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# The White House NEWS SUMMARY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EDT Edition

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### NATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Heads to Michigan -- President Reagan, having addressed the issue of war and peace in a week dominated by U.S.-Soviet talks, returns to his campaign theme of prosperity at home with a trip to recession-scarred Michigan. (UPI)

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Karami Seeking Support for Withdrawal Plan -- PM Karami is seeking support at the U.N. for a U.S.-engineered plan for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon, Lebanese officials said. (UPI)

White House Aide Says Gromyko Meetings Could Produce Results -- A senior White House official said the talks between President Reagan and FM Gromyko could produce results in arms control and other areas in several months. (Reuter, Baltimore Sun, Washington Post, Washington Times)

The Reagan 'Dove' Was Hatched Slowly -- It was a case of President Reagan making the command decision that East-West relations might be approaching the flash point because of the Korean airliner incident and the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in western Europe. And it was a decision deeply rooted in election-year politics. (Washington Times)

### NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Sunday Evening)

GROMYKO MEETING -- Despite some reports the Administration considered making an important concession in the arms control arena to bring the Soviets back to the bargaining table, Secretary Shultz said the President did not make such an offer during his meeting with FM Gromyko.

MONDALE -- Walter Mondale pressed his attack on President Reagan's foreign policy leadership, charging that the Reagan-Gromyko meeting was apparently a failure, and Vice President Bush just as forcefully responded that it is Mondale's reading of the situation that is a failure.

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This Summary is prepared Monday through Friday by the White House News Summary Staff. For complete stories or information, please call ext. 2950



## NATIONAL

## REAGAN HEADS TO MICHIGAN

President Reagan, having addressed the issue of war and peace in a week dominated by U.S.-Soviet talks, returns to his campaign theme of prosperity at home with a trip to recession-scarred Michigan. Reagan was headed for Detroit to kick off a three-state campaign swing that began with a mass swearing-in for new citizens and a speech to business executives. A new Gallup poll showed Reagan leading Mondale by 17 points in a state where political analysts had expected Mondale to make a stronger showing. Reagan's strategists were confident that Gromyko's visit would undercut efforts by Mondale to exploit the war-and-peace issue.

(Norman Sandler, UPI)

## LAPSES BY REAGAN PLEASE DEMOCRATS

The unexpected sight of President Reagan struggling with political problems created by his impromptu remarks on foreign policy has made some Democratic leaders hope Walter Mondale can claw his way back into contention. On Thursday, Mr. Reagan accused reporters of distorting his statement linking the bombing of the embassy in Lebanon to cutbacks in American intelligence before he took office. Four days earlier Mr. Reagan had made himself the target of Democratic criticism by comparing incomplete security precautions at the embassy to an unfinished remodeling job on a home kitchen. This series of statements produced what White House advisers described Friday as the most unfavorable television coverage for the President since he opened his reelection campaign.

(Howell Raines, New York Times, A1)

Bush Says Ford Made 'Sense' On Beirut Blast;  
Asserts Reagan Should Accept Responsibility

CLEVELAND -- Vice President Bush said that "in the final analysis," it made "some sense" for President Reagan to accept responsibility in the bombing.

(Jane Perlez, New York Times, B10)

## COATTAILS MAY KEEP GOP AT SENATE HELM

The high hopes Democrats once harbored for recapturing control of the Senate this year are in danger of being smothered by President Reagan's Republican coattails. From Iowa to North Carolina, from Texas to Illinois, Senate races that once seemed ripe for Democratic victories a few months ago have narrowed into close contests. And in the six hottest races (in North Carolina, Iowa, Illinois, Texas, New Hampshire and Mississippi), a pattern emerges of GOP candidates' benefiting from the national ticket. This pattern is seen after interviews with neutral political scientists and consultants of both parties.

(Washington Times, A3)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Tom Kenworthy's article, "Maureen Reagan on the Md. Stump," appears on page D1 (Metro section), Washington Post.



## FERRARO DRAWS THE CROWDS; BUSH WINS THE RATINGS

Her crowds are bigger and more enthusiastic. Her speeches are tougher and more passionate. Her press entourage is larger and, of late, more laudatory than his. In almost every measure by which politics is usually judged, Geraldine Ferraro is running away from Vice President Bush on the campaign trail. But when voters are asked to judge Bush and Ferraro on a favorable/unfavorable scale or as potential presidents, Bush is the runaway winner. Bush had a 59-32% favorable rating in the latest Washington Post-ABC poll. When both were asked to explain this paradox during campaign swings last week, their answers were revealing. Bush was characteristically self-depricatory, Ferraro feisty and assertive. "It's tied to the overall approval of the Administration," Bush said. "It's partly my being vice president of the United States and partly being part of the record we have made..." Meanwhile, Ferraro answered: "It doesn't surprise me a bit. The man has been vice president for four years. He's known....After I've been in the White House for a few years, I expect to get not only the kind of ratings he has but much better ratings."

(David Broder, Washington Post, A1)

## POLL SHOWS REP. FERRARO'S POPULARITY IS SLIPPING

While Ferraro is still substantially more popular than her running mate, she is no longer an asset in offsetting Mondale's negative image, according to the latest poll done for the Dolan report. The new survey shows that 42% of registered voters view Ferraro favorably, 40% view her unfavorably and 16% have no opinion. Mondale is viewed favorably by 37% of voters and unfavorably by 47%. President Reagan has 62% registering a favorably opinion and 30% an unfavorable view. Vice President Bush was viewed positively by 56% and unfavorably by 27%. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush have a 25-point lead over Mr. Mondale and Mrs. Ferraro, according to the report. The poll was issued this weekend.

(George Archibald, Washington Times, A2)

## MONDALE CAMP IS 'UPBEAT' AS DEBATE REHEARSALS START

As the Mondale camp begins a week of preparation for the first debate, the mood of the men and women behind the Democratic standard-bearer bobs hopefully on a sea of bad news. For one thing, a Mondale worker said, private campaign polls showed a 3-to-5% improvement last week. While no one doubts that Mondale's challenge is lagging dramatically, a ranking campaign figure said reports from the field indicate more support is building than is apparent in Washington. An overriding concern among Mondale handlers is the need to have their man reasonably rested before the big show. As a result, campaigning has been radically cut back this week to allow preparation for the debate.

(Alan McConagha, Washington Times, A3)



MONDALE FEELS HE'S PICKING UP STEAM

Walter Mondale, finding his stride with sharp attacks on President Reagan's foreign policy, starts a short week of campaigning today that leads up to the event he hopes will reverse his slide in the polls -- next Sunday's debate. Aides said he was going to start preparing in earnest for Sunday by watching tapes of his own dozen primary debates and tapes of Reagan's past performances that date as far back as his 1967 encounter with Sen. Robert Kennedy at Oxford University. In a news conference following his weekly radio speech, Mondale said Reagan "is not really in charge" of foreign affairs, challenging him to take responsibility for the Beirut bombing and to tell what he accomplished in his meeting with Gromyko.

(Ira Allen, UPI)

CONGRESS LETS MONEY RUN OUT

Much of the government was without money today, waiting for Congress to complete work on a temporary measure that would keep the affected agencies operating until the Senate can act on the civil rights legislation that has been stalled in the chamber for days.

(Eliot Brenner, UPI)

OPPOSITION SEEN GROWING TO LINE-ITEM VETO

House conservatives are deeply divided over the controversial line-item veto and the division may doom the measure in this waning session of Congress. "The essence of Republican philosophy is opposition to centralization of government power," said Rep. Edwards (R.-Okla.) "Ronald Reagan can be trusted not to abuse such power. But Ronald Reagan will not be President forever," he said.

(Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A2)

DEMOCRATS' CRIME-BILL WAGGLE LOADS GOP CAMPAIGN CANNON

In one of their nimblest political moves of the year, House Republicans last week attached a big anticrime bill to the spending resolution the government needs to keep operating, and in the process created a sharp campaign issue against some vote-switching Democrats in the November election. What now will happen to the bill is unclear. A Senate leadership aide said last week Reagan is willing to allow the crime bill to die to get a spending bill that is more acceptable to him.

(Mary Thornton, Washington Post, A3)

USDA USING HUMAN GENE IN EFFORT TO GROW SUPER LIVESTOCK

The Agriculture Department's research center in Beltsville is carrying out experiments to produce super sheep and pigs -- perhaps twice as large as current livestock -- by injecting them with a growth-hormone gene from humans. But two scientific watchdog groups -- the Foundation on Economic Trends and the Humane Society of the United States -- called the research a violation of "the moral and ethical canons of civilization," hope to keep the experiments from proceeding.

(Christine Russell, Washington Post, A1)



#### PENTAGON AIDE BLAMES OUSTER ON OPPOSITON TO TEST-RIGGING

A Pentagon weapons tester has charged he is being forced from his job because he tried to stop the Army from rigging tests to stop the Army from rigging tests designed to show whether its new Bradley armored troop carrier will protect soldiers inside. Col. James Burton accused the Army of wetting down uniforms of dummies inside the test vehicle so they would not burn, and of using an external steel shielded to protect the more vulnerable parts of the aluminum-armored test vehicle.

(Walter Andrews, Washington Times, A1)

#### HILL PROBE HITS GENERAL DYNAMICS EXPENSES

General Dynamics spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on meals and other amenities for unidentified guests, routinely omitting from vouchers the names of recipients who included Pentagon officials, House investigators have found. A company spokesman denied any impropriety and said General Dynamics "does not claim entertainment expenses against government contracts.

(Washington Post, A7)

#### CRONYISM ALLEGED IN FEMA CONTRACTS

Officials of the Emergency Preparedness Agency have awarded a stream of non-competitive contracts, including four to a firm alleged to have entertained the agency chief and his aides. Sources at FEMA also have alleged some contracts were funneled to companies employing friends of Director Louis Giuffrida and his former deputy, Fred Valella. FEMA faces three congressional investigations, including an inquiry by a panel led by Rep. Gore, who has tentatively scheduled a hearing Wednesday. FEMA's inspector general is conducting his own investigation.

(Andrew Gallagher, UPI)

#### ECONOMIC INDEX EASES WORRIES OVER SLOWDOWN

August's rise in the government's gauge of future economic activity has eased fears of a sharp slowdown. The index of leading economic indicators rose 0.5% during the month, the Commerce Department reported.

(Alan Murray, Wall Street Journal, A3)

#### TOXIC WASTE PROBLEM HITS HOME

Containers of left-over pesticides, paints and cleaning solvents are piling up in basements and garages in the Washington area as well as the rest of the country, and no one knows what to do with them. EPA officials acknowledge there is a problem. Without federal guidelines, local officials are helpless when homeowners ask how to safely dispose of hazardous leftovers.

(Victoria Churchville, Washington Post, A1)

JUDGE DENIES CITIZENSHIP TO NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING IMMIGRANTS

MIAMI -- A U.S. district judge, exercising "his personal philosophy," has rejected the citizenship applications of seven immigrants because they could not speak English. George Waldrop of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said the applicants presented to Judge Kendall Sharp of Orlando were eligible for citizenship under the "50-20" law allowing anyone over 50 who has lived in the U.S. for more than 20 years to become a citizen. Waldrop said the judge "has a right to do that" but that he disagrees with him. (UPI)

U.S. JURIST ORDERS FEC TO OPEN NCPAC DEPOSITION TO REPORTERS

In a potentially precedent-setting decision, a New York federal judge has instructed the FEC to open a deposition to the press. The case involves a complaint against NCPAC in the New York Senate race of 1982. The case involves expenditures against Sen. Moynihan.

(Washington Times, A2)

GOLDWATER CUTS RED TAPE WITH DRILL

As Sen. Biden tells it, Sen. Goldwater wanted to put up a set of pull-down maps on the wall of the Intelligence Committee room. But Mr. Goldwater was told by the Capitol architect that he could not drill through the sandstone walls there. Goldwater came in with his drill from home, told the guards they could arrest him if they wanted, and drilled the holes himself, Biden said. A spokesman for the intelligence panel confirmed the story. "The map is there," he said. "Sen. Goldwater eliminated a lot of red tape by doing it himself."

(Washington Times, A2)

-more-



## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

## REPORT IRAN, SYRIA AND LIBYA CONTROL TERROR GROUP

TEL AVIV -- Iran, Syria and Libya secretly direct the Islamic Jihad, an Israeli newspaper said. In a report quoting unidentified intelligence sources in London, the respected Ha'Aretz newspaper said two top Iranian officials with close links to Ayatollah Khomeini head the group. The newspaper reported representatives of the governments of Iran, Syria and Libya sit on the secret council of Islamic Jihad that meets in the Iranian Embassy in Damascus and orders suicide attacks on American and Western targets in the Middle East. The report also claimed the council ordered the assassination of Sadat. (UPI)

## KARAMI SEEKING SUPPORT FOR WITHDRAWAL PLAN

BEIRUT -- PM Karami is seeking support at the U.N. for a U.S.-engineered plan for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon, Lebanese officials said. Syria had no public comment on the "Murphy plan" but press reports said Damascus was interested in any U.S. moves to widen Lebanese government authority and guarantee Syrian security. Israeli government spokesman Yossi Beilin said that before withdrawing its troops, Israel would demand a promise from Syria not to move troops into areas it vacated. (Hugh Pope, UPI)

Mideast Rivals Feel Blast's Side Effects

The embassy annex bombing in Beirut may have the unexpected effect of sparking a new effort to arrange the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. U.S. officials and diplomatic sources said the terrorist attack has underscored to Israel and Syria that they have a common interest in defusing the fanaticism that keeps Lebanon in chaos and prevents them from achieving their goals there.

(News analysis by John Goshko, Washington Post, A16)

Mideast Diplomacy Spurs Mild Optimism

BEIRUT -- Surprise diplomatic initiatives last week by Israel and Jordan spared a renewed sense of movement toward a Middle East peace, eclipsing for many Lebanese the despair that had been felt after the bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex. The bombing played no apparent part in the unexpected decisions by either PM Peres to accelerate efforts toward a withdrawal of forces from southern Lebanon or by King Hussein to reestablish diplomatic relations with Egypt. Assistant Secretary Murphy's mission revived several policy options for the Reagan Administration, in the view of several analysts here. The first is to help facilitate an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Another involves support for the reconciliation between Jordan and Egypt and for possible further moves by Hussein toward agreement with Arafat, leading in time to peace talks with Israel.

(News Analysis by Bradley Graham, Washington Post, A19)



MOVE TO CLOSE ARAB AGENCY HALTED

JERUSALEM -- PM Peres has ordered a halt to an attempt to close an East Jerusalem Arab news agency and weekly magazine by Israel's Interior Ministry and the Israeli army. Informed government sources confirmed a report by Israel radio that Peres had personally intervened in the case against the Palestine Press Service, a key source of information on developments on the West Bank and Gaza. The sources said a hearing in the case would go forward as scheduled Monday. Peres' decision was watched closely here for indication of the new government's initial policies toward Palestinian organizations in East Jerusalem and on the West Bank.

(Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A18)

CLAIM IRAN MASSING TROOPS, DIGGING TUNNELS FOR OFFENSIVE

BASRA, Iraq -- A senior Iraqi field commander said Iran has concentrated at least 200,000 troops along its border in preparation for a new offensive against southern Iraq. In Baghdad, a Western diplomat told the AP that the Iranians were "digging huge tunnels" under the frontline in the southern sector "with the apparent objective of attacking the forward Iraqi positions from behind."

(Mohammed Salam, AP)

EGYPT: SOVIETS MADE MINE FOUND BY BRITISH

CAIRO -- A mine found by British divers in the Red Sea is a new, sophisticated device made by the Soviet Union, Egyptian armed forces said.

(Washington Post, A18)

EGYPTIAN COURT ACQUITS MOSLEM EXTREMISTS IN COUP PLOT

CAIRO -- In a surprise show of leniency, Egypt's Supreme State Security Court acquitted 190 Moslem extremists in a conspiracy to overthrow the government and spared the life of the plot's mastermind. The decision Sunday coincided with riots in Kafr el-Dawwar led by a leftist group. The decision ended a 22-month trial of 300 Moslem extremists accused of planning to seize power and proclaim a fundamentalist Islamic republic following the Sadat assassination.

(Wadie Kirolds, UPI)

Egyptians Jail 107 Extremist Plotters

A judge sentenced 107 Moslem extremists to prison but acquitted 174 others accused of trying to overthrow the government following the assassination of Sadat. The White-robed defendants chanted slogans such as "Egyptians wake up!" and "No to America, no to Israel!" before the sentences were read.

(Washington Times, A6)

ANTI-MAFIA DRIVE BEGINS IN SICILY, U.S.

PALERMO, Sicily -- A massive crackdown on the Mafia was under way throughout Italy yesterday and has spread to the U.S., authorities said. Italian police officials said thousands of officers were engaged in a search for suspected gangsters named by crime boss Tommaso Buscetta, who broke the Mafia's code of silence.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)



WHITE HOUSE AIDE SAYS GROMYKO MEETINGS  
COULD PRODUCE RESULTS

A senior White House official said the talks between President Reagan and FM Gromyko could produce results in arms control and other areas in several months. "We would expect to have some results within a couple of months. The Soviet process is a very deliberate one" NSC Adviser McFarlane said. But Walter Mondale demanded to know what progress on arms and other issues had been made by Reagan and Shultz. Mondale told reporters the President should hold a news conference to discuss the talks. (Reuter)

## U.S., SOVIETS TO STAY IN TOUCH, SHULTZ SAYS

Secretary Shultz stuck to a cautious assessment that the U.S. and the Soviet Union have agreed to stay in touch following the visit by FM Gromyko. But Henry Kissinger said the Soviets are embarked on a peace offensive with the U.S. On the surface, there was scarcely any excuse for optimism. Through Tass, Gromyko closed the week resolute in the recent Soviet hard line toward the U.S. Shultz also dismissed as a "fairly tale" a published report that plans for the Gromyko visit were kept from the Pentagon by the State Department and the White House, an outgrowth of deep differences within the Administration over arms control.

(Washington Times, A5)

Gromyko Talks Weren't Flashy, But Important

Those watching the U.S.-Soviet exchanges last week for concessions toward detente were disappointed and unrealistic. What they saw is what they got, but it was no small thing. What they got was political reengagement of the great powers after almost four years of long-distance snarling. (News Analysis by Henry Trewhitt, Baltimore Sun, A1)

## THE REAGAN 'DOVE' WAS HATCHED SLOWLY

The week that began last Sunday was the climax of a change in American policy toward the USSR that first became evident in the President's Jan. 16, 1984 speech on arms control in the White House East Room. It was a case of President Reagan making the command decision that East-West relations might be approaching the flash point because of the Korean airliner incident and the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in western Europe. And it was a decision deeply rooted in election-year politics -- the perception that Mr. Reagan's combative stance was making him politically vulnerable because of the public fear of a nuclear holocaust. The outlook now, as U.S. officials view it, is for more meetings, perhaps even a summit or a re-start of arms talks at Geneva by early spring, and hopefully a new era in which the threat of war between the superpowers has passed.

