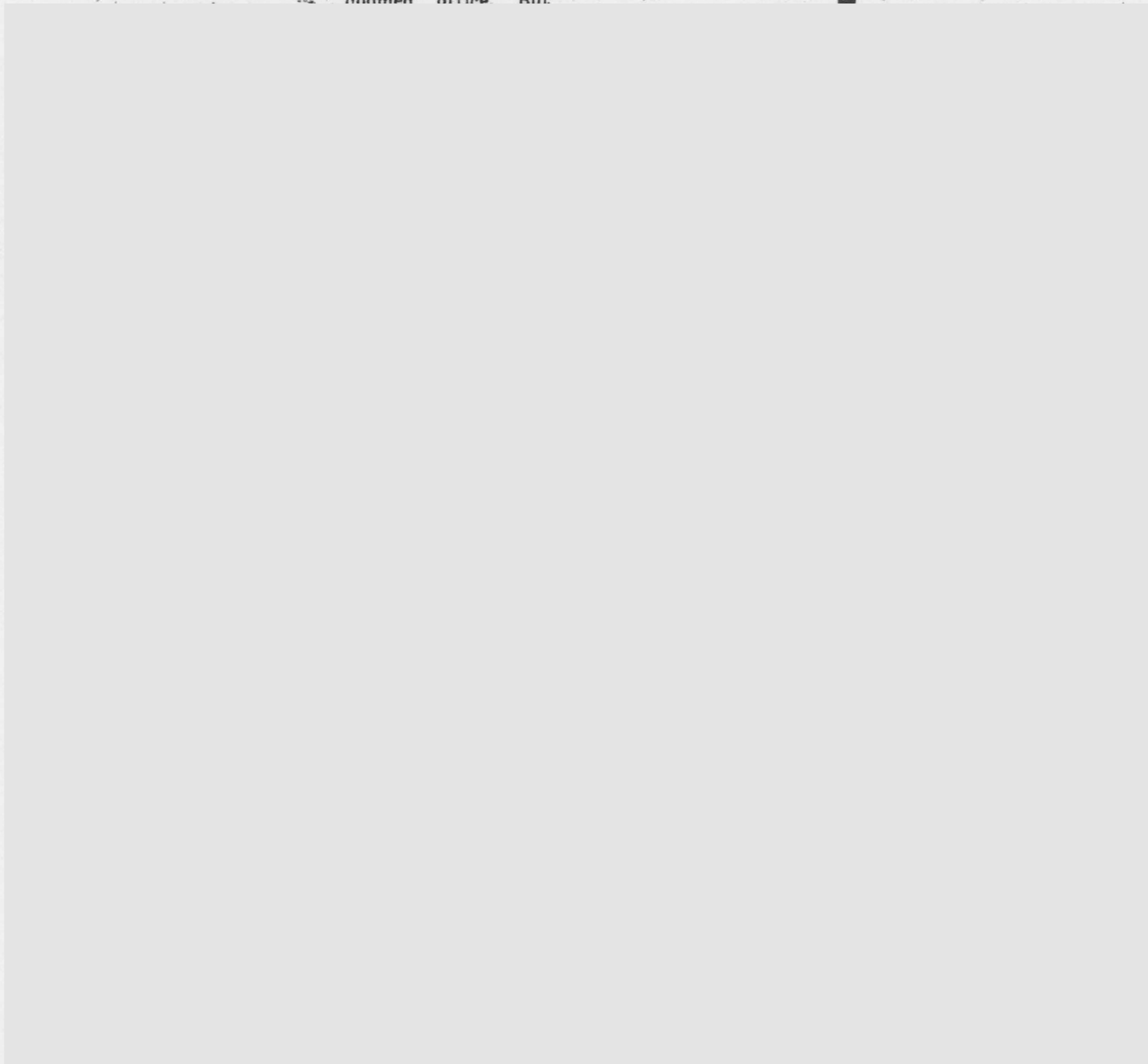
JAMES WIEGHART

WASHINGTON — One of the proud personal mementos President Ford has added to the White House Oval Office is a handsome, highly polished ship's wheel, bearing the brass nameplate, SS Mayaguez.

The large, wooden-spoked wheel, placed behind and slightly to the right of Ford's desk, adds a nice nautical touch to the rather stark white walls of the attractive, doomed office. But

personally monitored the rescue, and a timely one too, coming as it did on the heels of the humiliating, forced U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Ford flaunted the rescue as a demonstration of his will and the nation's power to honor American commitments around the globe. The Mayaguez victory was hailed by defeat-weary Americans as proof that their country was still capable of projecting its military might halfway around the globe to protect U.S. interests. Needless to say, Ford's popularity, which had plummeted with the Nixon pardon and the fall of Vietnam, rose sharply.



Mayaguez Report Released Early

Republicans are complaining about the timing and content of a Congressional report that criticizes the handling of the Mayaguez incident.

Rep. Larry Winn, Jr., of Kansas, one of two Republican members of the House subcommittee that released the report, noted that the document was released the day before Ford and Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter were to debate foreign policy.

"I'm sorry that someone saw fit to release it now, because I was told it wouldn't be released until after the election," Winn said.