(News Analysis by Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)



## KNOWLEDGE GAP IS BIG OBSTACLE FOR WOULD-BE 'PEACE PRESIDENT'

Behind the gush of peace talk from the White House, even President Reagan's trusted advisers express uncertainty and skepticism about prospects for any sort of U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms-control agreement in a second Reagan term. The real problems have little to do with Reagan's motives or the auspicious timing of his interest in international peace. The problems, apart from the Soviets themselves, are that Reagan knows little about his subject matter and even less about the struggle in his own Administration over arms control. The evidence of the first term contradicts the public perception. Reagan may be totally serious about using the U.S. defense buildup as a platform for negotiating with the Soviets. But he has given no sign of willingness to make the changes and assume the leadership that could make these negotiations a success.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

## NORTH KOREA MOVES IN TANKS, BIG GUNS, SAYS CHUN

SEOUL -- President Chun said that North Korea had deployed large tank units, long-range guns and guided weapons in forward areas along the DMZ. In a speech marking Armed Forces Day, Chun said: "The cold war between the superpowers has made the military confrontation around us more acute, threatening war in this region at any time." Chun noted that North Korea had shipped supplies to the South to help victims of recent floods but said he hoped there was no ulterior motive behind the gesture.

(Granville Watts, Reuter)

## NORTH KOREAN AID DELIVERED TO SOUTH KOREA

Reaction to the aid operation among South Koreans appeared to be cautious. Residents of Seoul interviewed by Japanese television journalists covering the transfer expressed surprise that north Korea had delivered the goods as it had earlier promised. South Korean newspapers gave low-key coverage of the arrival of the first relief goods. South Koreans were warned in editorials not to raise their hopes for a rapid improvement in relations.

(Timothy Elder, Washington Times, A6)

## SIX DISSIDENTS SEEK NEW SANCTUARY AFTER ATTACKING BRITAIN

DURBAN, South Africa -- Six South African dissidents hiding from arrest in the British consulate in Durban have expressed anger at Britain's attitude toward them and asked the U.S. and three other Western countries for help. Police have been hunting the dissidents since they led opposition to South Africa's new constitution which excluded the black majority from politics.

(Bob Batsford, Reuter)

CANDIDATES SCHEDULES

(UPI) -- Schedules for the presidential and vice presidential candidates for Saturday, Sept. 29, and tentative schedules for the week ahead.

Walter Mondale:

Monday, Oct. 1: 10:25 a.m. Departs Washington National Airport for Newark International Airport, Newark, N.J.  
Noon EDT Rally, Monument Square, George St., and Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N.J.

1:15 p.m. Departs rally for Newark airport.

2 p.m. Private time, Port Authority building, airport.

2:45 p.m. Departs for Washington.

3:30 p.m. Arrives Washington National Airport and goes home for private time all evening.

Tuesday, Oct. 2: 8:30 a.m. EDT Departs Washington National Airport for Little Rock, Ark., has event there and returns to Washington at 7 p.m. EDT.

Geraldine Ferraro:

No schedule available.

President Reagan:

Monday, Oct. 1: Campaigns in Michigan and Mississippi.

Tuesday, Oct. 2: Campaigns in Texas.

Wednesday, Oct. 3: Returns to Washington.

Vice President George Bush:

Monday, Oct. 1: 10:20 a.m. Press availability, undecided site in Athens, Ga.

11:20 a.m. Addresses group at the University of Georgia Coliseum, Athens, then returns to Washington.

11 p.m. Reception for the Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund, Inc., Atrium, Kennedy Center, Washington.

Tuesday, Oct. 2: 12:10 p.m. Press availability at undecided site in Lubbock, Texas.

1 p.m. Rally in the Texas Tech University Recreation Room, Lubbock.

7:30 p.m. Attends a fund-raiser, East Hall, Albert Thomas Convention Center, Houston.

Wednesday, Oct. 3: Morning Campaigns in Little Rock, Ark., then travels to Tulsa, Okla.

5:30 p.m. Rally, Bartlett Square, Tulsa.

Thursday, Oct. 4: 8:10 a.m. Press Availability, Westin Hotel, Williams Plaza, Tulsa.

Noon Rally in Springfield, Mo.

Late afternoon Rally in Memphis, Tenn.

Friday, Oct. 5: Works in Washington office.

Saturday, Oct. 6 and Sunday, Oct. 7: No schedule available.

Monday, October 8: Participates in Columbus Day Parade, New York City.



NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 30, 1984

## GROMYKO MEETINGS (continued)

Donaldson: Henry Kissinger did make a prediction of sorts today on when serious negotiations might occur -- late this year or sometime next year, he said. Then Kissinger revealed a secret -- his true feelings about FM Gromyko. Said Kissinger: "God may punish me for this -- but I rather like Gromyko."

NBC's John Palmer: While one Reagan Administration official was predicting that talks with Gromyko would lead to arms control negotiations within a few months, Secretary Shultz would say only that the opportunity for negotiations have been approved. As Gromyko arrived in Moscow today, it was reported that plans for his meetings with President Reagan were kept secret from some Administration hardliners, for fear they might try to scuttle the meeting.

NBC's Marvin Kalb: FM Gromyko returned to Moscow tonight to brief the Politburo about his talks with President Reagan and Secretary Shultz. The Minister's line, as reflected in the Soviet press, is that the Russians want to see deeds. Back here, the high-level meetings have quickly become part of the presidential campaign. Vice President Bush, in Cleveland, put a most positive spin on the President's exchange with the Soviet diplomat -- (TV coverage: Vice President at news conference: "FM Gromyko returned to Moscow with the feeling that President Reagan is determined -- really determined -- to achieve a negotiated settlement with the Soviets that would bring about nuclear arms reductions.") But Walter Mondale said there was, apparently, no progress towards arms control, then drew a broad conclusion -- (TV coverage: Mondale coming out of church: "We have a President who's not really in charge. He's not mastering the details, he's not leading in crucial questions, albeit arms control -- ") But assuming for a moment that this week's meetings with Gromyko do lead to serious and sustained talks, when might they begin? Henry Kissinger -- (TV coverage: Kissinger on "Face the Nation": "I think we will begin serious negotiations, which I expect will happen by the end of this year or early next year -- but the process will be going on all the time.") Some senior officials worry about the U.S. appearing to be too eager. (TV coverage: Shultz on "This Week...": "You have to be relaxed about the need for an agreement if you're going to get a good one. The only agreement worth getting -- from our standpoint -- is one that serves our interest.") But before any deal can be struck, President Reagan must first come to grips with the differences still raging within his Administration over the value of arms control -- with Secretary Shultz favoring the effort and Secretary Weinberger very skeptical.

## MONDALE

Donaldson: Mondale pressed his attack on President Reagan's foreign policy leadership today, charging that the Reagan-Gromyko meeting was apparently a failure, and Vice President Bush, just as forcefully responded, that it is Mondale's reading of the situation that is a failure.



NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 30, 1984

## MONDALE (continued)

ABC's Betsy Aaron: After a customary visit to church and paid political radio broadcast, Mondale took on the President for an apparent lack of progress in the Reagan-Gromyko arms control talks. (TV coverage: Mondale coming out of church: "Apparently, although there were at least two or three obvious ways that we might have boldly attempted to move toward arms control in ways that would not hurt our security at all -- apparently those offers were not made. The President, I think, should answer what was done, and why it failed, and what hopes he has for the future.") Leadership -- or lack of it -- was also his radio theme -- this time, the embassy bombing in Lebanon. (TV coverage: Mondale: "Mr. Reagan acts as though terrorism is like an earthquake -- a force of nature that can only be endured, and not controlled. I can understand why that argument might attract him -- if it were true, it would absolve him of responsibility.") And, again, the demand -- (Mondale: "We've got to start hearing answers from this President.") Mondale's accusations and demands are not new, but so far they've been largely ignored by both the President and the public. (Mondale: "These latest developments over the last couple of weeks, have really -- in a profound way -- exposed to the nation what I've been trying to say in the past -- and that is, that we have a President who's not really in charge.") Now with the Gromyko talks and the embassy bombing, Mondale is hoping that the President and the public will start to pay attention. (ABC-4)

## VICE PRESIDENT BUSH

ABC's Carole Simpson: Vice President Bush was in Ohio defending President Reagan's foreign policies in Lebanon and towards the Soviet Union -- but not before he delivered one of his most blistering attacks on Mondale and Ferraro. At a Republican picnic, he said the Democrats had no business calling Republicans selfish or greedy. (TV coverage: Vice President at picnic: "The opposition talks about -- as if it were immoral to want to take care of your own family, loved ones -- and work toward the good life, and maybe buy a new car or get a mortgage on a house. Freedom. Opportunity. Family. Faith. Fair play. That's what America is all about, and if they don't understand it, it's too darn bad.") Later at a press conference, Bush said, although there was no major breakthrough in the Reagan-Gromyko talks, he thinks the Soviet leader learned something. (TV coverage: Bush: "FM Gromyko returned to Moscow with a feeling that President Reagan is determined -- really determined -- to achieve a negotiated settlement with the Soviets that would bring about nuclear arms reductions.") Bush was also asked if he agreed with former President Ford that Mr. Reagan should take responsibility for the recent Beirut bombing. (Bush: "I think, in the final analysis, that makes some sense. Sure -- and you take credit for all the good things that happen.") Later this week, Vice President Bush hopes to rid himself of questions about his income tax returns for the past three years. On Wednesday, he'll release figures showing how much in taxes he paid on how much income he earned. But because of terms in his blind trust, he will not divulge



NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 30, 1984

## BEIRUT BOMBING

Donaldson: Gary Hart joined the attack on President Reagan today over the latest bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut. "I'm waiting for the President," said Hart, "to stand up one time and say, 'It was my fault.'" But the question of who will take responsibility drew an emotional response when it was put today to Secretary Shultz. (TV coverage: Secretary Shultz on "This Week...": "It's the threat of terrorism that is responsible -- and that is what we have to fight against. Now, there's somehow this notion that in response to this, somebody's head has to roll -- well maybe so, and I'm willing to have it be my head any time anyone wants. I certainly feel responsible -- absolutely -- and I take that responsibility very seriously.") Shultz said the bombing's being studied and if there's some negligence involved, "we'll find it." But, he said, the important thing now is to find ways to increase security, and that is being done. (ABC-6)

Palmer: Secretary Shultz reacted angrily today when questioned about what blame Administration officials should accept for the terrorist bombing of the Beirut embassy. Critics of the Reagan Administration charge the bombing occurred amid lax security. Shultz was asked if anyone should accept blame. (TV coverage: Shultz on "This Week...": "Terrorism -- that is responsible -- and that's what we have to fight against. Now, there's somehow this notion that in response to this, somebody's head has to roll -- well maybe so, and I'm willing to have it be my head any time anyone wants.") (NBC-2)

## ISRAEL

Palmer: Today the Israeli agreed to leave the Lebanese territory it has occupied since 1982 under certain conditions: That Syria won't move troops into the area, and that U.N. and militia forces patrol and prevent guerrilla attacks on Northern Israel. (NBC-3)

## ISLAMIC JIHAD

Palmer: Today an Israeli newspaper reported that Iran, Syria and Libya secretly control Islamic Jihad. The newspaper, however -- quoting intelligence sources -- said officials from the three countries meet as a secret council in the Iranian embassy in Damascus to plot terrorist attacks. (NBC-5)

## SUPREME COURT

ABC's Tim O'Brien: Whether the High Court continues on its conservative course may depend more on the November election than anything else. Five of the Justices are now in their mid-seventies. They complain about the workload and the internal bickering, suggesting there may be some wholesale departures from the court in the next four years, leaving whoever is President with the possibility of appointing more Justices than any President since Franklin Roosevelt. (ABC-10)



ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson and George Will  
Guests: Secretary Shultz, David Aaron, Arkady N. Shevchenko, former political advisor to FM Gromyko and former U.N. Under Secretary General

Brinkley: Why did Gromyko come to Washington now?

Shevchenko: To maintain -- to establish, to be exact -- a personal dialogue with the President, with minimum of help to him in the electoral campaign, and he came to get some concession on the main issue in which the Soviet Union is now interested -- these negotiations on the weapons in space. There are more chances to get concession from the President now than after the election. I don't think the meeting is a total failure. The importance of this meeting is that after the relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. sunk to the bottom, now at least there is hope.

Aaron: I would hope that the President would go before the American people and talk about what was accomplished.

Shevchenko: I think that now the Soviet Union is before a situation when they really have to come to the negotiating table. They have a problem with arms control negotiations which is uncontrollable race in the outer space weapons and they are concerned that they will lose it. The position of Walter Mondale on a number of issues is much closer to the Soviet position.

Aaron: I think that Mondale is able to find some common ground with the Soviet Union. The notion that finding common ground is a bad thing is apparently the theory behind Mr. Reagan's opposition to every arms control proposal, every arms control agreement that's ever been reached by any of his predecessors, and I think that's wrong.

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Shultz: What happened was a sometimes intense, sometimes discursive discussion of practically all the subjects that we are concerned about together with the Soviet Union. At the end, an agreement on the importance of keeping in touch, as the phrase was -- but particularly as we came to the end of the meeting yesterday -- to do so carefully, systematically, through diplomatic channels, in the expectation now that we would explore all these issues and perhaps negotiate out some important things. President Reagan has said many times, publicly, he would like to see nuclear arms reduced to zero. I think the process over the last 15 years has tended to focus on limiting the expansion rather than on actual reduction (of arms control). The President's object in this was to get across in his own way -- it is an intensely personal and strong way -- to the top levels of the Soviet leadership the fact that -- first of all -- the U.S. is a strong, vibrant country, and we intend to be able to defend our interests anywhere. I think that the meetings (during the week with Gromyko) have to be looked upon in their continuity. I think it is fair to say that we will have some discussion.

Donaldson: Did the President suggest to Mr. Gromyko that we might in fact agree to a moratorium on testing weapons in space before a negotiation on that subject began?

Shultz: No.



ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Brinkley: What does Gromyko want?

Shultz: He wants us to put a freeze on our modernization of our defensive and deterrent forces. He wants us to put a freeze on our efforts to do our research and develop our thinking about outer space. That's not sensible from our standpoint. There's no reason why we should give them what they want in order to start discussions. We should start discussions and find things that are mutually agreeable and then work out the agreements on them.

Brinkley: There is a story that the arrangements for Gromyko's visit were kept secret to prevent the Defense Department from finding out about it and interfering with it.

Shultz: As the notion of having this meeting and working on it developed, the President kept it to himself and to a few other people, but the Defense Department was completely involved in the preparations. The Secretary of Defense was present at the last briefing and others with the President before the meeting. He was present at the luncheon with Mr. Gromyko. So this is a fairy story.

Brinkley: What deeds are the Soviets going to do for us?

Shultz: I suppose an example before us is sales of grain to the Soviet Union. It's to their advantage to be able to go out and buy the grain. It's to our advantage to sell it.

Will: Is an arms race in our interest because we can compete and we can carry it on more easily?

Shultz: Lots of countries around the world can start something and draw the superpowers into it, and so there is danger from these weapons. That is why the President has so persistently sought reduction, not a freeze, and reductions ideally to zero. That's his object.

Donaldson: What people are going to take the responsibility (for the Beirut bombing)?

Shultz: The responsibility is with people who, through the use of terrorism, are trying to have an impact on U.S. policies, are trying to have an impact on our quest for peace and stability in the Middle East and other parts of the world. It's the threat of terrorism that is responsible and that is what we have to fight against. Now, there is somehow this notion that -- in response to this -- somebody's head has to roll -- I'm willing to have it be my head anytime anyone wants.

Donaldson: Are you responsible?

Shultz: I certainly feel responsible, absolutely, and I take that responsibility very seriously.

ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Shultz continues: The people out there in Beirut are serving our country in a risky environment and they understand that very well and they are doing everything possible to improve their security, and it's up to us to help them. The ambassador, Reg Bartholomew, is a hero. He has come close to being killed three times, most recently this latest episode. Do you think he wants anything less than strong security around him? A lot has been done -- there is more that can be done -- and we are doing it. The situation must be worked on continuously. The problem is getting hold of this issue of terrorism, and we are working on it. There is an investigation. If there is some negligence involved, we'll find it. Our purpose is to find out what additional we can do to enhance the security of our embassies.

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FREE-FOR-ALL DISCUSSION -- Marianne Means joins the panel

Means: The greater shift between people that call themselves Democrats and people that call themselves Republicans has taken place between 1980 and 1984 among men, not among women. If the gender gap is helping anybody, it's helping Ronald Reagan.

Brinkley: The newest ABC poll gives Reagan 479 electoral votes and Mondale 34.

Donaldson: Ronald Reagan is headed for a landslide reelection unless some act of intervention takes place in the next month. I think the race will narrow just as races always do -- but those polls are going to be realized.

Brinkley: Why did Ronald Reagan -- if he's even half as far ahead as these figures show -- did he agree to debate in the first place? Lyndon Johnson was far ahead and refused to debate. Nixon refused to debate because he was far ahead.

Donaldson: He was on record of supporting the principle of debates. He would have had to go back on that.

Means: I suspect there's a personal desire on Reagan's part at this time to say to everybody, "I can speak for myself."

Brinkley: If Reagan is reelected, he very likely will have the opportunity to nominate four new members of the Supreme Court, and the Democrats find that disturbing because they assume he will appoint more conservative members. Is that a likelihood?

Donaldson: The Court's last term suggests that the conservative majority now is sustainable on every case of any magnitude.



CBS -- FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Lesley Stahl

Guest: Henry Kissinger in a pre-taped interview

Kissinger: I think the Soviets have generally decided to move into a peace offensive. It won't look like that for awhile because they will be using some very tough rhetoric so it doesn't appear as if they have changed their position too radically. They consider that Reagan is going to win the election, and that the pressure on him to talk will be somewhat greater before the election than afterwards. I think we will be in a serious negotiation by the end of this year or early next year, but the process will be going on all the time. If it should turn out that this meeting does not lead to any serious negotiation, I would draw the conclusion that the Soviet system is ossified beyond what I believe is likely, and there will be no real change until there is a leadership change.

Stahl: Has Reagan changed position?

Kissinger: It looks to me as if he's moving towards the policy of co-existence with the Soviet Union.

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Guest: Robert McFarlane

Stahl: Can you tell us about an agreement to hold future discussions?

McFarlane: I think that we would expect to have some result from Soviet pondering of all that they've had before them this week within a couple of months. The Soviets have gone away after a very rich series of meetings with an image of a man who is very strong, confident, flexible, and committed to trying to solve some problems with them.

Stahl: What was your read in the meetings?

McFarlane: This is really a matter for the Soviets, in terms of the timing. We're ready now. The specific value of this exchange was that our willingness to accept virtually any format or combination or agenda that they might like to propose was clear -- that there was no confrontation from our side of things.

Stahl: We reporters got the impression that the two men talked past each other, that they just went into a litany of grievances.

McFarlane: They got into the agenda of issues that separate us right now, arms control importantly, and -- over the course of two hours -- there was clearly an evocation from our side by the President of what it is that troubles us, and where we can be flexible. I think the change will occur, but Gromyko didn't come here to negotiate. He came here to meet the President. The President feels that there is the possibility of solving some problems in the years ahead, and was reassured in that attitude.

Stahl: Did Gromyko say anything about the Sakharovs?

McFarlane: No, and this has been an issue which the Soviets continue to refuse to address with us.



CBS -- FACE THE NATION (continued)

Stahl: Do you think the talks will resume with the Russians?

McFarlane: Yes, of course they will.

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Guests: Dimitri Simes, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace;  
Robert Kaiser, former Moscow Bureau Chief for the Washington Post

Kaiser: I think there's a reasonable possibility the talks will resume, but will they lead anywhere? I think we're far from knowing yet whether the Soviets and the U.S. are getting any closer to really doing business with each other. The Soviets have indicated that bad as relations have gotten, they did not want to have a complete rupture. They wanted to keep talking. The Soviets see in America a President who doesn't want to acknowledge their superpower status, who seems to be trying to undermine them in every arena, and they won't stand for that. They don't know what to do about it exactly, but they can't deal with it, and it's the biggest problem they've got.

Simes: Essentially, the Soviets are saying it is almost all over in the United States -- we'll have to deal with Ronald Reagan for another four years. They never liked Jimmy Carter and -- by association -- they were never particularly mesmerized by Walter Mondale. Anything which happens a month before the election is political in this country, but from the Soviet standpoint, it is a very minor favor to the President.

Kaiser: I think it would be a mistake to get the impression that Gromyko rushed to Reagan out of a fear that things are going so badly now in the Soviet Union that they need the American's help. That is not the case. The Russians are having serious problems -- economically, internationally, sociologically. If they had a strong and ruthless leader like Andropov, we would have to pay for our mistakes much more seriously than we were forced in the past.

Simes: Gromyko is at the peak of his power. Chernenko is relevant.

Kaiser: Rumor in Moscow now is that this trip may represent part of a power play by Gromyko. I think there's much more hope for movement in the Soviet-American relationship with a different generation of leadership.

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Kissinger (on tape): I must say -- and God may punish me for this -- I rather like Gromyko. He has a rather dour expression, and he has a sort of lugubrious way of presenting his case, which is fine-tuned to what he considers American masochism, so that we like to believe that everything in the world is our fault. He is a genius at constructing double negatives which say something positive, and you have to listen very carefully. As a negotiator, he is relentless. He is tough. He is extremely well-prepared. He never makes a technical mistake. He never does anything generous.



NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Correspondents: Marvin Kalb, Roger Mudd

Guests: Sen. Gary Hart, Rep. Jack Kemp

Mudd: Which Ronald Reagan are we supposed to believe?

Kemp: I think the American people recognize they have in President Reagan both firmness and flexibility, and I would suggest that that is probably what the Soviet Union is seeing, and that's why Gromyko came to the United States and to visit with the President.

Mudd: Do you see some genuine chance for an arms agreement?

Hart: I haven't seen that flexibility, nor have the American people, and there is no reason to believe we'll see that kind of flexibility that represents mainstream American foreign policy with the Soviets and others in a second Reagan term. I think the American people are going to turn their back on that. We're not seeing firmness, either; we're seeing confrontation, and that is not a healthy foreign policy in an age of nuclear weapons.

Mudd: Do you think the U.S. is incapable of protecting its embassies against terrorists?

Kemp: We have to protect those foreign service officers and our embassy personnel, and we have to do a better job of it, but that shows the fragility with which a democracy has to approach its involvement in the global affairs. Terrorists are always attacking democratic governments, and never, ever attack Soviet Union embassies or those personnel that are involved with the Soviet Union.

Hart: I'm waiting for this President to stand up one time and say it was my fault. He hasn't done that in four years. I think the responsibility is his.

Kalb: Are you certain this Administration has a united policy on arms control?

Kemp: In terms of first-strike capability, we're not seeking superiority, but when it comes to defending freedom and democracy and our own interests, we want to have the capability to deter war and to assure the survival of the interests of the U.S.

Kalb: Just before the Gromyko meeting, the President -- or many in the Administration -- wanted Soviet violations of existing arms control agreements to be made public. The White House sat on that. What does that suggest about the Administration?

Kemp: I think they want to recognize that there is a chance now to see the prospects of a better atmosphere and environment between ourselves and the Soviet Union to go forward. I think in order to have a realistic relationship with the Soviet Union, candor and the truth must be known, and I think it's important that the American people know there have been violations by the Soviets.

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Kemp continues: The President has talked about it, he brings it up in his meetings, and he certainly discusses the linkage between our talks with the Soviet Union and their behavior in previous agreements as well as their behavior with regard to Poland, Afghanistan, the Third World, and other parts of the world.

Hart: I think this President is held hostage by the far right -- the extreme right elements of his own party -- on U.S.-Soviet relations, particularly arms control. I think they've let him off the reservation for this 6- or 8-week period so that he can get reelected, and we're going to see more of the confrontational cold war attitude in a second Reagan term. This President has been less involved in the overall policy and the details of that policy having to do with arms control than any President since the nuclear age, and I think it's fundamentally because he doesn't understand the issues.

Mudd: Why is Mondale so far behind?

Hart: He's running against an incumbent President. Second, any time you have to put the Party together after a contested nomination, that takes some time. Finally, I think this President is skillfully using the photo opportunity type campaign, and I think that bubble is beginning to burst.

Kalb: Why do you think Mondale can win?

Hart: He represents the mainstream of domestic and foreign policy in this country for the past 25-30 or more years.

Kalb: Should the President be leading the effort on the latest Civil Rights bill before Congress?

Kemp: The President should be leading the effort, particularly to meet some of the objections that have been legitimately raised, but in terms of the commitment to civil rights, I think it is a very important statement that needs to be made by all of us on both sides of the political aisle.

Hart: I think we've seen an abdication of Presidential leadership on the question of civil rights.

Mudd: Will you be a candidate for President in 1988?

Kemp: I'm going to spend 1984 talking about the Reagan-Bush record and the opportunity to reelect them -- and then when 1985 starts, we'll begin to talk about 1988.

Kalb: Sounded like a yes to me.

Kemp: Well, it may be a yes.

Mudd: Will you be a candidate in '88?

Hart: Not if Walter Mondale is the President, and I believe he will be.



NBC -- MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Kalb: Why does the U.S. seem to be pulling back from its full support of the Contadora peace process in Central America at this particular time?

Kemp: I think Nicaragua is in trouble economically, diplomatically, and within the hemisphere, and it's obvious things that are not going well for Nicaragua are also causing problems for the rebels in El Salvador. I think the Administration is right to raise these issues of fundamental importance to the security of the U.S. in this hemisphere, which is to make sure that Cuba removes its troops from Nicaragua before there is any acceptance of a so-called peace process with the Contadora countries.

Mudd: The campaign really comes to a stop this week, going into the debates. Walter Mondale is no slouch as a debater. People have made a profession, however, of underestimating Ronald Reagan as a debater. He's a terrific debater if he's prepared. But this, coming up in one week, is the central act, and Walter Mondale, given the polls that we see, really has to do well if he's going to get any momentum going. It's a critical, critical day in the life of Walter Mondale. He has to score well, and Ronald Reagan has got to make a serious mistake.

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PBS -- WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW

Moderator: Paul Duke. Panel: Hedrick Smith of The New York Times, Jack Nelson of The Los Angeles Times, Christine Russell of The Washington Post, Howard Fineman of Newsweek.

Smith on Reagan/Gromyko: There were no signs of any visible breakthrough or substantive concessions on either side. There is some skepticism that anything terribly important diplomatically has happened yet. For a president who has not met with any Soviet leader before, this is a political plus. If it doesn't work, Reagan can say, "I tried, and I haven't been shut out." The Soviets have made clear they prefer Mondale, but that's not going to help Mondale. But the Soviets have taken a tough line coming out of this, so they're not trying to help Reagan too much. There are pressures on both sides to check each other out. It is not just politics at work here. Publics are more relieved when leaders on both sides are meeting. There is a sense that things are really bad if they can't sit down together. Even if the President were to be reelected, it would be very tough to bridge the differences.

Nelson on Beirut situation: Not many people took very kindly to the President's referring to this tragedy in terms of kitchen plumbing. Reagan called Carter, who said he had read the White House transcripts of what Reagan said and it was clear to him that he (President Reagan) had in mind the Carter Administration. There is still a lot of acrimony there. The White House was very concerned about this issue. If they hadn't been, Reagan wouldn't have made the telephone call, and he made the call with James Baker standing at his elbow, so they were very concerned about it, and I think they hope to quell the furor. The press has been frustrated trying to get Reagan to answer questions, because Mondale is accessible. Network television newsmen have been doing their best to try to concentrate on the issues rather than on all the campaign hoopla.

Fineman on the Mondale: Mondale made the best speech of his fall campaign at GW University, and it was important both for its content and for the way in which he said it. It was as though he said, "I'm far behind in the polls -- you may be wondering why I'm doing this. Let me explain to you just why I'm in this race." And it was as though he remembered who he was politically. In very forceful language, very carefully crafted by his speechwriters, reading from a Teleprompter, Mondale really laid into President Reagan on the war and peace issue. It had a tonic effect on his campaign, and it made everyone sit up and take notice. It comes at a time when people are trying to decide -- Does this guy really have a chance, or not? -- just as he is moving into the most crucial event of his candidacy -- the presidential debate. The Mondale people feel they're making the kind of headway now that is measured in inches rather than the miles that he needs to go. They are looking for some glip in the polls so that Mondale himself feels confident, and so they have some sense of momentum. They've decided they need to explain who Mondale is and what he stands for. It's not a matter of scoring forensic points against Reagan. Mondale is resting, and he's studying very hard.

Russell on cigarette warnings: This week, the bill passed both houses of Congress unanimously by a voice vote and is now on its way to the President for his signature. ###



THE MCLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin. Panel: Morton Kondracke, Pat Buchanan, Jack Germond, Robert Novak.

Buchanan: This overproduced extravaganza has wiped Mondale out of the news for the week. It has further mooted his argument that Reagan can't meet with the Russians. But the President has paid a price for this. He's adopted Mondale's tight rhetoric at the U.N., and he's accepted Mondale's heirarchy of concerns, namely that arms control is the primary concern and objective of American policy.

Novak: This is very good for Ronald Reagan. Gromyko and his colleagues still want Mondale to win the election.

Kondracke: Ronald Reagan, looking to a second term, wants to be some sort of man of peace. I don't know whether the Administration is organized to pull off any kind of arms control agreement. If The Russians can take advantage of our electoral politics season and the stupidity, they think, of the electorate who will fall for this -- it's a positive thing for them and for us to have the meetings at all.

Novak: The Soviet Union wants arms control on their terms. They got it from Nixon, Carter -- and I don't think -- despite the rhetoric in the U.N. speech, they're going to get it from Reagan.

Buchanan: I think the Russians want a second detente. They want to stop "Star Wars." They want the credit, the trade, the technology. I think the Administration may be ready to deal.

Q: Is this a plus or minus for Reagan? All but Germond: Plus.

Q: Are we on the start of a Detente II? All but Buchanan and McLaughlin: No.

Q: Is Mondale's new offensive going to work?

Kondracke: Mondale had a good week because Reagan is now moving over and playing ball on Mondale's turf, which is arms control. And that is a mistake for Mr. Reagan, and he's going to pay for it.

Germond: His only chance with this kind of a message is to keep repeating it and hope he firms up the Democratic base enough to close the polls.

Buchanan: This (speech at GW) was probably the best campaign speech he's given, and that just shows you how bad his campaign is.

Q: Is Mondale playing the Gromyko meeting right?

Kondracke: He's got himself -- being some sort of an intermediary, some sort of a neutral in the battle between Gromyko and the President. That's not what he's supposed to be. He's supposed to be an American; he's supposed to say, "I stand with the President until this issue gets resolved."



AGRONSKY & COMPANY

Host: Martin Agronsky

Panel: Carl Rowan, Hugh Sidey, Mel Elfin, John Newhouse

Agronsky: The possible consequences of the Reagan-Gromyko meeting overshadow everything that has happened this week at home and abroad.

Rowan: For more than a decade, Reagan has been characterized by a strident dislike of Communism and a fear of the Soviet Union. There is no new Reagan. The Soviet Union is and has been characterized by a distrust of Mr. Reagan, and with some efforts to seize a few places in the world. There is no new Soviet Union. Nothing has changed.

Newhouse: I think it went as expected this week. Gromyko took a reasonably hard line, but not as hard as he might have, and he didn't close any doors. Reagan's speech was full of conciliatory rhetoric, wholly at variance with what we've heard from him over the years about the Soviet Union and negotiating with the Soviet Union, but it was very short on specifics.

Elfin: If the 8½ minutes that the President spent with Gromyko managed to convince Gromyko that Reagan was even a mite less than a gun-toting cowboy who wants to nuke the Soviet Union, then those could have been the most important 8½ minutes Reagan has spent since he decided to leave the movie business.

Sidey: I don't think what happened in the meeting was all that important, but I think the meeting was important. I think the world is forcing both of these superpowers to more reasonable terms. This is a step in the right direction, but it's only the first of a thousand, perhaps.

Rowan: Reagan had to make a move to say to Americans, "I am a peacemaker." Gromyko was in a no-win situation. If he did not come, the propaganda would have been, "He's trying to elect Mondale." If he did come, Reagan still wins, because then they say Reagan has frightened them to the point that they now know he's going to win. There is no way Reagan could lose in this meeting.

Newhouse: There is very serious concern, very serious reservations, about transferring the arms race into outer space, and we are on the verge of doing that, both with the "Star Wars" program and with testing anti-satellite weapons. At about the time we gave up the business of anti-satellite weapons, the Soviets began developing it. They still have it, it is no threat to anything. But we are now developing a high altitude system which could be a threat against their satellites. The danger is that when and if both sides have this capability, either will have to fear that the other side could blind it by destroying those of its satellites that are supposed to detect launches of offensive weapons.

Rowan: The whole crux of the question before the world today is: Did anybody say anything -- or did anything happen in this encounter -- that promises any kind of reduction in the arms race. The Soviet Union is at the limit of its capacity to expand its military, but we are not, and we can outspend them, and that's the way we beat them.



AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Elfin: I don't think we're going to know until some time next year at the earliest whether there's any real basis for negotiation that may come out of these meetings this week or even any subsequent meetings, but I don't think the Soviet Union is coming back into serious arms control negotiations so long as we hold before them the threat of threatening their offensive weapons with weapons based in space.

Sidey: From what one hears about the meetings, Ronald Reagan gave forth with a burst of sincerity and Gromyko was impassive, of course.

Agronsky: It was a demonstration that Reagan didn't have to do it from notes, that his advisers didn't have to tell him in his ear or over his shoulder what to say, that he was dealing with -- in a substantive way, a responsible, Presidential way -- the American policy in diplomatic negotiations. He was convincing the American people and the people in the Kremlin that he did call the shots, that he was not to be dismissed as a superficial lightweight.

Elfin: The Russians test every single American president one-on-one. The Russians have not had an opportunity to see this guy up close, and that's what was important.

Agronsky: In the context of the elections, Mondale met with Gromyko at a disadvantage because he had to be responsible, laid back -- he could not be in a position of trying to undercut the President's meeting with Gromyko. How did Mondale do?

Rowan: I don't think he got hurt, but Reagan could not lose in this situation. There's no way Mondale's going to gain any votes out of this.

Elfin: If Mondale had started on the war and peace issue earlier, if he had made it appear that he had forced Reagan to invite Gromyko to Washington, then he'd have been the beneficiary.

Rowan: I think this was the best week Mondale has had. He showed here in Washington he can really give a good speech (at George Washington University). Beyond that, Reagan made two of those stumbles they've been worrying about, with regard to Beirut: blaming the plumber and implying that the Democrats, or Jimmy Carter, were to blame.

Agronsky: Didn't the President set up a straw man in talking about intelligence when the issue was security and the failure on the part of those who were on the spot and of those who were their superiors to see that security existed?

Sidey: A president cannot be held responsible for every act done under his government.

Rowan: A lot of lies and very dumb things are done by this country on the basis of so-called intelligence.



CAMPAIGN '84

GOP LIKELY TO GAIN HOUSE SEATS  
MAYBE ENOUGH FOR WORKING CONTROL

By ELAINE S. POVICH

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- Republicans seem likely to make at least modest gains in the House of Representatives in November, and with a Reagan landslide could win back the 26 seats they lost in 1982, regaining working control of the Democratic-led chamber.

A nationwide survey of the United Press International Hot 100 races that will determine control of the House, and discussions with party professionals, shows Republicans are poised to gain back at least a dozen or so seats.

The survey also identified another dozen that could be swept into the Republican column if President Reagan wins by the margins he shows in current polls.

But at this point there is no indications Republicans can pick up the 51 seats they need for outright control of the House, which Democrats now control 266 to 167.

Democrats discount the length of Reagan's coattails, saying Democratic congressional candidates generally run independently of the top of the ticket. This year, with Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro lagging in the polls so far, the Democratic distancing is likely to be even greater.

"These people (Democratic candidates) have deep roots in their districts and run independent campaigns in their districts and always have," said Rep. Tony Coelho, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. "I'm running with Mondale, but some aren't. We're not a homogeneous group."

If Republicans won back the 26 seats they lost two years ago, it could re-establish the situation where Reagan could put together a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats known as "Boll Weevils" to get through major elements of a second term program.

In Reagan's first two years in office more than 40 Boll Weevils joined the GOP minority to push through the president's major legislation, like personal income tax reductions and spending cuts.

"It looks very, very good for the GOP races," said Rep. Guy Vander Jagt, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, saying the outlook may be even better than in 1980 when 32 Republicans were swept to victory in the House by the Reagan win over Jimmy Carter.

"I sort of liken it to a bunch of surfers bobbing about out there, and way out there we see an enormous wave," Vander Jagt, R-Mich., said.

"Where the wave breaks we don't know, but we've got our surfboards ready."

Vander Jagt, burned by past predictions, won't say how many seats the GOP will pick up, but officials at the GOP committee puts the number at at least 26. Coelho and most Democrats admit the Republicans will make some gains, but they says it will be a dozen or less.

With an eye to that "wave," the national GOP is pouring more than \$9 million into congressional races this year, three times as much as it doled out in 1982.



Coelho, D-Calif., said Vander Jagt is trying to "create a psychology of movement" with big predictions aimed at attracting contributions from business-oriented political action committees. Coelho foresees the Democrats picking up about five to seven seats and losing about the same number, with no major switches in control.

"Because they lost 26 seats (last time), if they get 25 seats back they can make the case that they have psychological control," Coelho said.

The UPI survey found there could be as many as 30 Democratic incumbents in trouble in a strong Reagan year and about 16 Republicans who are facing strong challenges. It showed that of the 27 seats where incumbents are not seeking re-election, nine currently look like tossups.

Democratic incumbents facing tough races include House Budget Committee Chairman Jim Jones of Oklahoma, who is in a generally GOP district against an attractive challenger, Frank Keating, and 22-year veteran Rep. Joseph Minish of New Jersey, who is running in a vastly reapportioned district against Dean Gallo, who represents much the same area in the state Legislature.

Democrats acknowledge Minish is their most vulnerable incumbent, followed closely by Reps. Bruce Morrison in Connecticut and Jim McNulty in Arizona. Morrison is in a rematch with moderate Republican Larry DeNardis, who was swept away in the anti-GOP recession vote of 1982.

McNulty also has a rematch against Jim Kolbe, a Vietnam veteran who lost by only 2 percentage points last time around.

Capsule analyses of how the Republican and Democratic presidential tickets, as well as Senate, governor and some key House races, are faring in each state with number of electoral votes:

#### WEST:

##### Alaska (3)

President Reagan favored in state that has supported the GOP ticket in every presidential race but one. Sen. Ted Stevens is heavy favorite against Democratic challenger John Havelock. Republican Rep. Don Young, the state's sole House member, is also favored for re-election against Pegge Begich.