Winn said he had been told by a subcommittee staff member it would not be released until after the election "because it could--they didn't think so, but it could--become a political issue."

But Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., chairman of the subcommittee, said timing of the release "was never a question." He said the report had been held up by the National Security Council, which is controlled by the White House, because of a dispute over what portions of the report should be seen by the public.

Fascell said the NSC had at first wanted to keep the entire report secret, but the subcommittee had refused, leading to negotiations that did not end until late September.

Fascell said timing of the report was "coincidental" and that it was the Administration's own delays that caused it to be made public on Tuesday.

"We thought it was essential to get that information to the public," Fascell said. "And as far as I know it could have been done months ago."

--AP (10/6/76)

Carter, Ford flex muscles for Round 2

By Aldo Beckman
and Eleanor Randolph

Chicago Tribune Press Service

SAN FRANCISCO—Like traveling gladiators, Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford moved their battleground to California this week — a sunny, easy place that betrays the brutality of the fight to come.

In marked contrast to the tame, even boring first debate on domestic policy in Phila-

Site for round 3

SAN FRANCISCO [AP]—The third debate between President Ford and Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter will be held Oct. 22 at historic William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Va., the League of Women Voters said Tuesday.

ASPIN, A FORMER Department of Defense official, is the leading congressional authority on waste in the defense budget, and Carter is anxious to use Aspin's expertise to show that his proposed cuts would not weaken America's military strength.

Carter, who spent some of his time this summer being briefed by prominent Democratic foreign policy experts, conferred over the weekend with W. Averell Harriman, who recently returned from Moscow.

...AND A STRATEGEM FOR UPSTAGING CARTER

By ROBERT KEATLEY

WASHINGTON - When Jimmy Carter tackles Gerald Ford tonight in round two of the presidential campaign debates, he is sure to raise one matter which he calls "of deep personal concern to me."

It's the threat that nuclear arms will proliferate around the globe as have other lethal weapons. This threat "is a dangerous and unacceptable barrier to world peace," he warns, promising counteraction if elected.

plutonium. Brazil ordered a similar plant from Germany so it, too, would have the makings of atomic bombs. South Korea sought a plant from France, and Iran said it wanted one too. The race seemed on.

Finally Washington acted. For one thing, the U.S. held secret meetings with the six other main suppliers of nuclear technology: France, Germany, the Soviet

Union, Britain, Canada and Japan. They agreed to practice "restraint" and tighten

tration's new efforts to contain the nuclear danger as incomplete—however commendable—and he can promise to do more, without secrecy. That's because no irreversible gains have been achieved, and much of what has been done was worked out in extreme secrecy.

For example, the seven nuclear suppliers have never said precisely what they've agreed to do, or not to do. Moreover, they've only reached gentlemen's agree-

Carter vs. Ford on Test-Ban Pacts

The dirty-words factor in the presidential campaign has helped obscure clear differences between President Ford and Governor Carter on the important question of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. With the Soviets hinting that they might at last accept on-site inspections of all suspect underground explosions, the

sarily mean he would be more successful. The Russians have not yet said they are prepared to join Americans in suspending nuclear explosions for alleged peaceful purposes, nor have they agreed to inspection procedures for a comprehensive treaty that would satisfy the Senate. Without these specifics, the latest Soviet gesture

Missing an Easy Trick

We keep reading that even Jimmy Carter and his staff figure that foreign policy, to be debated in tonight's television spectacular, is President Ford's strong suit. Which leaves us wondering where Mr. Carter and his aides have been since January.

We should have thought that an

supposed to go along with this because the U.S. will offer to make Barnwell "international." Naturally enough, clear-eyed Germans and Frenchmen will not for a moment take this farrago seriously. There are promising alternatives, for example designing new reactors that could reuse old fuel

Carter Strategy Outlined

A confident Jimmy Carter plans to make the Mayaguez incident, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's power, and Pentagon waste major debating points in an aggressive attack in tonight's second confrontation with President Ford.

Aides said the candidate probably will make use of a Government Accounting Office report saying that 41 American lives were lost unnecessarily in the Marine assault on a Cambodian island to free the Mayaguez crew.

Carter gave one hint of debate tactics Tuesday when he saw reporters briefly during a picture taking session.

He was asked if he was going to use the same foreign policy points he made during the weekend in a meeting at Pittsburgh and he replied: "I may very well."

In those comments, Kissinger was the target of Carter's criticism--not because of his actions but because Kissinger, not Ford, was conducting American foreign policy.

Carter was also critical of the Helsinki agreement because he said it cemented communist control of Eastern Europe without getting anything in return.

Carter also received a last-minute briefing from Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., a leading critic in Congress of waste in the Pentagon.

Carter's press secretary said the Georgian also received some "very interesting comments" on pentagon spending from former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

Discussing the strategy of a second debate, Powell said that Ford and Carter face the same problem in the second debate as in the first--"and maybe even more so."

"The Republicans need some sort of coup--something to move support in their direction and they need that more than we do," Powell said.

Ford is vulnerable, according to Powell, "Because he has not staked out a position on foreign policy--he has ricocheted all over the place."

Powell said Carter does not plan to inject the resignation of Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz into the debate, although he thinks there are issues in which that matter could arise.