##### Arizona (7)

Easy win expected for Reagan. GOP holds 3-2 edge in House delegation with closest race expected in 5th District where Democratic incumbent Jim McNulty faces close race with Jim Kolbe in repeat of 1982 race when McNulty won by 2,000 votes.

##### California (47)

Reagan holds comfortable lead in home state. Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro have campaigned hard, though. If Mondale has any chance in a Sun Belt state, California would appear to be the one. Democratic majority in House delegation is safe.

##### Colorado (8)

Reagan has state locked up. Sen. William Armstrong, R-Colo., appears well ahead of Democratic challenger, Lt. Gov. Nancy Dick. Republicans and Democrats each hold three House seats, but the GOP hopes to win the 3rd District seat being vacated by Democratic Rep. Ray Kogovsek.



Hawaii (4)

Reagan leads Mondale by 12 percent in latest poll in Oahu, the state's most populous island. But poll may not accurately reflect statewide standing; other islands are strongly Democratic. Reagan won Oahu by about 1 percent in 1980 and lost by 10 percent on the other islands, so Carter carried the state. Hawaii's two congressmen are both Democrats and will be re-elected easily.

Idaho (4)

Reagan way ahead in state that gave him the second-highest percentage of the vote in 1980. GOP Sen. James McClure even farther ahead. Only House incumbent in trouble is 2nd District Rep. George Hansen, convicted of felony financial disclosure violations. He narrowly trails Democrat Richard Stallings, who narrowly lost in 1982.

Montana (4)

Reagan heavily favored for re-election. Democratic Gov. Ted Schwinden and congressional delegation also expected to return to office. Closest race is between Democratic Sen. Max Baucus and Chuck Cozzens.

Nevada (4)

Reagan leads and should win easily. Reps. Harry Reid, a Democrat, and Republican Barbara Vucanovich should win re-election.

New Mexico (5)

Reagan more than 2-1 ahead. Republican Sen. Pete Domenici has huge lead, about 6-to-1, over Democrat Judy Pratt. Both races expected to be close, but incumbents strongly favored. In the House, Republicans hold 2-1 edge, and polls show the three incumbents favored for re-election.

Oklahoma (8)

Reagan supported by almost two of every three persons polled. Sen. David Boren far ahead of unknown challenger. Rep. Jim Jones, a top target of the national GOP, in nip-and-tuck race with former U.S. Attorney Frank Keating in 1st District. Other four Democrats and one Republican in House delegation appear headed for re-election.

Oregon (7)

Oregon is a tossup with Mondale hoping to cash in on state's economic problems. In Senate race, Republican incumbent Mark Hatfield appears to have weathered controversy over his dealings with Greek financier Basil Tsakos; polls show him well ahead of Democrat Margie Hendriksen. In the five House races, three Democratic and two Republican incumbents appear safe -- with exception of Republican Denny Smith in 5th District, who faces Ruth McFarland, who he barely defeated in 1982.

Texas (29)

Only state poll from late July showed Reagan leading 60 percent to Mondale's 32 percent. Both parties campaigning heavily but it's doubtful will effect Reagan's substantial lead. Rep. Phil Gramm also has a considerable lead over Democratic state Sen. Lloyd Doggett in race for Senate seat being vacated by John Tower. Nine House members face no opposition and only one incumbent -- Democratic freshman Rep. Ron Coleman -- appears headed for close race against Jack Hammond.



Utah (5)

Reagan ahead by about 50 points in state that gave him largest plurality in 1980. Republican state House Speaker Norman Bangerter running 12 points ahead of Democrat Wayne Owens in governor's race to succeed Democrat Scott Matheson. Incumbents should win re-election, and Democrat Frances Farley running 7 points ahead of Republican Lt. Gov. David Monson in 2nd District being vacated by four-term incumbent Dan Marriott, R-Utah.

Washington (10)

Reagan has edge in what could be closer than expected race. Poll puts Reagan up by 14 points with as many undecided. In 1980 Reagan carried state with less than half the vote because of independent John Anderson. House delegation now six Democrats and two Republicans expected to stay the same. Democrat Booth Gardner favored over GOP Gov. John Spellman after strong primary showing.

Wyoming (3)

Reagan has insurmountable lead. Fellow Republicans, Sen. Alan Simpson and Rep. Richard Cheney, also considered shoe-ins for re-election.

## MIDWEST:

Illinois (24)

President Reagan leading Democratic challenger Walter Mondale by at least 10 points. Polls show Republican Sen. Charles Percy in close race with liberal Democrat, Rep. Paul Simon. Democrats hold a 12-10 majority in the House delegation and that appears unlikely to change.

Indiana (12):

Republican pollsters give Reagan a 31-point lead over Mondale and Gov. Robert Orr a 23-point lead over Democrat Wayne Townsend. But Democratic polls show Mondale trailing by 21 points and Townsend by 6. Republicans and Democrats now split the 10 House seats, but 8th District Democratic Rep. Francis McCloskey is in fight for his political life, leading Republican Richard McIntyre by only 5 points.

Iowa (8)

Reagan leads Mondale by 23 points, up 15 since August, and an overwhelming Reagan victory is expected. Democratic Rep. Tom Harkin, challenging Republican Sen. Roger Jepsen, just fell behind in the polls this month, after holding a 17-point lead. Race is considered too close to call. GOP hopes to gain Harkin's seat in the House, with Republican Jim Ross Lightfoot holding a slight lead over Democrat Jerry Fitzgerald in the 5th District.

Kansas (7)

Polls show Reagan up by 30 points. Sen. Nancy Kassebaum is expected to trample her Democratic opponent, James Maher. A recent poll puts her ahead by 65 points. Republicans hold three of five House seats, but Democrats have best chance in years to win the 3rd District seat held by Rep. Larry Winn Jr., who is retiring. The race between Republican state Sen. Jan Meyers and Kansas City, Kan., Mayor Jack Reardon is close.

### Michigan (20)

Reagan leading Mondale 48 percent to 41 percent, down from a June poll, which had Reagan ahead 55 percent to 39 percent. In Senate race, poll gave Democratic Sen. Carl Levin 62 percent to 22 percent lead over Republican Jack Lousma.

### Minnesota (10)

Mondale faces neck-and-neck race with Reagan to carry his home state. Republican Sen. Rudy Boschwitz running about 20 points ahead of Democrat Joan Growe. Minnesota's eight House members -- five Democrats and three Republicans -- are favored for re-election, but Democrat Rep. Timothy Penny in the 1st District, Democrat Rep. Gerry Sikorski in the 6th, and Republican Rep. Arlan Stangeland in the 7th face close races.

### Nebraska (5)

Reagan has commanding lead. GOP is mounting all-out battle for Senate candidate Nancy Hoch to unseat Democratic incumbent J. James Exon, but Exon is considered ahead. In House races, Democrat Tom Cavanaugh, a legislative lobbyist, is seriously challenging Rep. Hal Daub, R-Neb., in the 2nd District.

### North Dakota (3)

Reagan leads by 37 points, but Democratic incumbent Byron Dorgan leads newcomer Lois Altenburg by 58 points for the state's lone House seat. Republican Gov. Allen Olson has widened his lead over state Rep. George Sinner to 19 points.

### Ohio (23)

Reagan up by 15 points in early September poll, but Democrats claim its only 10 points. Republicans hold 11-10 edge in House seats, but could lose Rep. Lyle Williams unless Reagan strong.

### South Dakota (3)

Polls favor incumbents in all three major races; Reagan over Mondale with almost 50 percent; Republican Sen. Larry Pressler over Democrat George Cunningham, and Democratic Rep. Tom Daschle way out in front of Republican Dale Bell.

### Wisconsin (11)

Considered a tossup; slight edge to Reagan, who took the state in 1980 by 107,000 votes. House delegation unlikely to change from its present 5-4 Democratic advantage.

### SOUTH:

### Alabama (9)

Poll shows President Reagan with 26-point lead over Democratic nominee Walter Mondale. Democratic Sen. Howell Heflin has 46-point lead over Republican Albert Lee Smith, who served one term in the House.

### Arkansas (6)

Reagan leads by at least 10 points. GOP Rep. Ed Bethune hopes support for Reagan will help in possibly close race with popular Democratic Sen. David Pryor. Gov. Bill Clinton appears headed for re-election, and the race for Bethune's 2nd District seat is up for grabs.



District of Columbia (3)

Mondale is considered a sure bet in the heavily Democratic district. Walter Fauntroy, the city's non-voting delegate to Congress, is unopposed.

Florida (21)

Virtually assured for Reagan-Bush. The 12-7 Democratic control of the Florida House delegation appears safe. "Boll Weevil" Rep. Andy Ireland, R-Fla., who recently switched parties, has been singled out for defeat by Democrats but should win re-election.

Georgia (12)

Reagan leads by wide margin. Democratic Sen. Sam Nunn has only token GOP opposition. Only two congressional races show fights may be expected and both incumbents, 4th District Democrat Elliott Levitas and 6th District Republican Newt Gingrich should win.

Kentucky (9)

Reagan holds hefty 25-point lead in heavily Democratic state. But Democratic Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston is leading 60 percent to 27 percent lead over Republican challenger Mitch McConnell.

Louisiana (10)

Republican poll shows Reagan 28 points ahead. Local Mondale workers say spread much closer. All congressmen and Sen. J. Bennett Johnston appear headed for re-election.

Maryland (10)

Reagan leads by about 10 points. But in state with 3-1 Democratic registration edge -- tight race still expected. All House members but one are expected to win re-election easily. Rep. Clarence Long is in tough rematch battle with Republican Helen Bentley.

Mississippi (7)

Reagan holds steady lead but race could be close if large black turnout. Black vote also could be key in race between Sen. Thad Cochran, R-Miss., and former Gov. William Winter, the Democratic nominee, although Cochran is favored. State could elect its first black House member in 2nd District where Democrat Robert Clark, a black state legislator, is trying to unseat Rep. Webb Franklin, R-Miss.

Missouri (11)

Reagan leads Mondale 41 percent to 34 percent. In the race for governor, Republican Attorney General John Ashcroft leads Democratic Lt. Gov. Kenneth Rothman 39 percent to 35 percent, with 4 percent margin of error, indicating close race. Democrats hold six of nine House seats but Democratic Rep. Harold Volkmer faces tough race from Republican challenger Carrie Francke.



North Carolina (13)

Recent Gallup Poll shows Reagan over Mondale 2-to-1. Poll also puts Republican Sen. Jesse Helms over Gov. James Hunt 49 percent to 45 percent. In governor's race, Attorney General Rufus Edmisten leads Rep. Jim Martin, R-N.C., 51 percent to 39 percent but Martin gaining. In House seats, there are nine Democrats and two Republicans. Republicans could lose in the 9th District, the seat Martin held for six terms, but win in the 11th District, where freshman Democrat James McClure Clarke and Republican Bill Hendon are locked in close race.

South Carolina (3)

Mondale-Reagan race close. Sen. Strom Thurmond will coast to re-election. Republicans and Democrats each have three House seats. Tossup races in 4th District, Republican incumbent Carroll Campbell vs. Democrat Jeff Smith, and 2nd District, Republican incumbent Floyd Spence vs. Democrat Ken Mosely, seeking to become the state's first black congressman.

Tennessee (11)

Reagan expected to carry Tennessee, which he did narrowly in 1980. Despite Reagan's endorsement of Victor Ashe, GOP candidate for retiring Howard Baker's Senate seat, Ashe expected to lose to Rep. Albert Gore Jr., 6th District. Battle for Gore's seat tight; Democrat Bart Gordon, former state party chairman, expected to beat Republican Joe Simpkins.

Virginia (12)

Likely to go with Reagan again. GOP poll shows him with 2-1 lead. GOP Sen. John Warner likely to beat Democrat Edythe Harrison. Democrats strong in three House races; GOP in two. Democrats hold four of 10 seats. Vulnerable Democrats -- Reps. Frederick Boucher, 9th District; Jim Olin, 6th. Vulnerable Republicans -- Reps. Stan Parris, 8th; Herbert Bateman, 1st.

West Virginia (6)

In heavily Democratic state, Reagan ahead in two recent polls by half a percentage point and by 17 points. Democrat Gov. Jay Rockefeller has strong lead over newcomer John Raese for retiring Jennings Randolph's Senate seat and Republican former Gov. Arch Moore is ahead of state House Speaker Clyde See in the governor's race. The state's four Democratic congressmen will likely be re-elected.

NORTHEAST:

Connecticut (8)

President Reagan leads Walter Mondale by 26 points in the latest poll; Democrats hope to narrow the gap. Democrats hold four of six House seats but Republicans are hoping Reagan coattails will help them upset Rep. William Ratchford.

Delaware (3)

Reagan way ahead of Mondale; one Democratic poll says by 43 percent. Sen. Joe Biden, D-Del., is comfortably ahead of Republican challenger John Burris. Republican Elise du Pont is running neck and neck with Rep. Tom Carper, D-Del. For governor, Democrat Bill Quillen is about 10 points behind Republican Lt. Gov. Michael Castle.



Maine (4)

Reagan holds 10-point lead. Democrats say Mondale will close gap on way to narrow victory. Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, holds a long lead over Democrat Elizabeth Mitchell and is expected to win comfortably. Former Democratic Party chief Barry Hobbins strong against Rep. John McKernan, R-Maine, in 1st District; race is a tossup.

Massachusetts (13)

Polls show Reagan slightly ahead, but traditional Democratic vote swings for Mondale. Senate race between Democratic Lt. Gov. John Kerry and GOP businessman Ray Shamie is also close -- some believe Shamie can win if he can attract independent voters. Only close House race is Rep. Gerry Studds, a Democrat censured by the House for having sex with a male page. Studds appears ahead now, but opponent Lewis Crampton is strong candidate.

New Hampshire (4)

Reagan leads by 2-1, and is expected to easily win. Gov. John Sununu, first-term Republican, also has 2-1 lead over Democrat Chris Spirou. In Senate race, incumbent Republican Gordon Humphrey has slight edge -- 5 points -- over Rep. Norman D'Amours. Republican Robert Smith has 12-point lead over Dudley Dudley in 1st District House race.

New Jersey (16)

Reagan leads Mondale by 23 points in latest polls. Popular Sen. Bill Bradley expected to easily defeat Republican Mary Mochary. Democrats hold nine of 14 House seats, but may lose one held by Rep. Joe Minish, whose Democratic district became Republican after redistricting. Republican state Sen. H. James Saxton is the favorite to win the seat held by the late Rep. Edwin Forsythe, who died in March.

New York (36)

Reagan and Mondale in dead heat. Recent poll showed both with 45 percent and 10 percent undecided. Reagan carried New York in 1980, but the vice presidential nomination of Queens Rep. Geraldine Ferraro may help Democrats. Democrats hold 20 of 34 House seats; either party could win new seat with retirements of Ferraro, GOP Rep. Barber Conable and Democratic Rep. Richard Ottinger.

Pennsylvania (25)

Reagan-Mondale in close race in heavily Democratic state, which Reagan carried in 1980. Mondale benefits from slumping steel industry but no indication he is running ahead of what Carter got in last election; race a tossup at this point.

Rhode Island (4)

Reagan, Mondale running even despite state's traditional Democratic ties. Republicans have first chance in 16 years to take governorship, with Cranston Mayor Edward DiPrete battling Democrat Anthony Solomon, the state treasurer; four-term Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy retiring. Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., running strong over Republican Barbara Leonard. One Democrat-one Republican House split will continue.



Vermont (3)

Reagan favored in state that has not voted Democratic since 1964 presidential race. Rep. James Jeffords, R-Vt., heavily favored for a sixth term. Governor's race to succeed Republican Richard Snelling is tossup at this point between Democratic former Lt. Gov. Madeleine Kunin and Republican Attorney General John Easton.

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REAGAN FAR OUT IN FRONT;  
GOP LIKELY TO KEEP CONTROL OF SENATE, GAIN MANY HOUSE SEATS

By CLAY F. RICHARDS  
UPI Political Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- If the election were held today President Reagan would win re-election by a landslide, help Republicans grab a sizeable number of House seats, and keep control of the Senate, a UPI survey shows as the campaign enters the homestretch.

The survey of United Press International reporters covering the campaign in the 50 states and the District of Columbia shows Reagan leading Walter Mondale in 45 states with 452 electoral votes. Five states are rated a tossup and only in the District of Columbia is Mondale ahead.

In the House, Democrats have little chance of taking control, the survey shows, but they would win a dozen or so seats and perhaps regain the 26 they lost in 1980. That could give Reagan the kind of working majority he had in his first two years in office when "Boll Weevil" Democrats crossed the aisle to pass his tax and spending-cut program.

Democratic hopes of recapturing the Senate, which once appeared well within reach, are fading as vulnerable Republicans surge back in key states with the help of Reagan's generous coattails. But Republicans could lose a seat or two in the Senate, where they now hold a 55-45 edge.

With five weeks to go before the election, and Mondale sinking low in the polls, Americans could be on the brink of a realignment election that could have an impact on the nation for the remainder of the century.

Mondale is being shut out in what Democrats used to cherish as the "Solid South" and in the West as well except for Oregon, which is rated a tossup. Especially in the South, the Reagan coattails threaten to be long enough to carry members of the House and Senate along with him.

But it is too early to write the Democratic obituary. With five weeks to go in what so far has been a lopsided campaign, Mondale is hoping his two 90-minute debates with Reagan and his relentless hammering at what he calls the administration's do-nothing record on arms control and cruel domestic policy will turn the tide.

While Republicans are wishing for a landslide equaling Richard Nixon's sweep of George McGovern, who carried only Massachusetts and Washington, D.C., Democrats are fond of recalling 1948 when Thomas Dewey led Harry Truman in every poll except the one taken Election Day.

Several large Northern industrial states and some in the South now listed in the Reagan column could be turned around with a heavy vote by newly registered blacks.

It takes 270 votes to win the White House, and for Mondale to come back and win from so far down would be the political upset of the century.

-more-



The UPI survey showed Reagan with a firm lead in 36 states with 351 electoral votes: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

In addition, Reagan led in nine more states, many of them traditional Democratic bastions: Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the tossup column were Mondale's home state of Minnesota, along with New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

In the Senate, Democrats had high hopes of picking off the seats being vacated by Senate Republican leader Howard Baker in Tennessee and John Tower in Texas, and defeating Jesse Helms in North Carolina, Roger Jepsen in Iowa, Gordon Humphrey in New Hampshire and very possibly Charles Percy in Illinois.

The Democrats also eyed Thad Cochran in Mississippi and Rudy Boschwitz in Minnesota. There were no really vulnerable Democrats not until Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, for reasons of health, decided to retire.

But the latest reports from the states indicate that the situation has changed quite dramatically. None of their incumbent targets seems certain for Democrats -- Jepsen, for instance, once thought the most vulnerable, was up 9 points over Harkin in the latest Des Moines Register poll.

Democratic Rep. Albert Gore seems likely to capture Baker's seat in Tennessee, but the open Texas seat is a tossup.

Even House Democratic campaign leaders have given up hopes of making gains this year in their seat-by-seat analysis of the races. They say that because House races are decided on local issues, their losses will be kept to a dozen or less.

But the UPI survey showed marginal seats in the West and the South, especially some won by freshmen Democrats in 1982, are vulnerable to Reagan's coattails.

Republican Rep. George Hansen's conviction on charges he violated personal financial disclosure laws required of members of Congress is giving Democratic challenger Richard Stallings, a Mormon history professor, a good shot in Idaho. Stallings lost narrowly to Hansen in 1982.

In the two races where Washington scandals are a factor, Rep. Dan Crane, R-Ill., who admitted to having an affair with a female congressional page, is in a dead heat with state Sen. Terry Bruce; Rep. Gerry Studds, D-Mass., censured for a homosexual relationship with a teenage male page, is leading a tight contest with Lewis Crampton.

In Delaware, Elise du Pont, wife of popular Gov. Pierre du Pont, is outspending Democratic Rep. Tom Carper in a tight race.

Democrats also say Rep. Frank McCloskey of Indiana is vulnerable, facing Republican Richard McIntyre. McCloskey won the heavily Republican district last time after GOP Rep. Joel Deckard was stopped on the drunk driving charges during the campaign.

GOP vulnerables include Rep. Webb Franklin, R-Miss., who is facing a black Democratic challenger, state Rep. Robert Clark, in a black majority district made even more so by reapportionment.

North Carolina's topsy-turvy Senate and governor's races could affect the outcome of tough GOP challenges to Democratic Reps. Ike Andrews and James McClure Clarke.





# The White House NEWS SUMMARY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EDT Edition

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### NATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Heads to Michigan -- President Reagan, having addressed the issue of war and peace in a week dominated by U.S.-Soviet talks, returns to his campaign theme of prosperity at home with a trip to recession-scarred Michigan. (UPI)

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Karami Seeking Support for Withdrawal Plan -- PM Karami is seeking support at the U.N. for a U.S.-engineered plan for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon, Lebanese officials said. (UPI)

White House Aide Says Gromyko Meetings Could Produce Results -- A senior White House official said the talks between President Reagan and FM Gromyko could produce results in arms control and other areas in several months. (Reuter, Baltimore Sun, Washington Post, Washington Times)

The Reagan 'Dove' Was Hatched Slowly -- It was a case of President Reagan making the command decision that East-West relations might be approaching the flash point because of the Korean airliner incident and the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in western Europe. And it was a decision deeply rooted in election-year politics. (Washington Times)

### NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Sunday Evening)

GROMYKO MEETING -- Despite some reports the Administration considered making an important concession in the arms control arena to bring the Soviets back to the bargaining table, Secretary Shultz said the President did not make such an offer during his meeting with FM Gromyko.

MONDALE -- Walter Mondale pressed his attack on President Reagan's foreign policy leadership, charging that the Reagan-Gromyko meeting was apparently a failure, and Vice President Bush just as forcefully responded that it is Mondale's reading of the situation that is a failure.

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS.....A-7

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

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UPI STATE SURVEY.....C-1

This Summary is prepared Monday through Friday by the White House News Summary Staff. For complete stories or information, please call ext. 2950



## NATIONAL

## REAGAN HEADS TO MICHIGAN

President Reagan, having addressed the issue of war and peace in a week dominated by U.S.-Soviet talks, returns to his campaign theme of prosperity at home with a trip to recession-scarred Michigan. Reagan was headed for Detroit to kick off a three-state campaign swing that began with a mass swearing-in for new citizens and a speech to business executives. A new Gallup poll showed Reagan leading Mondale by 17 points in a state where political analysts had expected Mondale to make a stronger showing. Reagan's strategists were confident that Gromyko's visit would undercut efforts by Mondale to exploit the war-and-peace issue.

(Norman Sandler, UPI)

## LAPSES BY REAGAN PLEASE DEMOCRATS

The unexpected sight of President Reagan struggling with political problems created by his impromptu remarks on foreign policy has made some Democratic leaders hope Walter Mondale can claw his way back into contention. On Thursday, Mr. Reagan accused reporters of distorting his statement linking the bombing of the embassy in Lebanon to cutbacks in American intelligence before he took office. Four days earlier Mr. Reagan had made himself the target of Democratic criticism by comparing incomplete security precautions at the embassy to an unfinished remodeling job on a home kitchen. This series of statements produced what White House advisers described Friday as the most unfavorable television coverage for the President since he opened his reelection campaign.

(Howell Raines, New York Times, A1)

Bush Says Ford Made 'Sense' On Beirut Blast;  
Asserts Reagan Should Accept Responsibility

CLEVELAND -- Vice President Bush said that "in the final analysis," it made "some sense" for President Reagan to accept responsibility in the bombing.

(Jane Perlez, New York Times, B10)

## COATTAILS MAY KEEP GOP AT SENATE HELM

The high hopes Democrats once harbored for recapturing control of the Senate this year are in danger of being smothered by President Reagan's Republican coattails. From Iowa to North Carolina, from Texas to Illinois, Senate races that once seemed ripe for Democratic victories a few months ago have narrowed into close contests. And in the six hottest races (in North Carolina, Iowa, Illinois, Texas, New Hampshire and Mississippi), a pattern emerges of GOP candidates' benefiting from the national ticket. This pattern is seen after interviews with neutral political scientists and consultants of both parties.

(Washington Times, A3)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Tom Kenworthy's article, "Maureen Reagan on the Md. Stump," appears on page D1 (Metro section), Washington Post.



## FERRARO DRAWS THE CROWDS; BUSH WINS THE RATINGS

Her crowds are bigger and more enthusiastic. Her speeches are tougher and more passionate. Her press entourage is larger and, of late, more laudatory than his. In almost every measure by which politics is usually judged, Geraldine Ferraro is running away from Vice President Bush on the campaign trail. But when voters are asked to judge Bush and Ferraro on a favorable/unfavorable scale or as potential presidents, Bush is the runaway winner. Bush had a 59-32% favorable rating in the latest Washington Post-ABC poll. When both were asked to explain this paradox during campaign swings last week, their answers were revealing. Bush was characteristically self-deprecatory, Ferraro feisty and assertive. "It's tied to the overall approval of the Administration," Bush said. "It's partly my being vice president of the United States and partly being part of the record we have made..." Meanwhile, Ferraro answered: "It doesn't surprise me a bit. The man has been vice president for four years. He's known....After I've been in the White House for a few years, I expect to get not only the kind of ratings he has but much better ratings."

(David Broder, Washington Post, A1)

## POLL SHOWS REP. FERRARO'S POPULARITY IS SLIPPING

While Ferraro is still substantially more popular than her running mate, she is no longer an asset in offsetting Mondale's negative image, according to the latest poll done for the Dolan report. The new survey shows that 42% of registered voters view Ferraro favorably, 40% view her unfavorably and 16% have no opinion. Mondale is viewed favorably by 37% of voters and unfavorably by 47%. President Reagan has 62% registering a favorable opinion and 30% an unfavorable view. Vice President Bush was viewed positively by 56% and unfavorably by 27%. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush have a 25-point lead over Mr. Mondale and Mrs. Ferraro, according to the report. The poll was issued this weekend.

(George Archibald, Washington Times, A2)

## MONDALE CAMP IS 'UPBEAT' AS DEBATE REHEARSALS START

As the Mondale camp begins a week of preparation for the first debate, the mood of the men and women behind the Democratic standard-bearer bobs hopefully on a sea of bad news. For one thing, a Mondale worker said, private campaign polls showed a 3-to-5% improvement last week. While no one doubts that Mondale's challenge is lagging dramatically, a ranking campaign figure said reports from the field indicate more support is building than is apparent in Washington. An overriding concern among Mondale handlers is the need to have their man reasonably rested before the big show. As a result, campaigning has been radically cut back this week to allow preparation for the debate.

(Alan McConagha, Washington Times, A3)



## MONDALE FEELS HE'S PICKING UP STEAM

Walter Mondale, finding his stride with sharp attacks on President Reagan's foreign policy, starts a short week of campaigning today that leads up to the event he hopes will reverse his slide in the polls -- next Sunday's debate. Aides said he was going to start preparing in earnest for Sunday by watching tapes of his own dozen primary debates and tapes of Reagan's past performances that date as far back as his 1967 encounter with Sen. Robert Kennedy at Oxford University. In a news conference following his weekly radio speech, Mondale said Reagan "is not really in charge" of foreign affairs, challenging him to take responsibility for the Beirut bombing and to tell what he accomplished in his meeting with Gromyko. (Ira Allen, UPI)

## CONGRESS LETS MONEY RUN OUT

Much of the government was without money today, waiting for Congress to complete work on a temporary measure that would keep the affected agencies operating until the Senate can act on the civil rights legislation that has been stalled in the chamber for days. (Eliot Brenner, UPI)

## OPPOSITION SEEN GROWING TO LINE-ITEM VETO

House conservatives are deeply divided over the controversial line-item veto and the division may doom the measure in this waning session of Congress. "The essence of Republican philosophy is opposition to centralization of government power," said Rep. Edwards (R.-Okla.) "Ronald Reagan can be trusted not to abuse such power. But Ronald Reagan will not be President forever," he said.

(Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A2)

## DEMOCRATS' CRIME-BILL WAGGLE LOADS GOP CAMPAIGN CANNON

In one of their nimblest political moves of the year, House Republicans last week attached a big anticrime bill to the spending resolution the government needs to keep operating, and in the process created a sharp campaign issue against some vote-switching Democrats in the November election. What now will happen to the bill is unclear. A Senate leadership aide said last week Reagan is willing to allow the crime bill to die to get a spending bill that is more acceptable to him.

(Mary Thornton, Washington Post, A3)

## USDA USING HUMAN GENE IN EFFORT TO GROW SUPER LIVESTOCK

The Agriculture Department's research center in Beltsville is carrying out experiments to produce super sheep and pigs -- perhaps twice as large as current livestock -- by injecting them with a growth-hormone gene from humans. But two scientific watchdog groups -- the Foundation on Economic Trends and the Humane Society of the United States -- called the research a violation of "the moral and ethical canons of civilization," hope to keep the experiments from proceeding.

(Christine Russell, Washington Post, A1)



#### PENTAGON AIDE BLAMES OUSTER ON OPPOSITON TO TEST-RIGGING

A Pentagon weapons tester has charged he is being forced from his job because he tried to stop the Army from rigging tests to stop the Army from rigging tests designed to show whether its new Bradley armored troop carrier will protect soldiers inside. Col. James Burton accused the Army of wetting down uniforms of dummies inside the test vehicle so they would not burn, and of using an external steel shielded to protect the more vulnerable parts of the aluminum-armored test vehicle.

(Walter Andrews, Washington Times, A1)

#### HILL PROBE HITS GENERAL DYNAMICS EXPENSES

General Dynamics spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on meals and other amenities for unidentified guests, routinely omitting from vouchers the names of recipients who included Pentagon officials, House investigators have found. A company spokesman denied any impropriety and said General Dynamics "does not claim entertainment expenses against government contracts.

(Washington Post, A7)

#### CRONYISM ALLEGED IN FEMA CONTRACTS

Officials of the Emergency Preparedness Agency have awarded a stream of non-competitive contracts, including four to a firm alleged to have entertained the agency chief and his aides. Sources at FEMA also have alleged some contracts were funneled to companies employing friends of Director Louis Giuffrida and his former deputy, Fred Valella. FEMA faces three congressional investigations, including an inquiry by a panel led by Rep. Gore, who has tentatively scheduled a hearing Wednesday. FEMA's inspector general is conducting his own investigation.

(Andrew Gallagher, UPI)

#### ECONOMIC INDEX EASES WORRIES OVER SLOWDOWN

August's rise in the government's gauge of future economic activity has eased fears of a sharp slowdown. The index of leading economic indicators rose 0.5% during the month, the Commerce Department reported.

(Alan Murray, Wall Street Journal, A3)

#### TOXIC WASTE PROBLEM HITS HOME

Containers of left-over pesticides, paints and cleaning solvents are piling up in basements and garages in the Washington area as well as the rest of the country, and no one knows what to do with them. EPA officials acknowledge there is a problem. Without federal guidelines, local officials are helpless when homeowners ask how to safely dispose of hazardous leftovers.

(Victoria Churchville, Washington Post, A1)

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JUDGE DENIES CITIZENSHIP TO NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING IMMIGRANTS

MIAMI -- A U.S. district judge, exercising "his personal philosophy," has rejected the citizenship applications of seven immigrants because they could not speak English. George Waldrop of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said the applicants presented to Judge Kendall Sharp of Orlando were eligible for citizenship under the "50-20" law allowing anyone over 50 who has lived in the U.S. for more than 20 years to become a citizen. Waldrop said the judge "has a right to do that" but that he disagrees with him. (UPI)

U.S. JURIST ORDERS FEC TO OPEN NCPAC DEPOSITION TO REPORTERS

In a potentially precedent-setting decision, a New York federal judge has instructed the FEC to open a deposition to the press. The case involves a complaint against NCPAC in the New York Senate race of 1982. The case involves expenditures against Sen. Moynihan.

(Washington Times, A2)

GOLDWATER CUTS RED TAPE WITH DRILL

As Sen. Biden tells it, Sen. Goldwater wanted to put up a set of pull-down maps on the wall of the Intelligence Committee room. But Mr. Goldwater was told by the Capitol architect that he could not drill through the sandstone walls there. Goldwater came in with his drill from home, told the guards they could arrest him if they wanted, and drilled the holes himself, Biden said. A spokesman for the intelligence panel confirmed the story. "The map is there," he said. "Sen. Goldwater eliminated a lot of red tape by doing it himself."

(Washington Times, A2)

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## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

## REPORT IRAN, SYRIA AND LIBYA CONTROL TERROR GROUP

TEL AVIV -- Iran, Syria and Libya secretly direct the Islamic Jihad, an Israeli newspaper said. In a report quoting unidentified intelligence sources in London, the respected Ha'Aretz newspaper said two top Iranian officials with close links to Ayatollah Khomeini head the group. The newspaper reported representatives of the governments of Iran, Syria and Libya sit on the secret council of Islamic Jihad that meets in the Iranian Embassy in Damascus and orders suicide attacks on American and Western targets in the Middle East. The report also claimed the council ordered the assassination of Sadat. (UPI)

## KARAMI SEEKING SUPPORT FOR WITHDRAWAL PLAN

BEIRUT -- PM Karami is seeking support at the U.N. for a U.S.-engineered plan for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon, Lebanese officials said. Syria had no public comment on the "Murphy plan" but press reports said Damascus was interested in any U.S. moves to widen Lebanese government authority and guarantee Syrian security. Israeli government spokesman Yossi Beilin said that before withdrawing its troops, Israel would demand a promise from Syria not to move troops into areas it vacated. (Hugh Pope, UPI)

Mideast Rivals Feel Blast's Side Effects

The embassy annex bombing in Beirut may have the unexpected effect of sparking a new effort to arrange the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. U.S. officials and diplomatic sources said the terrorist attack has underscored to Israel and Syria that they have a common interest in defusing the fanaticism that keeps Lebanon in chaos and prevents them from achieving their goals there.

(News analysis by John Goshko, Washington Post, A16)

Mideast Diplomacy Spurs Mild Optimism

BEIRUT -- Surprise diplomatic initiatives last week by Israel and Jordan spared a renewed sense of movement toward a Middle East peace, eclipsing for many Lebanese the despair that had been felt after the bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex. The bombing played no apparent part in the unexpected decisions by either PM Peres to accelerate efforts toward a withdrawal of forces from southern Lebanon or by King Hussein to reestablish diplomatic relations with Egypt. Assistant Secretary Murphy's mission revived several policy options for the Reagan Administration, in the view of several analysts here. The first is to help facilitate an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Another involves support for the reconciliation between Jordan and Egypt and for possible further moves by Hussein toward agreement with Arafat, leading in time to peace talks with Israel.

(News Analysis by Bradley Graham, Washington Post, A19)



## MOVE TO CLOSE ARAB AGENCY HALTED

JERUSALEM -- PM Peres has ordered a halt to an attempt to close an East Jerusalem Arab news agency and weekly magazine by Israel's Interior Ministry and the Israeli army. Informed government sources confirmed a report by Israel radio that Peres had personally intervened in the case against the Palestine Press Service, a key source of information on developments on the West Bank and Gaza. The sources said a hearing in the case would go forward as scheduled Monday. Peres' decision was watched closely here for indication of the new government's initial policies toward Palestinian organizations in East Jerusalem and on the West Bank.

(Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A18)

## CLAIM IRAN MASSING TROOPS, DIGGING TUNNELS FOR OFFENSIVE

BASRA, Iraq -- A senior Iraqi field commander said Iran has concentrated at least 200,000 troops along its border in preparation for a new offensive against southern Iraq. In Baghdad, a Western diplomat told the AP that the Iranians were "digging huge tunnels" under the frontline in the southern sector "with the apparent objective of attacking the forward Iraqi positions from behind."

(Mohammed Salam, AP)

## EGYPT: SOVIETS MADE MINE FOUND BY BRITISH

CAIRO -- A mine found by British divers in the Red Sea is a new, sophisticated device made by the Soviet Union, Egyptian armed forces said.

(Washington Post, A18)

## EGYPTIAN COURT ACQUITS MOSLEM EXTREMISTS IN COUP PLOT

CAIRO -- In a surprise show of leniency, Egypt's Supreme State Security Court acquitted 190 Moslem extremists in a conspiracy to overthrow the government and spared the life of the plot's mastermind. The decision Sunday coincided with riots in Kafr el-Dawwar led by a leftist group. The decision ended a 22-month trial of 300 Moslem extremists accused of planning to seize power and proclaim a fundamentalist Islamic republic following the Sadat assassination.

(Wadie Kirolds, UPI)

Egyptians Jail 107 Extremist Plotters

A judge sentenced 107 Moslem extremists to prison but acquitted 174 others accused of trying to overthrow the government following the assassination of Sadat. The White-robed defendants chanted slogans such as "Egyptians wake up!" and "No to America, no to Israel!" before the sentences were read.

(Washington Times, A6)

## ANTI-MAFIA DRIVE BEGINS IN SICILY, U.S.

PALERMO, Sicily -- A massive crackdown on the Mafia was under way throughout Italy yesterday and has spread to the U.S., authorities said. Italian police officials said thousands of officers were engaged in a search for suspected gangsters named by crime boss Tommaso Buscetta, who broke the Mafia's code of silence.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)



WHITE HOUSE AIDE SAYS GROMYKO MEETINGS  
COULD PRODUCE RESULTS

A senior White House official said the talks between President Reagan and FM Gromyko could produce results in arms control and other areas in several months. "We would expect to have some results within a couple of months. The Soviet process is a very deliberate one" NSC Adviser McFarlane said. But Walter Mondale demanded to know what progress on arms and other issues had been made by Reagan and Shultz. Mondale told reporters the President should hold a news conference to discuss the talks.

(Reuter)

## U.S., SOVIETS TO STAY IN TOUCH, SHULTZ SAYS

Secretary Shultz stuck to a cautious assessment that the U.S. and the Soviet Union have agreed to stay in touch following the visit by FM Gromyko. But Henry Kissinger said the Soviets are embarked on a peace offensive with the U.S. On the surface, there was scarcely any excuse for optimism. Through Tass, Gromyko closed the week resolute in the recent Soviet hard line toward the U.S. Shultz also dismissed as a "fairly tale" a published report that plans for the Gromyko visit were kept from the Pentagon by the State Department and the White House, an outgrowth of deep differences within the Administration over arms control.

(Washington Times, A5)

Gromyko Talks Weren't Flashy, But Important

Those watching the U.S.-Soviet exchanges last week for concessions toward detente were disappointed and unrealistic. What they saw is what they got, but it was no small thing. What they got was political reengagement of the great powers after almost four years of long-distance snarling.