Powell was believed to be referring to embargos on foreign grain sales while Butz was in office. -- UPI (10-6-76)

Carter Prepares for Debates

Jimmy Carter has prepared for the debates with two briefing books, one with the general statements and positions of both candidates and the second with probable questions that will be asked, Ed Bradley reported.

There was no Q & A session with staffers firing questions at Carter.

Some of Carter's aides think the Republicans have dug themselves into a deep hole by painting Carter as incompetent and not able to conduct foreign policy. They feel he is as knowledgeable as Ford was when he took office two years ago, Bradley said.

Carter still tries to exploit what he calls a "demonstratable lack of leadership" in the U. S. foreign affairs as well as a lack of morality in foreign policy. He says this exists because most of the U. S. foreign policy is determined in secret by Secretary Kissinger without the American people knowing where the country is headed.

On defense, Carter has to try and prove the budget can be cut without any harm to national security. His aides say he will use the "common sense approach" trying to show that with a budget as large as \$100 billion, somewhere in the budget there has to be some waste.

-- CBS Morning News (10/6/76)

Analysis of First Debate

Researchers at the State University of New York at Buffalo analyzed the first debate from a physical point of view and came up with the following findings:

- * Jimmy Carter used 158 facial expression, Ford used only 44.
- * Carter smiled broadly 10 times, Ford didn't smile broadly at all.
- * Carter frowned 14 times, to Ford's 3.
- * Carter licked his lips 86 times to Mr. Ford's 33.
- * The President looked down on the lectern 6 times and Carter looked at the ceiling 16 times.
- * The President spoke well of himself 56 times to Carter's 15 times.

Telly Savalas, star of Kojak, will announce his support for President Ford in the near future.

--CBS Morning News, Good Morning America (10/6/76)

Dole: Ford Will "Clean Up"

Republican Vice-Presidential candidate Bob Dole says President Ford should "clean up" in the second debate with Jimmy Carter because of Ford's firsthand experience in dealing with world affairs and defense issues.

Dole was to watch the debate on television Wednesday night in Washington after spending the day campaigning in North Carolina.

Dole told reporters on Tuesday that Carter has had no experience in foreign policy matters while the President does and that Ford "is going to clean him up during the debate."

Dole contends that Carter's approach to national defense "frightens" him, especially his call for \$5 billion to \$7 billion reduction in defense spending." Carter has said this would only eliminate waste, not military strength.

Meanwhile Dole responded to Mondale's charge that both President Ford and he sought to impede Congressional probes of the Watergate scandals. He called it "the start of the mud-slinging by Carter and Mondale." (CBS, Today Show)

Dole said, "Senator Mondale must be reading the polls. We're going to hear the start of the mudslinging by Carter and Mondale. My resolution simply terminated live broadcast. I wanted justice done. We've had several weeks of televised and other electronic media coverage. We weren't closing any hearings. We said nothing about the evidence. That shows how far Senator Mondale is going. I'm sorry to hear that." (CBS)

Dole also said the Democrats are trying to revive Watergate because their campaign is in a slump and the race is dead even now. (NBC)

--CBS Morning News, Today Show (10/6/76)

Black Agriculture Department Employee Defends Butz, Los Angeles Times Accuses Knebel

The only black in the policy-making hierarchy of the Agriculture Department defended Earl L. Butz, saying the resigned Agriculture Secretary "doesn't have a racist bone in his body."

James E. Bostic, Jr., 29, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Rural Development, said Tuesday that as a Southern black "I know my racists...and Earl Butz is no racist....He was just one of the nicest men I ever met."

Meanwhile, Butz' temporary replacement, Undersecretary John A. Knebel, was reported today by the Los Angeles Times to have helped Butz allegedly assist agriculture officials from seven states to avoid compliance with equal employment laws.

Quoting unnamed Agriculture Department sources, the Times said that when Knebel was the Department's general counsel in 1974 under Butz, he attended a meeting in which Butz and aides reportedly agreed on delays in requiring civil rights compliance in Cooperative Extension Service programs in seven states.

Department sources said that as a result of the meeting the programs in the states avoided the requirement of hiring more blacks and still kept their Federal funds, the newspaper said.

A 1965 Civil Rights Commission study lambasted the Department's Extension Service for segregated programs and offices in the South.

A 1971 review was almost as critical, and a report 10 months ago from Butz's outside civil-rights advisory committee found the seven states still not in full compliance. The states are Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland and Texas.

During Butz's tenure, the percentage of blacks in fulltime nonpolitical jobs had increased from 6.58 percent of the work force to 7.48 percent, although it was unclear exactly what those jobs were.

The Department, with about 85 percent of its employees outside of Washington and in rural areas, is still almost 90 percent white and 76 percent male.

(more)

One official commented, "To say we have a dismal record in hiring blacks is true. But that doesn't mean any secretary is going to make a difference; he doesn't hire people....And for three years that's been irrelevant--we've been cutting back everywhere!"

Over-all employment in the Department has been reduced 4.5 percent, or 3,750 employees, during Butz' tenure.

Bostic first worked on environmental issues for Butz, translating scientific reports "into usable English." Then Butz got him the deputy assistant's job, he said.

Bostic's position puts him in day-to-day control, with Assistant Secretary William Walker III, of the Farmers Home Administration, USDA's major loan agency, the Rural Development Service and other agencies with rural programs.

--AP (10/6/76)

Jerald terHorst

Jerry Ford's heavy burden

WASHINGTON — President Ford might as well face up to it. Henry Kissinger once again has become a heavy political cross, with scant time before the election to ease the drag on the President's chances.

It is bad enough for the Ford diplo-

American surrender to the forces of godless communism and a sellout of the white minority in Rhodesia and eventually in South Africa.

Conservatives link Kissinger's African diplomacy to the "coddling of Castro," to the Panama Canal "give-

Just a week ago, in fact, a new organization calling itself the Black Leadership Conference of Southern Africa and including black members of Congress, as well as church and civil rights groups, found itself preoccupied with this dark question: If the Ford-Kissinger policy is in support of ma-

Carter's defense attitude dangerous: Air Force head

By Sean Toolan

SECRETARY OF the Air Force Thomas C. Reed Tuesday accused Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter of having a "dangerous attitude towards national security."

Speaking at a press conference in the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, Reed said, "America cannot afford to experiment



Ford's come-from-behind campaign right on schedule, his strategists say

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

Washington

Convinced that Jimmy Carter "peaked too early," President Ford's political strategists say they are on schedule in their come-from-behind effort.

Further, they say their own findings indicate that Time magazine's Yankelovich poll — showing a 43-to-43-percent Ford-Carter dead-

President," one White House aide says. "He's ahead of the other pollsters on this. But he's confirming what our own polls are showing."

Gallup's latest poll shows Mr. Ford closing in but still 8 percentage points behind Carter. A Harris poll gave Mr. Carter a 9 percent bulge.

At midpoint the Ford campaign looked like this:

- The campaign organization, inept in its early stages, was turning into an effective,

Apathy Factor

Industrial-State Voters Begin to Lose Interest In Carter's Candidacy

Catholic and Black Workers Start Deserting Ranks, But Ford Still Trails

'Carter Jokes' in Philly Bars

By ALBERT R. HUNT

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.—Eugene Weatherly, a political operative for the United Steelworkers union, is at an early morning factory work change urging workers to attend a Jimmy Carter rally near here the next day.

most of the seven states, unemployment is high, dissatisfaction with Republican policies is pervasive, and the Democrats, who hold a big registration edge, are ostensibly united and working for the Carter-Mondale ticket. Mr. Ford has a clear lead only in his home state of Michigan. Illinois and Indiana are toss-ups, and the President is trailing in the other four states.

But beneath the surface, Democratic problems present Mr. Ford with a better chance in the Industrial Belt than once seemed possible. Petty rivalries among Democratic politicians are hurting. Front-line union leaders are working hard, but it's questionable whether labor can deliver its politically turned-off rank and file at the polls. Blacks seem especially apathetic about the election, and many ethnic, working-class Catholic Democrats remain noticeably apprehensive about their party's Southern Baptist nominee.

All of these troubles are heightened by Mr. Carter's own campaign problems. Referring to the candidate's controversial Playboy interview, James Mahoney, the political director of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, complains: "We campaign is being dil... issues about wh... someone lusts after a woman." When asked why his candidate raised that subject, Mr. Mahoney replies, "Don't ask me."

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGN

Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, are supporting the Carter-Mondale ticket.

Yet, Democrats and Republicans here say that Mr. Carter now holds, at best, only a slim lead. "Right now, we may be slightly behind, but the direction is great, and I'd rather be where the trend is," says Drew Lewis, the Ford-Dole campaign chairman in Pennsylvania.

Interviews across the state confirm this impression. The surface Democratic unity seems a sham. Gov. Shapp's camp spends more time complaining about the Carter campaign than helping it, and Democrats grumble that Mayor Flaherty seems interested only in getting himself elected as governor in 1978.