(News Analysis by Henry Trewhitt, Baltimore Sun, A1)

## THE REAGAN 'DOVE' WAS HATCHED SLOWLY

The week that began last Sunday was the climax of a change in American policy toward the USSR that first became evident in the President's Jan. 16, 1984 speech on arms control in the White House East Room. It was a case of President Reagan making the command decision that East-West relations might be approaching the flash point because of the Korean airliner incident and the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in western Europe. And it was a decision deeply rooted in election-year politics -- the perception that Mr. Reagan's combative stance was making him politically vulnerable because of the public fear of a nuclear holocaust. The outlook now, as U.S. officials view it, is for more meetings, perhaps even a summit or a re-start of arms talks at Geneva by early spring, and hopefully a new era in which the threat of war between the superpowers has passed.

(News Analysis by Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

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**KNOWLEDGE GAP IS BIG OBSTACLE FOR WOULD-BE 'PEACE PRESIDENT'**

Behind the gush of peace talk from the White House, even President Reagan's trusted advisers express uncertainty and skepticism about prospects for any sort of U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms-control agreement in a second Reagan term. The real problems have little to do with Reagan's motives or the auspicious timing of his interest in international peace. The problems, apart from the Soviets themselves, are that Reagan knows little about his subject matter and even less about the struggle in his own Administration over arms control. The evidence of the first term contradicts the public perception. Reagan may be totally serious about using the U.S. defense buildup as a platform for negotiating with the Soviets. But he has given no sign of willingness to make the changes and assume the leadership that could make these negotiations a success.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

**NORTH KOREA MOVES IN TANKS, BIG GUNS, SAYS CHUN**

SEOUL -- President Chun said that North Korea had deployed large tank units, long-range guns and guided weapons in forward areas along the DMZ. In a speech marking Armed Forces Day, Chun said: "The cold war between the superpowers has made the military confrontation around us more acute, threatening war in this region at any time." Chun noted that North Korea had shipped supplies to the South to help victims of recent floods but said he hoped there was no ulterior motive behind the gesture.

(Granville Watts, Reuter)

**NORTH KOREAN AID DELIVERED TO SOUTH KOREA**

Reaction to the aid operation among South Koreans appeared to be cautious. Residents of Seoul interviewed by Japanese television journalists covering the transfer expressed surprise that north Korea had delivered the goods as it had earlier promised. South Korean newspapers gave low-key coverage of the arrival of the first relief goods. South Koreans were warned in editorials not to raise their hopes for a rapid improvement in relations.

(Timothy Elder, Washington Times, A6)

**SIX DISSIDENTS SEEK NEW SANCTUARY AFTER ATTACKING BRITAIN**

DURBAN, South Africa -- Six South African dissidents hiding from arrest in the British consulate in Durban have expressed anger at Britain's attitude toward them and asked the U.S. and three other Western countries for help. Police have been hunting the dissidents since they led opposition to South Africa's new constitution which excluded the black majority from politics.

(Bob Batsford, Reuter)



CANDIDATES SCHEDULES

(UPI) -- Schedules for the presidential and vice presidential candidates for Saturday, Sept. 29, and tentative schedules for the week ahead.

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Walter Mondale:

Monday, Oct. 1: 10:25 a.m. Departs Washington National Airport for Newark International Airport, Newark, N.J.  
Noon EDT Rally, Monument Square, George St., and Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N.J.

1:15 p.m. Departs rally for Newark airport.

2 p.m. Private time, Port Authority building, airport.

2:45 p.m. Departs for Washington.

3:30 p.m. Arrives Washington National Airport and goes home for private time all evening.

Tuesday, Oct. 2: 8:30 a.m. EDT Departs Washington National Airport for Little Rock, Ark., has event there and returns to Washington at 7 p.m. EDT.

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Geraldine Ferraro:

No schedule available.

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President Reagan:

Monday, Oct. 1: Campaigns in Michigan and Mississippi.

Tuesday, Oct. 2: Campaigns in Texas.

Wednesday, Oct. 3: Returns to Washington.

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Vice President George Bush:

Monday, Oct. 1: 10:20 a.m. Press availability, undecided site in Athens, Ga.

11:20 a.m. Addresses group at the University of Georgia Coliseum, Athens, then returns to Washington.

11 p.m. Reception for the Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund, Inc., Atrium, Kennedy Center, Washington.

Tuesday, Oct. 2: 12:10 p.m. Press availability at undecided site in Lubbock, Texas.

1 p.m. Rally in the Texas Tech University Recreation Room, Lubbock.

7:30 p.m. Attends a fund-raiser, East Hall, Albert Thomas Convention Center, Houston.

Wednesday, Oct. 3: Morning Campaigns in Little Rock, Ark., then travels to Tulsa, Okla.

5:30 p.m. Rally, Bartlett Square, Tulsa.

Thursday, Oct. 4: 8:10 a.m. Press Availability, Westin Hotel, Williams Plaza, Tulsa.

Noon Rally in Springfield, Mo.

Late afternoon Rally in Memphis, Tenn.

Friday, Oct. 5: Works in Washington office.

Saturday, Oct. 6 and Sunday, Oct. 7: No schedule available.

Monday, October 8: Participates in Columbus Day Parade, New York City.



NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 30, 1984

## GROMYKO MEETINGS (continued)

Donaldson: Henry Kissinger did make a prediction of sorts today on when serious negotiations might occur -- late this year or sometime next year, he said. Then Kissinger revealed a secret -- his true feelings about FM Gromyko. Said Kissinger: "God may punish me for this -- but I rather like Gromyko."

NBC's John Palmer: While one Reagan Administration official was predicting that talks with Gromyko would lead to arms control negotiations within a few months, Secretary Shultz would say only that the opportunity for negotiations have been approved. As Gromyko arrived in Moscow today, it was reported that plans for his meetings with President Reagan were kept secret from some Administration hardliners, for fear they might try to scuttle the meeting.

NBC's Marvin Kalb: FM Gromyko returned to Moscow tonight to brief the Politburo about his talks with President Reagan and Secretary Shultz. The Minister's line, as reflected in the Soviet press, is that the Russians want to see deeds. Back here, the high-level meetings have quickly become part of the presidential campaign. Vice President Bush, in Cleveland, put a most positive spin on the President's exchange with the Soviet diplomat -- (TV coverage: Vice President at news conference: "FM Gromyko returned to Moscow with the feeling that President Reagan is determined -- really determined -- to achieve a negotiated settlement with the Soviets that would bring about nuclear arms reductions.") But Walter Mondale said there was, apparently, no progress towards arms control, then drew a broad conclusion -- (TV coverage: Mondale coming out of church: "We have a President who's not really in charge. He's not mastering the details, he's not leading in crucial questions, albeit arms control -- ") But assuming for a moment that this week's meetings with Gromyko do lead to serious and sustained talks, when might they begin? Henry Kissinger -- (TV coverage: Kissinger on "Face the Nation": "I think we will begin serious negotiations, which I expect will happen by the end of this year or early next year -- but the process will be going on all the time.") Some senior officials worry about the U.S. appearing to be too eager. (TV coverage: Shultz on "This Week...": "You have to be relaxed about the need for an agreement if you're going to get a good one. The only agreement worth getting -- from our standpoint -- is one that serves our interest.") But before any deal can be struck, President Reagan must first come to grips with the differences still raging within his Administration over the value of arms control -- with Secretary Shultz favoring the effort and Secretary Weinberger very skeptical.

## MONDALE

Donaldson: Mondale pressed his attack on President Reagan's foreign policy leadership today, charging that the Reagan-Gromyko meeting was apparently a failure, and Vice President Bush, just as forcefully responded, that it is Mondale's reading of the situation that is a failure.



NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 30, 1984

## MONDALE (continued)

ABC's Betsy Aaron: After a customary visit to church and paid political radio broadcast, Mondale took on the President for an apparent lack of progress in the Reagan-Gromyko arms control talks. (TV coverage: Mondale coming out of church: "Apparently, although there were at least two or three obvious ways that we might have boldly attempted to move toward arms control in ways that would not hurt our security at all -- apparently those offers were not made. The President, I think, should answer what was done, and why it failed, and what hopes he has for the future.") Leadership -- or lack of it -- was also his radio theme -- this time, the embassy bombing in Lebanon. (TV coverage: Mondale: "Mr. Reagan acts as though terrorism is like an earthquake -- a force of nature that can only be endured, and not controlled. I can understand why that argument might attract him -- if it were true, it would absolve him of responsibility.") And, again, the demand -- (Mondale: "We've got to start hearing answers from this President.") Mondale's accusations and demands are not new, but so far they've been largely ignored by both the President and the public. (Mondale: "These latest developments over the last couple of weeks, have really -- in a profound way -- exposed to the nation what I've been trying to say in the past -- and that is, that we have a President who's not really in charge.") Now with the Gromyko talks and the embassy bombing, Mondale is hoping that the President and the public will start to pay attention. (ABC-4)

## VICE PRESIDENT BUSH

ABC's Carole Simpson: Vice President Bush was in Ohio defending President Reagan's foreign policies in Lebanon and towards the Soviet Union -- but not before he delivered one of his most blistering attacks on Mondale and Ferraro. At a Republican picnic, he said the Democrats had no business calling Republicans selfish or greedy. (TV coverage: Vice President at picnic: "The opposition talks about -- as if it were immoral to want to take care of your own family, loved ones -- and work toward the good life, and maybe buy a new car or get a mortgage on a house. Freedom. Opportunity. Family. Faith. Fair play. That's what America is all about, and if they don't understand it, it's too darn bad.") Later at a press conference, Bush said, although there was no major breakthrough in the Reagan-Gromyko talks, he thinks the Soviet leader learned something. (TV coverage: Bush: "FM Gromyko returned to Moscow with a feeling that President Reagan is determined -- really determined -- to achieve a negotiated settlement with the Soviets that would bring about nuclear arms reductions.") Bush was also asked if he agreed with former President Ford that Mr. Reagan should take responsibility for the recent Beirut bombing. (Bush: "I think, in the final analysis, that makes some sense. Sure -- and you take credit for all the good things that happen.") Later this week, Vice President Bush hopes to rid himself of questions about his income tax returns for the past three years. On Wednesday, he'll release figures showing how much in taxes he paid on how much income he earned. But because of terms in his blind trust, he will not divulge on what deals he made his money. (ABC-5)



NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 30, 1984

## BEIRUT BOMBING

Donaldson: Gary Hart joined the attack on President Reagan today over the latest bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut. "I'm waiting for the President," said Hart, "to stand up one time and say, 'It was my fault.'" But the question of who will take responsibility drew an emotional response when it was put today to Secretary Shultz. (TV coverage: Secretary Shultz on "This Week...": "It's the threat of terrorism that is responsible -- and that is what we have to fight against. Now, there's somehow this notion that in response to this, somebody's head has to roll -- well maybe so, and I'm willing to have it be my head any time anyone wants. I certainly feel responsible -- absolutely -- and I take that responsibility very seriously.") Shultz said the bombing's being studied and if there's some negligence involved, "we'll find it." But, he said, the important thing now is to find ways to increase security, and that is being done. (ABC-6)

Palmer: Secretary Shultz reacted angrily today when questioned about what blame Administration officials should accept for the terrorist bombing of the Beirut embassy. Critics of the Reagan Administration charge the bombing occurred amid lax security. Shultz was asked if anyone should accept blame. (TV coverage: Shultz on "This Week...": "Terrorism -- that is responsible -- and that's what we have to fight against. Now, there's somehow this notion that in response to this, somebody's head has to roll -- well maybe so, and I'm willing to have it be my head any time anyone wants.") (NBC-2)

## ISRAEL

Palmer: Today the Israeli agreed to leave the Lebanese territory it has occupied since 1982 under certain conditions: That Syria won't move troops into the area, and that U.N. and militia forces patrol and prevent guerrilla attacks on Northern Israel. (NBC-3)

## ISLAMIC JIHAD

Palmer: Today an Israeli newspaper reported that Iran, Syria and Libya secretly control Islamic Jihad. The newspaper, however -- quoting intelligence sources -- said officials from the three countries meet as a secret council in the Iranian embassy in Damascus to plot terrorist attacks. (NBC-5)

## SUPREME COURT

ABC's Tim O'Brien: Whether the High Court continues on its conservative course may depend more on the November election than anything else. Five of the Justices are now in their mid-seventies. They complain about the workload and the internal bickering, suggesting there may be some wholesale departures from the court in the next four years, leaving whoever is President with the possibility of appointing more Justices than any President since Franklin Roosevelt. (ABC-10)



ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson and George Will  
Guests: Secretary Shultz, David Aaron, Arkady N. Shevchenko, former political advisor to FM Gromyko and former U.N. Under Secretary General

Brinkley: Why did Gromyko come to Washington now?

Shevchenko: To maintain -- to establish, to be exact -- a personal dialogue with the President, with minimum of help to him in the electoral campaign, and he came to get some concession on the main issue in which the Soviet Union is now interested -- these negotiations on the weapons in space. There are more chances to get concession from the President now than after the election. I don't think the meeting is a total failure. The importance of this meeting is that after the relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. sunk to the bottom, now at least there is hope.

Aaron: I would hope that the President would go before the American people and talk about what was accomplished.

Shevchenko: I think that now the Soviet Union is before a situation when they really have to come to the negotiating table. They have a problem with arms control negotiations which is uncontrollable race in the outer space weapons and they are concerned that they will lose it. The position of Walter Mondale on a number of issues is much closer to the Soviet position.

Aaron: I think that Mondale is able to find some common ground with the Soviet Union. The notion that finding common ground is a bad thing is apparently the theory behind Mr. Reagan's opposition to every arms control proposal, every arms control agreement that's ever been reached by any of his predecessors, and I think that's wrong.

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Shultz: What happened was a sometimes intense, sometimes discursive discussion of practically all the subjects that we are concerned about together with the Soviet Union. At the end, an agreement on the importance of keeping in touch, as the phrase was -- but particularly as we came to the end of the meeting yesterday -- to do so carefully, systematically, through diplomatic channels, in the expectation now that we would explore all these issues and perhaps negotiate out some important things. President Reagan has said many times, publicly, he would like to see nuclear arms reduced to zero. I think the process over the last 15 years has tended to focus on limiting the expansion rather than on actual reduction (of arms control). The President's object in this was to get across in his own way -- it is an intensely personal and strong way -- to the top levels of the Soviet leadership the fact that -- first of all -- the U.S. is a strong, vibrant country, and we intend to be able to defend our interests anywhere. I think that the meetings (during the week with Gromyko) have to be looked upon in their continuity. I think it is fair to say that we will have some discussion.

Donaldson: Did the President suggest to Mr. Gromyko that we might in fact agree to a moratorium on testing weapons in space before a negotiation on that subject began?

Shultz: No.



ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Brinkley: What does Gromyko want?

Shultz: He wants us to put a freeze on our modernization of our defensive and deterrent forces. He wants us to put a freeze on our efforts to do our research and develop our thinking about outer space. That's not sensible from our standpoint. There's no reason why we should give them what they want in order to start discussions. We should start discussions and find things that are mutually agreeable and then work out the agreements on them.

Brinkley: There is a story that the arrangements for Gromyko's visit were kept secret to prevent the Defense Department from finding out about it and interfering with it.

Shultz: As the notion of having this meeting and working on it developed, the President kept it to himself and to a few other people, but the Defense Department was completely involved in the preparations. The Secretary of Defense was present at the last briefing and others with the President before the meeting. He was present at the luncheon with Mr. Gromyko. So this is a fairy story.

Brinkley: What deeds are the Soviets going to do for us?

Shultz: I suppose an example before us is sales of grain to the Soviet Union. It's to their advantage to be able to go out and buy the grain. It's to our advantage to sell it.

Will: Is an arms race in our interest because we can compete and we can carry it on more easily?

Shultz: Lots of countries around the world can start something and draw the superpowers into it, and so there is danger from these weapons. That is why the President has so persistently sought reduction, not a freeze, and reductions ideally to zero. That's his object.

Donaldson: What people are going to take the responsibility (for the Beirut bombing)?

Shultz: The responsibility is with people who, through the use of terrorism, are trying to have an impact on U.S. policies, are trying to have an impact on our quest for peace and stability in the Middle East and other parts of the world. It's the threat of terrorism that is responsible and that is what we have to fight against. Now, there is somehow this notion that -- in response to this -- somebody's head has to roll -- I'm willing to have it be my head anytime anyone wants.

Donaldson: Are you responsible?

Shultz: I certainly feel responsible, absolutely, and I take that responsibility very seriously.



ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Shultz continues: The people out there in Beirut are serving our country in a risky environment and they understand that very well and they are doing everything possible to improve their security, and it's up to us to help them. The ambassador, Reg Bartholomew, is a hero. He has come close to being killed three times, most recently this latest episode. Do you think he wants anything less than strong security around him? A lot has been done -- there is more that can be done -- and we are doing it. The situation must be worked on continuously. The problem is getting hold of this issue of terrorism, and we are working on it. There is an investigation. If there is some negligence involved, we'll find it. Our purpose is to find out what additional we can do to enhance the security of our embassies.

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FREE-FOR-ALL DISCUSSION -- Marianne Means joins the panel

Means: The greater shift between people that call themselves Democrats and people that call themselves Republicans has taken place between 1980 and 1984 among men, not among women. If the gender gap is helping anybody, it's helping Ronald Reagan.

Brinkley: The newest ABC poll gives Reagan 479 electoral votes and Mondale 34.

Donaldson: Ronald Reagan is headed for a landslide reelection unless some act of intervention takes place in the next month. I think the race will narrow just as races always do -- but those polls are going to be realized.

Brinkley: Why did Ronald Reagan -- if he's even half as far ahead as these figures show -- did he agree to debate in the first place? Lyndon Johnson was far ahead and refused to debate. Nixon refused to debate because he was far ahead.

Donaldson: He was on record of supporting the principle of debates. He would have had to go back on that.

Means: I suspect there's a personal desire on Reagan's part at this time to say to everybody, "I can speak for myself."

Brinkley: If Reagan is reelected, he very likely will have the opportunity to nominate four new members of the Supreme Court, and the Democrats find that disturbing because they assume he will appoint more conservative members. Is that a likelihood?

Donaldson: The Court's last term suggests that the conservative majority now is sustainable on every case of any magnitude.

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CBS -- FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Lesley Stahl

Guest: Henry Kissinger in a pre-taped interview

Kissinger: I think the Soviets have generally decided to move into a peace offensive. It won't look like that for awhile because they will be using some very tough rhetoric so it doesn't appear as if they have changed their position too radically. They consider that Reagan is going to win the election, and that the pressure on him to talk will be somewhat greater before the election than afterwards. I think we will be in a serious negotiation by the end of this year or early next year, but the process will be going on all the time. If it should turn out that this meeting does not lead to any serious negotiation, I would draw the conclusion that the Soviet system is ossified beyond what I believe is likely, and there will be no real change until there is a leadership change.

Stahl: Has Reagan changed position?

Kissinger: It looks to me as if he's moving towards the policy of co-existence with the Soviet Union.

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Guest: Robert McFarlane

Stahl: Can you tell us about an agreement to hold future discussions?

McFarlane: I think that we would expect to have some result from Soviet pondering of all that they've had before them this week within a couple of months. The Soviets have gone away after a very rich series of meetings with an image of a man who is very strong, confident, flexible, and committed to trying to solve some problems with them.