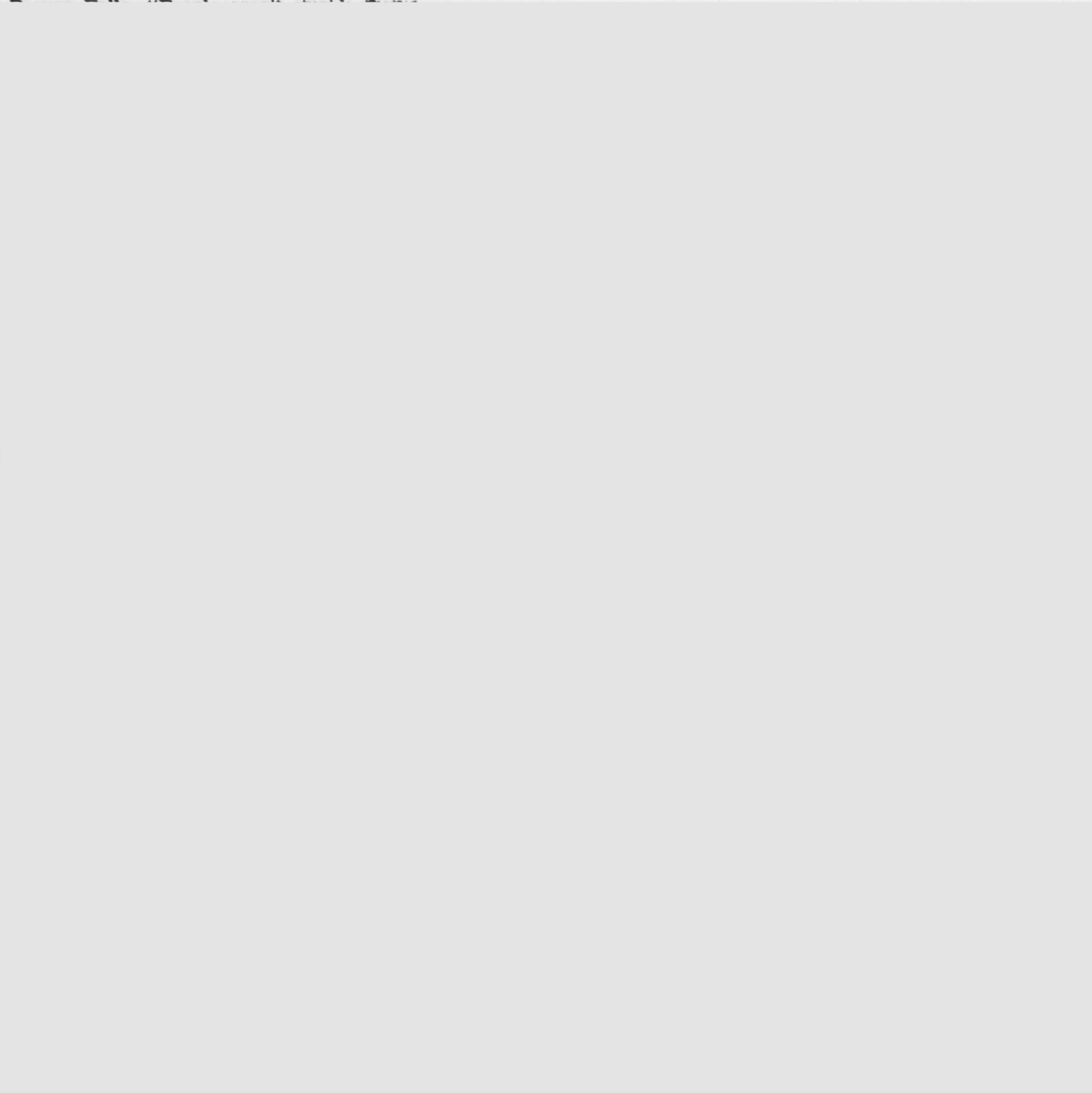
In Philadelphia, many politicians question whether the Democratic machine can produce the vote margin of 250,000 or 300,000 in that city that a Democratic presidential candidate normally needs to carry the state. Already it's clear that the Rizzo-dominated machine intentionally held down the registration of blacks, fearing they might turn out to vote against the mayor if a referendum to recall him were put on the ballot. (Last week, the state supreme court ruled

Carter here. AFL-CIO officials estimate they will spend about \$700,000 to turn out the Democratic vote. Moreover, all elements of the faction-ridden Pennsylvania Democratic party, ranging from Gov. Milton Shapp to

broader difficulty in attracting rank-and-file union workers, many of whom are Catholic.

"Our people feel like they don't know what he stands for," says Mr. Weatherly in Beaver Falls. "The debate was terrible. People around here say it was a waste of money."

Even the economic issue isn't working totally in Mr. Carter's favor. "Carter says he's for all these programs to put people back to work, but then he says he's going to have a balanced budget," says Joe Orsz, president of the United Steelworkers local in



Weatherly



Mondale Continues Watergate Attack

Democratic Vice Presidential hopeful Walter Mondale is attacking President Ford on two levels--Lambasting the Pardon of Richard Nixon and administrative errors he says scuttled a significant tax cut.

Mondale made the Watergate charge first to law students at the University of Missouri at Kansas City, then expanded it in airport remarks at Rochester, Minnesota, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

And he told the Minnesota state AFL-CIO convention in Rochester that Administration errors and bad information cost Americans a substantial tax cut this year.

"Congress would certainly have considered significantly greater tax relief for American families if we had had accurate information," he said.

Mondale said Ford's economists overestimated expenditures by \$8 billion this year, effectively forestalling the chance for a substantial cut.

In Kansas City, Mondale told a student audience at the University of Missouri Law School that Ford's pardon of Nixon "Made a mockery of the notion that in America, there is no sovereign that stands above the law."

"Even beyond the pardon, however, there has been a fundamental failure in the Ford Administration to heed the lessons of Watergate and the abuses of the intelligence agencies," Mondale said.

"They have opposed and attempted to block Congressional action on Watergate reform legislation...they have not removed from key jobs, let alone prosecuted, officials involved in many illegal activities which have been disclosed."

Making clear he did not blame Ford for the abuses, Mondale said he did hold him responsible for actions since.

--UPI (10/6/76)

Ervin Accuses Ford

Sam Ervin says President Ford was responsible for people not finding out about Watergate before the 1972 election.

"President Ford was responsible for the delay in getting the Watergate investigation to the people because of his lack of knowledge of Watergate and out of party loyalty," Ervin said.

He said Ford had assured the American people that former President Richard M. Nixon was not involved in the Watergate scandal "out of his own ignorance" about Watergate.

"Watergate should definitely be an issue in the campaign," Ervin added.

He said he hoped Watergate "taught politicians that some things just don't belong in politics."

--AP (10/6/76)

By VERMONT ROYSTER

Carter and Taxes

Jimmy Carter says one thing with which hardly anybody will disagree—that our present tax system is a complicated mess and that the time for a complete overhaul is overdue.

He also says that in the process he wants to eliminate all provisions that give special treatment to some taxpayers—those so-called tax “loopholes”—and tax all income the same in the name of equity and sound social purpose. That too seems

Question: Is it a good social purpose that the law should encourage home ownership by allowing deductions for local real-estate taxes, as well as mortgage interest? Is it equitable that a home-owner, like Mr. Carter, can take these deductions while a renter cannot? Would it be equitable to remove these deductions, raising the taxes suddenly on home-owners who were thus encouraged to buy? Would that serve a good social purpose?

Another: Present law encouraged Mr. Carter to make those charitable contributions, although the effect of progressive tax rates makes them less costly for the rich

In any event all those special provisions which let Mr. Carter pay only a \$17,484 tax on a \$136,138 adjusted gross income were put there with a conscious public purpose. Some, like income averaging, for the purpose of equity. Some, like the deductions for charitable contributions or interest paid, for clear social purposes.

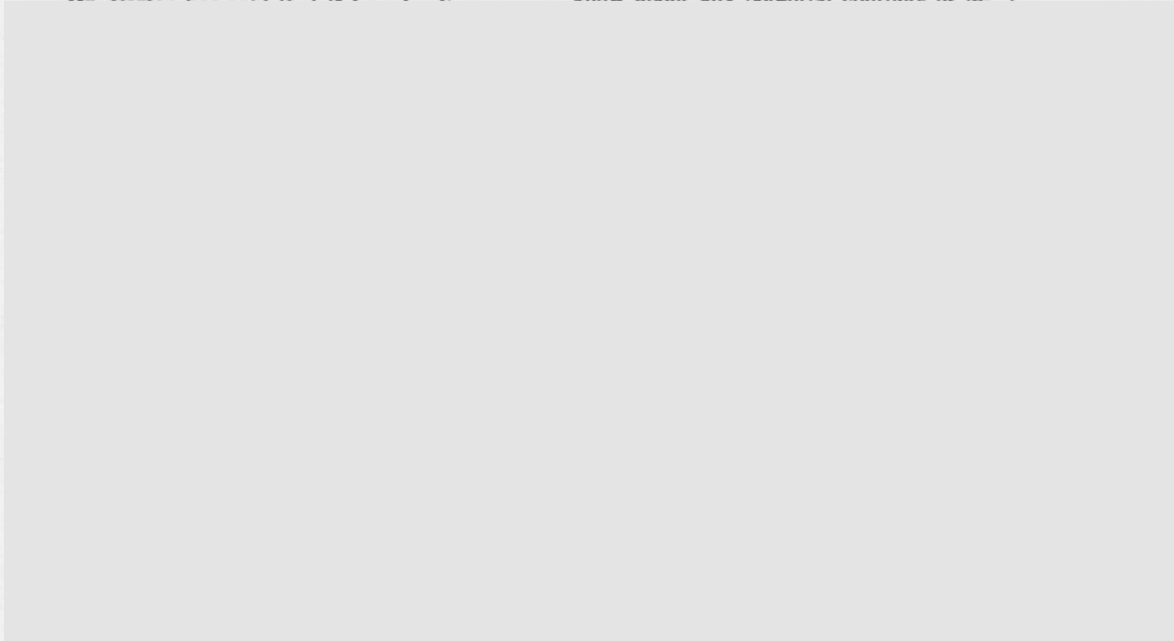
In that first television debate Elizabeth Drew pressed Mr. Carter for more specific answers about what his tax reform program would do about all these various provisions. Keep all, some, or none? Mr. Carter did not answer.—Which, the more you think about it, is understandable.

Mr. Carter's peanut spread

Jimmy Carter's concern about what to do with his \$300,000 or so in financial holdings if he is elected President raises anew the question whether a public official can be made honest by separating him from property that might tempt him into dishonesty.

a desirable way out of the dilemma where it can be created without undue hardship, and is better than making a man sell off large holdings at a substantial loss [as some have done].

The important thing, therefore, is not to see that a public official does not know about any potential conflicts of in-



...from business decisions affecting them. But something so visible as a farm or a peanut warehouse is harder to put out of sight and out of mind.