Stahl: What was your read in the meetings?

McFarlane: This is really a matter for the Soviets, in terms of the timing. We're ready now. The specific value of this exchange was that our willingness to accept virtually any format or combination or agenda that they might like to propose was clear -- that there was no confrontation from our side of things.

Stahl: We reporters got the impression that the two men talked past each other, that they just went into a litany of grievances.

McFarlane: They got into the agenda of issues that separate us right now, arms control importantly, and -- over the course of two hours -- there was clearly an evocation from our side by the President of what it is that troubles us, and where we can be flexible. I think the change will occur, but Gromyko didn't come here to negotiate. He came here to meet the President. The President feels that there is the possibility of solving some problems in the years ahead, and was reassured in that attitude.

Stahl: Did Gromyko say anything about the Sakharovs?

McFarlane: No, and this has been an issue which the Soviets continue to refuse to address with us.



CBS -- FACE THE NATION (continued)

Stahl: Do you think the talks will resume with the Russians?

McFarlane: Yes, of course they will.

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Guests: Dimitri Simes, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace;  
Robert Kaiser, former Moscow Bureau Chief for the Washington Post

Kaiser: I think there's a reasonable possibility the talks will resume, but will they lead anywhere? I think we're far from knowing yet whether the Soviets and the U.S. are getting any closer to really doing business with each other. The Soviets have indicated that bad as relations have gotten, they did not want to have a complete rupture. They wanted to keep talking. The Soviets see in America a President who doesn't want to acknowledge their superpower status, who seems to be trying to undermine them in every arena, and they won't stand for that. They don't know what to do about it exactly, but they can't deal with it, and it's the biggest problem they've got.

Simes: Essentially, the Soviets are saying it is almost all over in the United States -- we'll have to deal with Ronald Reagan for another four years. They never liked Jimmy Carter and -- by association -- they were never particularly mesmerized by Walter Mondale. Anything which happens a month before the election is political in this country, but from the Soviet standpoint, it is a very minor favor to the President.

Kaiser: I think it would be a mistake to get the impression that Gromyko rushed to Reagan out of a fear that things are going so badly now in the Soviet Union that they need the American's help. That is not the case. The Russians are having serious problems -- economically, internationally, sociologically. If they had a strong and ruthless leader like Andropov, we would have to pay for our mistakes much more seriously than we were forced in the past.

Simes: Gromyko is at the peak of his power. Chernenko is relevant.

Kaiser: Rumor in Moscow now is that this trip may represent part of a power play by Gromyko. I think there's much more hope for movement in the Soviet-American relationship with a different generation of leadership.

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Kissinger (on tape): I must say -- and God may punish me for this -- I rather like Gromyko. He has a rather dour expression, and he has a sort of lugubrious way of presenting his case, which is fine-tuned to what he considers American masochism, so that we like to believe that everything in the world is our fault. He is a genius at constructing double negatives which say something positive, and you have to listen very carefully. As a negotiator, he is relentless. He is tough. He is extremely well-prepared. He never makes a technical mistake. He never does anything generous.

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NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Correspondents: Marvin Kalb, Roger Mudd

Guests: Sen. Gary Hart, Rep. Jack Kemp

Mudd: Which Ronald Reagan are we supposed to believe?

Kemp: I think the American people recognize they have in President Reagan both firmness and flexibility, and I would suggest that that is probably what the Soviet Union is seeing, and that's why Gromyko came to the United States and to visit with the President.

Mudd: Do you see some genuine chance for an arms agreement?

Hart: I haven't seen that flexibility, nor have the American people, and there is no reason to believe we'll see that kind of flexibility that represents mainstream American foreign policy with the Soviets and others in a second Reagan term. I think the American people are going to turn their back on that. We're not seeing firmness, either; we're seeing confrontation, and that is not a healthy foreign policy in an age of nuclear weapons.

Mudd: Do you think the U.S. is incapable of protecting its embassies against terrorists?

Kemp: We have to protect those foreign service officers and our embassy personnel, and we have to do a better job of it, but that shows the fragility with which a democracy has to approach its involvement in the global affairs. Terrorists are always attacking democratic governments, and never, ever attack Soviet Union embassies or those personnel that are involved with the Soviet Union.

Hart: I'm waiting for this President to stand up one time and say it was my fault. He hasn't done that in four years. I think the responsibility is his.

Kalb: Are you certain this Administration has a united policy on arms control?

Kemp: In terms of first-strike capability, we're not seeking superiority, but when it comes to defending freedom and democracy and our own interests, we want to have the capability to deter war and to assure the survival of the interests of the U.S.

Kalb: Just before the Gromyko meeting, the President -- or many in the Administration -- wanted Soviet violations of existing arms control agreements to be made public. The White House sat on that. What does that suggest about the Administration?

Kemp: I think they want to recognize that there is a chance now to see the prospects of a better atmosphere and environment between ourselves and the Soviet Union to go forward. I think in order to have a realistic relationship with the Soviet Union, candor and the truth must be known, and I think it's important that the American people know there have been violations by the Soviets.



NBC -- MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Kemp continues: The President has talked about it, he brings it up in his meetings, and he certainly discusses the linkage between our talks with the Soviet Union and their behavior in previous agreements as well as their behavior with regard to Poland, Afghanistan, the Third World, and other parts of the world.

Hart: I think this President is held hostage by the far right -- the extreme right elements of his own party -- on U.S.-Soviet relations, particularly arms control. I think they've let him off the reservation for this 6- or 8-week period so that he can get reelected, and we're going to see more of the confrontational cold war attitude in a second Reagan term. This President has been less involved in the overall policy and the details of that policy having to do with arms control than any President since the nuclear age, and I think it's fundamentally because he doesn't understand the issues.

Mudd: Why is Mondale so far behind?

Hart: He's running against an incumbent President. Second, any time you have to put the Party together after a contested nomination, that takes some time. Finally, I think this President is skillfully using the photo opportunity type campaign, and I think that bubble is beginning to burst.

Kalb: Why do you think Mondale can win?

Hart: He represents the mainstream of domestic and foreign policy in this country for the past 25-30 or more years.

Kalb: Should the President be leading the effort on the latest Civil Rights bill before Congress?

Kemp: The President should be leading the effort, particularly to meet some of the objections that have been legitimately raised, but in terms of the commitment to civil rights, I think it is a very important statement that needs to be made by all of us on both sides of the political aisle.

Hart: I think we've seen an abdication of Presidential leadership on the question of civil rights.

Mudd: Will you be a candidate for President in 1988?

Kemp: I'm going to spend 1984 talking about the Reagan-Bush record and the opportunity to reelect them -- and then when 1985 starts, we'll begin to talk about 1988.

Kalb: Sounded like a yes to me.

Kemp: Well, it may be a yes.

Mudd: Will you be a candidate in '88?

Hart: Not if Walter Mondale is the President, and I believe he will be.



NBC -- MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Kalb: Why does the U.S. seem to be pulling back from its full support of the Contadora peace process in Central America at this particular time?

Kemp: I think Nicaragua is in trouble economically, diplomatically, and within the hemisphere, and it's obvious things that are not going well for Nicaragua are also causing problems for the rebels in El Salvador. I think the Administration is right to raise these issues of fundamental importance to the security of the U.S. in this hemisphere, which is to make sure that Cuba removes its troops from Nicaragua before there is any acceptance of a so-called peace process with the Contadora countries.

Mudd: The campaign really comes to a stop this week, going into the debates. Walter Mondale is no slouch as a debater. People have made a profession, however, of underestimating Ronald Reagan as a debater. He's a terrific debater if he's prepared. But this, coming up in one week, is the central act, and Walter Mondale, given the polls that we see, really has to do well if he's going to get any momentum going. It's a critical, critical day in the life of Walter Mondale. He has to score well, and Ronald Reagan has got to make a serious mistake.

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PBS -- WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW

Moderator: Paul Duke. Panel: Hedrick Smith of The New York Times, Jack Nelson of The Los Angeles Times, Christine Russell of The Washington Post, Howard Fineman of Newsweek.

Smith on Reagan/Gromyko: There were no signs of any visible breakthrough or substantive concessions on either side. There is some skepticism that anything terribly important diplomatically has happened yet. For a president who has not met with any Soviet leader before, this is a political plus. If it doesn't work, Reagan can say, "I tried, and I haven't been shut out." The Soviets have made clear they prefer Mondale, but that's not going to help Mondale. But the Soviets have taken a tough line coming out of this, so they're not trying to help Reagan too much. There are pressures on both sides to check each other out. It is not just politics at work here. Publics are more relieved when leaders on both sides are meeting. There is a sense that things are really bad if they can't sit down together. Even if the President were to be reelected, it would be very tough to bridge the differences.

Nelson on Beirut situation: Not many people took very kindly to the President's referring to this tragedy in terms of kitchen plumbing. Reagan called Carter, who said he had read the White House transcripts of what Reagan said and it was clear to him that he (President Reagan) had in mind the Carter Administration. There is still a lot of acrimony there. The White House was very concerned about this issue. If they hadn't been, Reagan wouldn't have made the telephone call, and he made the call with James Baker standing at his elbow, so they were very concerned about it, and I think they hope to quell the furor. The press has been frustrated trying to get Reagan to answer questions, because Mondale is accessible. Network television newsmen have been doing their best to try to concentrate on the issues rather than on all the campaign hoopla.

Fineman on the Mondale: Mondale made the best speech of his fall campaign at GW University, and it was important both for its content and for the way in which he said it. It was as though he said, "I'm far behind in the polls -- you may be wondering why I'm doing this. Let me explain to you just why I'm in this race." And it was as though he remembered who he was politically. In very forceful language, very carefully crafted by his speechwriters, reading from a Teleprompter, Mondale really laid into President Reagan on the war and peace issue. It had a tonic effect on his campaign, and it made everyone sit up and take notice. It comes at a time when people are trying to decide -- Does this guy really have a chance, or not? -- just as he is moving into the most crucial event of his candidacy -- the presidential debate. The Mondale people feel they're making the kind of headway now that is measured in inches rather than the miles that he needs to go. They are looking for some glip in the polls so that Mondale himself feels confident, and so they have some sense of momentum. They've decided they need to explain who Mondale is and what he stands for. It's not a matter of scoring forensic points against Reagan. Mondale is resting, and he's studying very hard.

Russell on cigarette warnings: This week, the bill passed both houses of Congress unanimously by a voice vote and is now on its way to the President for his signature. ###



THE MCLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin. Panel: Morton Kondracke, Pat Buchanan, Jack Germond, Robert Novak.

Buchanan: This overproduced extravaganza has wiped Mondale out of the news for the week. It has further mooted his argument that Reagan can't meet with the Russians. But the President has paid a price for this. He's adopted Mondale's tight rhetoric at the U.N., and he's accepted Mondale's heirarchy of concerns, namely that arms control is the primary concern and objective of American policy.

Novak: This is very good for Ronald Reagan. Gromyko and his colleagues still want Mondale to win the election.

Kondracke: Ronald Reagan, looking to a second term, wants to be some sort of man of peace. I don't know whether the Administration is organized to pull off any kind of arms control agreement. If The Russians can take advantage of our electoral politics season and the stupidity, they think, of the electorate who will fall for this -- it's a positive thing for them and for us to have the meetings at all.

Novak: The Soviet Union wants arms control on their terms. They got it from Nixon, Carter -- and I don't think -- despite the rhetoric in the U.N. speech, they're going to get it from Reagan.

Buchanan: I think the Russians want a second detente. They want to stop "Star Wars." They want the credit, the trade, the technology. I think the Administration may be ready to deal.

Q: Is this a plus or minus for Reagan? All but Germond: Plus.

Q: Are we on the start of a Detente II? All but Buchanan and McLaughlin: No.

Q: Is Mondale's new offensive going to work?

Kondracke: Mondale had a good week because Reagan is now moving over and playing ball on Mondale's turf, which is arms control. And that is a mistake for Mr. Reagan, and he's going to pay for it.

Germond: His only chance with this kind of a message is to keep repeating it and hope he firms up the Democratic base enough to close the polls.

Buchanan: This (speech at GW) was probably the best campaign speech he's given, and that just shows you how bad his campaign is.

Q: Is Mondale playing the Gromyko meeting right?

Kondracke: He's got himself -- being some sort of an intermediary, some sort of a neutral in the battle between Gromyko and the President. That's not what he's supposed to be. He's supposed to be an American; he's supposed to say, "I stand with the President until this issue gets resolved."

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AGRONSKY & COMPANY

Host: Martin Agronsky

Panel: Carl Rowan, Hugh Sidey, Mel Elfin, John Newhouse

Agronsky: The possible consequences of the Reagan-Gromyko meeting overshadow everything that has happened this week at home and abroad.

Rowan: For more than a decade, Reagan has been characterized by a strident dislike of Communism and a fear of the Soviet Union. There is no new Reagan. The Soviet Union is and has been characterized by a distrust of Mr. Reagan, and with some efforts to seize a few places in the world. There is no new Soviet Union. Nothing has changed.

Newhouse: I think it went as expected this week. Gromyko took a reasonably hard line, but not as hard as he might have, and he didn't close any doors. Reagan's speech was full of conciliatory rhetoric, wholly at variance with what we've heard from him over the years about the Soviet Union and negotiating with the Soviet Union, but it was very short on specifics.

Elfin: If the 8½ minutes that the President spent with Gromyko managed to convince Gromyko that Reagan was even a mite less than a gun-toting cowboy who wants to nuke the Soviet Union, then those could have been the most important 8½ minutes Reagan has spent since he decided to leave the movie business.

Sidey: I don't think what happened in the meeting was all that important, but I think the meeting was important. I think the world is forcing both of these superpowers to more reasonable terms. This is a step in the right direction, but it's only the first of a thousand, perhaps.

Rowan: Reagan had to make a move to say to Americans, "I am a peacemaker." Gromyko was in a no-win situation. If he did not come, the propaganda would have been, "He's trying to elect Mondale." If he did come, Reagan still wins, because then they say Reagan has frightened them to the point that they now know he's going to win. There is no way Reagan could lose in this meeting.

Newhouse: There is very serious concern, very serious reservations, about transferring the arms race into outer space, and we are on the verge of doing that, both with the "Star Wars" program and with testing anti-satellite weapons. At about the time we gave up the business of anti-satellite weapons, the Soviets began developing it. They still have it, it is no threat to anything. But we are now developing a high altitude system which could be a threat against their satellites. The danger is that when and if both sides have this capability, either will have to fear that the other side could blind it by destroying those of its satellites that are supposed to detect launches of offensive weapons.

Rowan: The whole crux of the question before the world today is: Did anybody say anything -- or did anything happen in this encounter -- that promises any kind of reduction in the arms race. The Soviet Union is at the limit of its capacity to expand its military, but we are not, and we can outspend them, and that's the way we beat them.



AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Elfin: I don't think we're going to know until some time next year at the earliest whether there's any real basis for negotiation that may come out of these meetings this week or even any subsequent meetings, but I don't think the Soviet Union is coming back into serious arms control negotiations so long as we hold before them the threat of threatening their offensive weapons with weapons based in space.

Sidey: From what one hears about the meetings, Ronald Reagan gave forth with a burst of sincerity and Gromyko was impassive, of course.

Agronsky: It was a demonstration that Reagan didn't have to do it from notes, that his advisers didn't have to tell him in his ear or over his shoulder what to say, that he was dealing with -- in a substantive way, a responsible, Presidential way -- the American policy in diplomatic negotiations. He was convincing the American people and the people in the Kremlin that he did call the shots, that he was not to be dismissed as a superficial lightweight.

Elfin: The Russians test every single American president one-on-one. The Russians have not had an opportunity to see this guy up close, and that's what was important.

Agronsky: In the context of the elections, Mondale met with Gromyko at a disadvantage because he had to be responsible, laid back -- he could not be in a position of trying to undercut the President's meeting with Gromyko. How did Mondale do?

Rowan: I don't think he got hurt, but Reagan could not lose in this situation. There's no way Mondale's going to gain any votes out of this.

Elfin: If Mondale had started on the war and peace issue earlier, if he had made it appear that he had forced Reagan to invite Gromyko to Washington, then he'd have been the beneficiary.

Rowan: I think this was the best week Mondale has had. He showed here in Washington he can really give a good speech (at George Washington University). Beyond that, Reagan made two of those stumbles they've been worrying about, with regard to Beirut: blaming the plumber and implying that the Democrats, or Jimmy Carter, were to blame.

Agronsky: Didn't the President set up a straw man in talking about intelligence when the issue was security and the failure on the part of those who were on the spot and of those who were their superiors to see that security existed?

Sidey: A president cannot be held responsible for every act done under his government.

Rowan: A lot of lies and very dumb things are done by this country on the basis of so-called intelligence.



## CAMPAIGN '84

GOP LIKELY TO GAIN HOUSE SEATS  
MAYBE ENOUGH FOR WORKING CONTROL

By ELAINE S. POVICH

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- Republicans seem likely to make at least modest gains in the House of Representatives in November, and with a Reagan landslide could win back the 26 seats they lost in 1982, regaining working control of the Democratic-led chamber.

A nationwide survey of the United Press International Hot 100 races that will determine control of the House, and discussions with party professionals, shows Republicans are poised to gain back at least a dozen or so seats.

The survey also identified another dozen that could be swept into the Republican column if President Reagan wins by the margins he shows in current polls.

But at this point there is no indications Republicans can pick up the 51 seats they need for outright control of the House, which Democrats now control 266 to 167.

Democrats discount the length of Reagan's coattails, saying Democratic congressional candidates generally run independently of the top of the ticket. This year, with Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro lagging in the polls so far, the Democratic distancing is likely to be even greater.

"These people (Democratic candidates) have deep roots in their districts and run independent campaigns in their districts and always have," said Rep. Tony Coelho, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. "I'm running with Mondale, but some aren't. We're not a homogeneous group."

If Republicans won back the 26 seats they lost two years ago, it could re-establish the situation where Reagan could put together a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats known as "Boll Weevils" to get through major elements of a second term program.

In Reagan's first two years in office more than 40 Boll Weevils joined the GOP minority to push through the president's major legislation, like personal income tax reductions and spending cuts.

"It looks very, very good for the GOP races," said Rep. Guy Vander Jagt, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, saying the outlook may be even better than in 1980 when 32 Republicans were swept to victory in the House by the Reagan win over Jimmy Carter.

"I sort of liken it to a bunch of surfers bobbing about out there, and way out there we see an enormous wave," Vander Jagt, R-Mich., said.

"Where the wave breaks we don't know, but we've got our surfboards ready."

Vander Jagt, burned by past predictions, won't say how many seats the GOP will pick up, but officials at the GOP committee puts the number at at least 26. Coelho and most Democrats admit the Republicans will make some gains, but they says it will be a dozen or less.

With an eye to that "wave," the national GOP is pouring more than \$9 million into congressional races this year, three times as much as it doled out in 1982.

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Coelho, D-Calif., said Vander Jagt is trying to "create a psychology of movement" with big predictions aimed at attracting contributions from business-oriented political action committees. Coelho foresees the Democrats picking up about five to seven seats and losing about the same number, with no major switches in control.

"Because they lost 26 seats (last time), if they get 25 seats back they can make the case that they have psychological control," Coelho said.

The UPI survey found there could be as many as 30 Democratic incumbents in trouble in a strong Reagan year and about 16 Republicans who are facing strong challenges. It showed that of the 27 seats where incumbents are not seeking re-election, nine currently look like tossups.