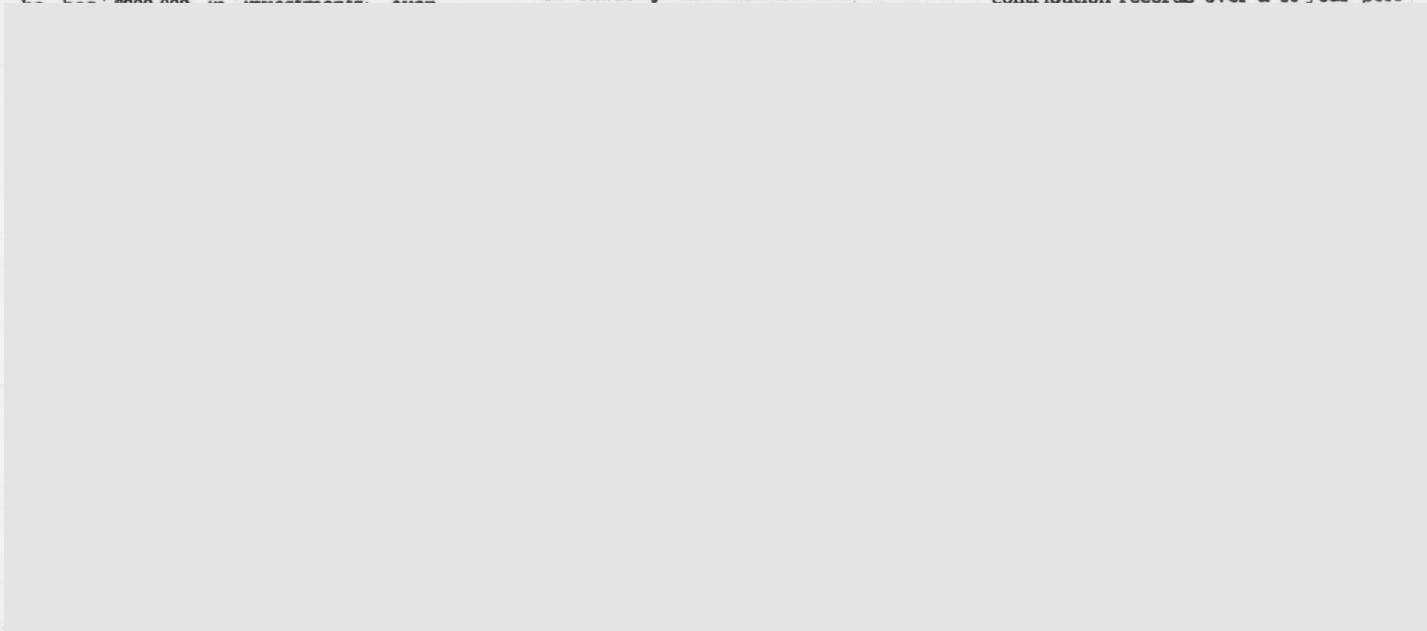
Besides, even assuming that Mr. Carter were to sell the farm and the warehouse, what would he do with the proceeds? They would have to be invested somehow [nobody, least of all a trustee, is going to keep the money lying around in cash]. And the mere knowledge that

Investigating the President

President Ford's campaign has been hampered in recent weeks by a vague accusation that, some time between 1964 and 1972, he diverted congressional campaign funds to his personal use. It is the kind of charge no candidate should have to face in the heat of a campaign—so shadowy and insubstantial as to be

vetoed a bill the unions particularly wanted, requiring 20 per cent of United States oil imports to be carried in American ships.

● The investigation, which the attorney general promptly turned over to Mr. Ruff, included subpoenas of campaign contribution records over a 10-year peri-



Both Campaigns Have Their Troubles
(Comment By Bruce Morton, CBS Morning News)

Jimmy Carter's campaign seems to be in considerable disarray. Item: One experienced Democratic campaign official phoned a reporter the other day to ask: Has Carter blown it? The professionals working in a key northeastern industrial state went on "I've never seen such inexperienced people running a campaign. They have people who are supposed to be doing organizational work here and they just don't know how."

Item: Reports from Atlanta of discontent within the Carter staff. A lot of the new people recruited for the campaign feel there is no point to their work since only a handful of Georgia insiders has any influence over what the candidate does or says.

Item: Is Carter fuzzy on the issues? Even some people in the Mondale campaign say they aren't sure what Carter stands for. We are confident a visitor is told, but we're not too sure about that other guy.

Item: Wounded feelings among some long time Democrats who want to work in the campaign. Economist John Kenneth Galbraith according to news reports got a mimeographed, "No thank you."

Item: Bad scheduling, sloppy advance work and bruised egos on Carter's last swing through California.

It's hard to gauge how serious all this is since there is always some staff grumbling in any campaign. But clearly Carter seems to be operating something less than a smooth well-oiled machine.

President Ford has been having trouble of his own lately with Earl Butz and the Mayaguez report.

The campaign is beginning to look like a championship game between two losing teams. Each one trying to give the game away to the other. That may be why the suspicion is growing that if Carter wins it will be for a reason that has nothing to do with his campaign--the steady stream of the bad economic news over the past few weeks. Discontent with the economy could generate desire for chance to elect Carter no matter how bad his campaign runs.

--CBS Morning News (10/6/76)

By TIM METZ

The billion dollar nuclear fuel recycling and waste treatment project that President Ford is expected to advocate seems designed to further both his election ambitions and the nuclear industry's long-term strategy.

As reported on Monday, the President is expected to ask Congress early next year

ford project, whose costs would be more on the order of \$10 million to \$30 million.

The government already has vast experience in extracting plutonium from the spent fuel of its own reactors for the nuclear weapons program. There also have been successful experiments in making new fuels using plutonium and scientists at Hanford previously developed the opaque,

than they are being discovered. And exploitation of coal reserves is lagging in the U.S. and other developed nations because of concern over the environmental effects of mining it and the air pollution problems associated with burning it.

Indeed, there's a question about whether in the absence of the fast breed-

Next Step in the Middle East

In the very short run there may be no movement to bring Israel into harmony with her neighbors because her borders are quiet and her neighbors in disharmony with each other. Some resolution of the Lebanon war is required before new arrangements could be reached for the Israeli-occupied territory formerly part of Jordan. It is not clear what course of the Dal

for the very short run. Once the new realities from the Lebanon fighting are established, the imperatives for progress toward a settlement will return with urgency. Yigal Allon, Israel's deputy premier and foreign minister, showed his perception of urgency in an article for *Foreign Affairs* quarterly detailing a personal proposal for a settlement. It is like the original

Rhodesian Blacks, Whites to Meet on Interim Government Plans

Rhodesia's white regime and black nationalist leaders have agreed to convene a conference within two weeks to set up an interim government--the first step toward black majority rule.

"We are on course as far as arrangements for the conference are concerned," British Minister of State for African Affairs Ted Rowlands told reporters Tuesday night before he and U.S. envoy William Schaufele left for London at the end of a week-long African tour.

Rowlands said the target date for the conference was two weeks.

Rhodesian Parliamentarians said the meeting probably will take place in Livingstone, Zambia.

"All parties agree to a venue," Rowlands said. "I think we can report positively."

Leaders of Rhodesia's divided black nationalist movement, meanwhile, stepped up political maneuvering in anticipation of black rule.

Joshua Nkomo, leader of the moderate wing of Rhodesia's African National Council, left Tuesday for a tour of Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania.

Before leaving Rhodesia for Lusaka, Zambia, Nkomo said he hoped to form an alliance with guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe.

Nationalist sources said Mugabe commands more popularity among Rhodesian blacks than either Nkomo or Nkomo's main political rival, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who heads the external faction of the ANC.

Nkomo apparently hoped to outflank Muzorewa through a pact with Mugabe and emerge as supreme black nationalist leader before the conference.

--UPI (10/6/76)

OPEC May Raise Oil Prices By \$1.50 Per Barrel

Finance ministers of the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC) may announce today a price increase of \$1.50 per barrel effective January 1, 1977, industry sources said.

These sources said while the OPEC oil ministers announce any price changes, their finance ministers have as much say on the changes.

The current price of oil is \$11.50 per barrel.

There was no immediate reaction available from the OPEC ministers, here for the joint International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank annual meeting.

The ministers were scheduled to meet late Friday afternoon.
--AP (10/6/76)

Military Coup in Thailand

Thailand's defense minister seized power today after frenzied fighting between leftists and rightists over the return home of former military dictator Thanom Kittikachorn. Police said at least 22 persons were killed, most of them students, and about 180 wounded.

Radio Thailand said Defense Minister Sangad Chalawyu had taken power from Prime Minister Seni Pramoj's elected government and declared martial law.

The city was calm as night fell with no overt opposition to the move.

Fighting first erupted between right-wing and left-wing students, then waves of police firing machine guns stormed the leftists. Right-wing groups moved in again behind the police.

Then a right-wing mob of about 10,000 broke through the gates of Thailand's government house but did not enter the building itself, which was surrounded by 1,500 police.

Witnesses said rightists hanged two students, then set upon their bodies with sticks, gouged out the eyes and cut the throats. The body of another victim lay headless on the college grounds.

Photographer Chee Sae Chu saw a mob drag four students from the university gates through nearby streets, beat them, soak them with gasoline and set them afire. Strips of automobile tire were used to feed the flames. Chee said he could not tell if the victims were dead or alive when they were set afire.

Authorities arrested more than 1,300 university students.

Field Marshal Thanom returned from exile to Thailand on September 19.

Leftist students and labor groups have demonstrated almost daily since Thanom's return, demanding that he be deported or tried for the deaths of 72 civilians during the 1973 rioting and other crimes allegedly committed during his rule. Leftists and rightists have also clashed.

When the rightist mob reached government house today, Prime Minister Seni came out and climbed atop a bus to address the demonstrators through a microphone. He promised that he would resign if their demands for the resignations of three cabinet members were not met.

(more)

Crown Prince Vachiralongkorn, dressed in an army captain's uniform, also appeared and urged the demonstrators to disperse, saying they had already shown their bravery.

Later a brief announcement, reportedly signed by Sangad, said: "The government cannot govern the country properly and in order not to let Thailand become a prey to Communists and to uphold the monarchy and royal family this council has seized power."

A series of announcements over the official radio said the constitution was abolished, parliament dissolved, all civilian courts placed under military jurisdiction and political meetings of more than five people forbidden. All newspapers were ordered to stop publication.

Some of the demonstrators said they had toppled the leftist student movement in Thailand and now would "get the Communist ministers" in Seni's cabinet.

Under fire for indecisiveness, Seni had resigned two weeks ago. But he then agreed to form a new government. He had called a special cabinet meeting today to discuss the on-and-off rioting at Thammasat since Thanom's return.

Labor groups earlier said they would go on strike Monday if Thanom did not leave Thailand by then.
--AP' (10/6/76)