Democratic incumbents facing tough races include House Budget Committee Chairman Jim Jones of Oklahoma, who is in a generally GOP district against an attractive challenger, Frank Keating, and 22-year veteran Rep. Joseph Minish of New Jersey, who is running in a vastly reapportioned district against Dean Gallo, who represents much the same area in the state Legislature.

Democrats acknowledge Minish is their most vulnerable incumbent, followed closely by Reps. Bruce Morrison in Connecticut and Jim McNulty in Arizona. Morrison is in a rematch with moderate Republican Larry DeNardis, who was swept away in the anti-GOP recession vote of 1982.

McNulty also has a rematch against Jim Kolbe, a Vietnam veteran who lost by only 2 percentage points last time around.

Capsule analyses of how the Republican and Democratic presidential tickets, as well as Senate, governor and some key House races, are faring in each state with number of electoral votes:

#### WEST:

##### Alaska (3)

President Reagan favored in state that has supported the GOP ticket in every presidential race but one. Sen. Ted Stevens is heavy favorite against Democratic challenger John Havelock. Republican Rep. Don Young, the state's sole House member, is also favored for re-election against Pegge Begich.

##### Arizona (7)

Easy win expected for Reagan. GOP holds 3-2 edge in House delegation with closest race expected in 5th District where Democratic incumbent Jim McNulty faces close race with Jim Kolbe in repeat of 1982 race when McNulty won by 2,000 votes.

##### California (47)

Reagan holds comfortable lead in home state. Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro have campaigned hard, though. If Mondale has any chance in a Sun Belt state, California would appear to be the one. Democratic majority in House delegation is safe.

##### Colorado (8)

Reagan has state locked up. Sen. William Armstrong, R-Colo., appears well ahead of Democratic challenger, Lt. Gov. Nancy Dick. Republicans and Democrats each hold three House seats, but the GOP hopes to win the 3rd District seat being vacated by Democratic Rep. Ray Kogovsek.



Hawaii (4)

Reagan leads Mondale by 12 percent in latest poll in Oahu, the state's most populous island. But poll may not accurately reflect statewide standing; other islands are strongly Democratic. Reagan won Oahu by about 1 percent in 1980 and lost by 10 percent on the other islands, so Carter carried the state. Hawaii's two congressmen are both Democrats and will be re-elected easily.

Idaho (4)

Reagan way ahead in state that gave him the second-highest percentage of the vote in 1980. GOP Sen. James McClure even farther ahead. Only House incumbent in trouble is 2nd District Rep. George Hansen, convicted of felony financial disclosure violations. He narrowly trails Democrat Richard Stallings, who narrowly lost in 1982.

Montana (4)

Reagan heavily favored for re-election. Democratic Gov. Ted Schwinden and congressional delegation also expected to return to office. Closest race is between Democratic Sen. Max Baucus and Chuck Cozzens.

Nevada (4)

Reagan leads and should win easily. Reps. Harry Reid, a Democrat, and Republican Barbara Vucanovich should win re-election.

New Mexico (5)

Reagan more than 2-1 ahead. Republican Sen. Pete Domenici has huge lead, about 6-to-1, over Democrat Judy Pratt. Both races expected to be close, but incumbents strongly favored. In the House, Republicans hold 2-1 edge, and polls show the three incumbents favored for re-election.

Oklahoma (8)

Reagan supported by almost two of every three persons polled. Sen. David Boren far ahead of unknown challenger. Rep. Jim Jones, a top target of the national GOP, in nip-and-tuck race with former U.S. Attorney Frank Keating in 1st District. Other four Democrats and one Republican in House delegation appear headed for re-election.

Oregon (7)

Oregon is a tossup with Mondale hoping to cash in on state's economic problems. In Senate race, Republican incumbent Mark Hatfield appears to have weathered controversy over his dealings with Greek financier Basil Tsakos; polls show him well ahead of Democrat Margie Hendriksen. In the five House races, three Democratic and two Republican incumbents appear safe -- with exception of Republican Denny Smith in 5th District, who faces Ruth McFarland, who he barely defeated in 1982.

Texas (29)

Only state poll from late July showed Reagan leading 60 percent to Mondale's 32 percent. Both parties campaigning heavily but it's doubtful will effect Reagan's substantial lead. Rep. Phil Gramm also has a considerable lead over Democratic state Sen. Lloyd Doggett in race for Senate seat being vacated by John Tower. Nine House members face no opposition and only one incumbent -- Democratic freshman Rep. Ron Coleman -- appears headed for close race against Jack Hammond.



Utah (5)

Reagan ahead by about 50 points in state that gave him largest plurality in 1980. Republican state House Speaker Norman Bangerter running 12 points ahead of Democrat Wayne Owens in governor's race to succeed Democrat Scott Matheson. Incumbents should win re-election, and Democrat Frances Farley running 7 points ahead of Republican Lt. Gov. David Monson in 2nd District being vacated by four-term incumbent Dan Marriott, R-Utah.

Washington (10)

Reagan has edge in what could be closer than expected race. Poll puts Reagan up by 14 points with as many undecided. In 1980 Reagan carried state with less than half the vote because of independent John Anderson. House delegation now six Democrats and two Republicans expected to stay the same. Democrat Booth Gardner favored over GOP Gov. John Spellman after strong primary showing.

Wyoming (3)

Reagan has insurmountable lead. Fellow Republicans, Sen. Alan Simpson and Rep. Richard Cheney, also considered shoe-ins for re-election.

## MIDWEST:

Illinois (24)

President Reagan leading Democratic challenger Walter Mondale by at least 10 points. Polls show Republican Sen. Charles Percy in close race with liberal Democrat, Rep. Paul Simon. Democrats hold a 12-10 majority in the House delegation and that appears unlikely to change.

Indiana (12):

Republican pollsters give Reagan a 31-point lead over Mondale and Gov. Robert Orr a 23-point lead over Democrat Wayne Townsend. But Democratic polls show Mondale trailing by 21 points and Townsend by 6. Republicans and Democrats now split the 10 House seats, but 8th District Democratic Rep. Francis McCloskey is in fight for his political life, leading Republican Richard McIntyre by only 5 points.

Iowa (8)

Reagan leads Mondale by 23 points, up 15 since August, and an overwhelming Reagan victory is expected. Democratic Rep. Tom Harkin, challenging Republican Sen. Roger Jepsen, just fell behind in the polls this month, after holding a 17-point lead. Race is considered too close to call. GOP hopes to gain Harkin's seat in the House, with Republican Jim Ross Lightfoot holding a slight lead over Democrat Jerry Fitzgerald in the 5th District.

Kansas (7)

Polls show Reagan up by 30 points. Sen. Nancy Kassebaum is expected to trample her Democratic opponent, James Maher. A recent poll puts her ahead by 65 points. Republicans hold three of five House seats, but Democrats have best chance in years to win the 3rd District seat held by Rep. Larry Winn Jr., who is retiring. The race between Republican state Sen. Jan Meyers and Kansas City, Kan., Mayor Jack Reardon is close.



Michigan (20)

Reagan leading Mondale 48 percent to 41 percent, down from a June poll, which had Reagan ahead 55 percent to 39 percent. In Senate race, poll gave Democratic Sen. Carl Levin 62 percent to 22 percent lead over Republican Jack Lousma.

Minnesota (10)

Mondale faces neck-and-neck race with Reagan to carry his home state. Republican Sen. Rudy Boschwitz running about 20 points ahead of Democrat Joan Growe. Minnesota's eight House members -- five Democrats and three Republicans -- are favored for re-election, but Democrat Rep. Timothy Penny in the 1st District, Democrat Rep. Gerry Sikorski in the 6th, and Republican Rep. Arlan Stangeland in the 7th face close races.

Nebraska (5)

Reagan has commanding lead. GOP is mounting all-out battle for Senate candidate Nancy Hoch to unseat Democratic incumbent J. James Exon, but Exon is considered ahead. In House races, Democrat Tom Cavanaugh, a legislative lobbyist, is seriously challenging Rep. Hal Daub, R-Neb., in the 2nd District.

North Dakota (3)

Reagan leads by 37 points, but Democratic incumbent Byron Dorgan leads newcomer Lois Altenburg by 58 points for the state's lone House seat. Republican Gov. Allen Olson has widened his lead over state Rep. George Sinner to 19 points.

Ohio (23)

Reagan up by 15 points in early September poll, but Democrats claim its only 10 points. Republicans hold 11-10 edge in House seats, but could lose Rep. Lyle Williams unless Reagan strong.

South Dakota (3)

Polls favor incumbents in all three major races; Reagan over Mondale with almost 50 percent; Republican Sen. Larry Pressler over Democrat George Cunningham, and Democratic Rep. Tom Daschle way out in front of Republican Dale Bell.

Wisconsin (11)

Considered a tossup; slight edge to Reagan, who took the state in 1980 by 107,000 votes. House delegation unlikely to change from its present 5-4 Democratic advantage.

## SOUTH:

Alabama (9)

Poll shows President Reagan with 26-point lead over Democratic nominee Walter Mondale. Democratic Sen. Howell Heflin has 46-point lead over Republican Albert Lee Smith, who served one term in the House.

Arkansas (6)

Reagan leads by at least 10 points. GOP Rep. Ed Bethune hopes support for Reagan will help in possibly close race with popular Democratic Sen. David Pryor. Gov. Bill Clinton appears headed for re-election, and the race for Bethune's 2nd District seat is up for grabs.



District of Columbia (3)

Mondale is considered a sure bet in the heavily Democratic district. Walter Fauntroy, the city's non-voting delegate to Congress, is unopposed.

Florida (21)

Virtually assured for Reagan-Bush. The 12-7 Democratic control of the Florida House delegation appears safe. "Boll Weevil" Rep. Andy Ireland, R-Fla., who recently switched parties, has been singled out for defeat by Democrats but should win re-election.

Georgia (12)

Reagan leads by wide margin. Democratic Sen. Sam Nunn has only token GOP opposition. Only two congressional races show fights may be expected and both incumbents, 4th District Democrat Elliott Levitas and 6th District Republican Newt Gingrich should win.

Kentucky (9)

Reagan holds hefty 25-point lead in heavily Democratic state. But Democratic Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston is leading 60 percent to 27 percent lead over Republican challenger Mitch McConnell.

Louisiana (10)

Republican poll shows Reagan 28 points ahead. Local Mondale workers say spread much closer. All congressmen and Sen. J. Bennett Johnston appear headed for re-election.

Maryland (10)

Reagan leads by about 10 points. But in state with 3-1 Democratic registration edge -- tight race still expected. All House members but one are expected to win re-election easily. Rep. Clarence Long is in tough rematch battle with Republican Helen Bentley.

Mississippi (7)

Reagan holds steady lead but race could be close if large black turnout. Black vote also could be key in race between Sen. Thad Cochran, R-Miss., and former Gov. William Winter, the Democratic nominee, although Cochran is favored. State could elect its first black House member in 2nd District where Democrat Robert Clark, a black state legislator, is trying to unseat Rep. Webb Franklin, R-Miss.

Missouri (11)

Reagan leads Mondale 41 percent to 34 percent. In the race for governor, Republican Attorney General John Ashcroft leads Democratic Lt. Gov. Kenneth Rothman 39 percent to 35 percent, with 4 percent margin of error, indicating close race. Democrats hold six of nine House seats but Democratic Rep. Harold Volkmer faces tough race from Republican challenger Carrie Francke.



North Carolina (13)

Recent Gallup Poll shows Reagan over Mondale 2-to-1. Poll also puts Republican Sen. Jesse Helms over Gov. James Hunt 49 percent to 45 percent. In governor's race, Attorney General Rufus Edmisten leads Rep. Jim Martin, R-N.C., 51 percent to 39 percent but Martin gaining. In House seats, there are nine Democrats and two Republicans. Republicans could lose in the 9th District, the seat Martin held for six terms, but win in the 11th District, where freshman Democrat James McClure Clarke and Republican Bill Hendon are locked in close race.

South Carolina (3)

Mondale-Reagan race close. Sen. Strom Thurmond will coast to re-election. Republicans and Democrats each have three House seats. Tossup races in 4th District, Republican incumbent Carroll Campbell vs. Democrat Jeff Smith, and 2nd District, Republican incumbent Floyd Spence vs. Democrat Ken Mosely, seeking to become the state's first black congressman.

Tennessee (11)

Reagan expected to carry Tennessee, which he did narrowly in 1980. Despite Reagan's endorsement of Victor Ashe, GOP candidate for retiring Howard Baker's Senate seat, Ashe expected to lose to Rep. Albert Gore Jr., 6th District. Battle for Gore's seat tight; Democrat Bart Gordon, former state party chairman, expected to beat Republican Joe Simpkins.

Virginia (12)

Likely to go with Reagan again. GOP poll shows him with 2-1 lead. GOP Sen. John Warner likely to beat Democrat Edythe Harrison. Democrats strong in three House races; GOP in two. Democrats hold four of 10 seats. Vulnerable Democrats -- Reps. Frederick Boucher, 9th District; Jim Olin, 6th. Vulnerable Republicans -- Reps. Stan Parris, 8th; Herbert Bateman, 1st.

West Virginia (6)

In heavily Democratic state, Reagan ahead in two recent polls by half a percentage point and by 17 points. Democrat Gov. Jay Rockefeller has strong lead over newcomer John Raese for retiring Jennings Randolph's Senate seat and Republican former Gov. Arch Moore is ahead of state House Speaker Clyde See in the governor's race. The state's four Democratic congressmen will likely be re-elected.

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NORTHEAST:Connecticut (8)

President Reagan leads Walter Mondale by 26 points in the latest poll; Democrats hope to narrow the gap. Democrats hold four of six House seats but Republicans are hoping Reagan coattails will help them upset Rep. William Ratchford.

Delaware (3)

Reagan way ahead of Mondale; one Democratic poll says by 43 percent. Sen. Joe Biden, D-Del., is comfortably ahead of Republican challenger John Burris. Republican Elise du Pont is running neck and neck with Rep. Tom Carper, D-Del. For governor, Democrat Bill Quillen is about 10 points behind Republican Lt. Gov. Michael Castle.



Maine (4)

Reagan holds 10-point lead. Democrats say Mondale will close gap on way to narrow victory. Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, holds a long lead over Democrat Elizabeth Mitchell and is expected to win comfortably. Former Democratic Party chief Barry Hobbins strong against Rep. John McKernan, R-Maine, in 1st District; race is a tossup.

Massachusetts (13)

Polls show Reagan slightly ahead, but traditional Democratic vote swings for Mondale. Senate race between Democratic Lt. Gov. John Kerry and GOP businessman Ray Shamie is also close -- some believe Shamie can win if he can attract independent voters. Only close House race is Rep. Gerry Studds, a Democrat censured by the House for having sex with a male page. Studds appears ahead now, but opponent Lewis Crampton is strong candidate.

New Hampshire (4)

Reagan leads by 2-1, and is expected to easily win. Gov. John Sununu, first-term Republican, also has 2-1 lead over Democrat Chris Spirou. In Senate race, incumbent Republican Gordon Humphrey has slight edge -- 5 points -- over Rep. Norman D'Amours. Republican Robert Smith has 12-point lead over Dudley Dudley in 1st District House race.

New Jersey (16)

Reagan leads Mondale by 23 points in latest polls. Popular Sen. Bill Bradley expected to easily defeat Republican Mary Mochary. Democrats hold nine of 14 House seats, but may lose one held by Rep. Joe Minish, whose Democratic district became Republican after redistricting. Republican state Sen. H. James Saxton is the favorite to win the seat held by the late Rep. Edwin Forsythe, who died in March.

New York (36)

Reagan and Mondale in dead heat. Recent poll showed both with 45 percent and 10 percent undecided. Reagan carried New York in 1980, but the vice presidential nomination of Queens Rep. Geraldine Ferraro may help Democrats. Democrats hold 20 of 34 House seats; either party could win new seat with retirements of Ferraro, GOP Rep. Barber Conable and Democratic Rep. Richard Ottinger.

Pennsylvania (25)

Reagan-Mondale in close race in heavily Democratic state, which Reagan carried in 1980. Mondale benefits from slumping steel industry but no indication he is running ahead of what Carter got in last election; race a tossup at this point.

Rhode Island (4)

Reagan, Mondale running even despite state's traditional Democratic ties. Republicans have first chance in 16 years to take governorship, with Cranston Mayor Edward DiPrete battling Democrat Anthony Solomon, the state treasurer; four-term Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy retiring. Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., running strong over Republican Barbara Leonard. One Democrat-one Republican House split will continue.



Vermont (3)

Reagan favored in state that has not voted Democratic since 1964 presidential race. Rep. James Jeffords, R-Vt., heavily favored for a sixth term. Governor's race to succeed Republican Richard Snelling is tossup at this point between Democratic former Lt. Gov. Madeleine Kunin and Republican Attorney General John Easton.

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REAGAN FAR OUT IN FRONT;  
GOP LIKELY TO KEEP CONTROL OF SENATE, GAIN MANY HOUSE SEATS

By CLAY F. RICHARDS  
UPI Political Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- If the election were held today President Reagan would win re-election by a landslide, help Republicans grab a sizeable number of House seats, and keep control of the Senate, a UPI survey shows as the campaign enters the homestretch.

The survey of United Press International reporters covering the campaign in the 50 states and the District of Columbia shows Reagan leading Walter Mondale in 45 states with 452 electoral votes. Five states are rated a tossup and only in the District of Columbia is Mondale ahead.

In the House, Democrats have little chance of taking control, the survey shows, but they would win a dozen or so seats and perhaps regain the 26 they lost in 1980. That could give Reagan the kind of working majority he had in his first two years in office when "Boll Weevil" Democrats crossed the aisle to pass his tax and spending-cut program.

Democratic hopes of recapturing the Senate, which once appeared well within reach, are fading as vulnerable Republicans surge back in key states with the help of Reagan's generous coattails. But Republicans could lose a seat or two in the Senate, where they now hold a 55-45 edge.

With five weeks to go before the election, and Mondale sinking low in the polls, Americans could be on the brink of a realignment election that could have an impact on the nation for the remainder of the century.

Mondale is being shut out in what Democrats used to cherish as the "Solid South" and in the West as well except for Oregon, which is rated a tossup. Especially in the South, the Reagan coattails threaten to be long enough to carry members of the House and Senate along with him.

But it is too early to write the Democratic obituary. With five weeks to go in what so far has been a lopsided campaign, Mondale is hoping his two 90-minute debates with Reagan and his relentless hammering at what he calls the administration's do-nothing record on arms control and cruel domestic policy will turn the tide.

While Republicans are wishing for a landslide equaling Richard Nixon's sweep of George McGovern, who carried only Massachusetts and Washington, D.C., Democrats are fond of recalling 1948 when Thomas Dewey led Harry Truman in every poll except the one taken Election Day.

Several large Northern industrial states and some in the South now listed in the Reagan column could be turned around with a heavy vote by newly registered blacks.

It takes 270 votes to win the White House, and for Mondale to come back and win from so far down would be the political upset of the century.

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The UPI survey showed Reagan with a firm lead in 36 states with 351 electoral votes: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

In addition, Reagan led in nine more states, many of them traditional Democratic bastions: Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the tossup column were Mondale's home state of Minnesota, along with New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

In the Senate, Democrats had high hopes of picking off the seats being vacated by Senate Republican leader Howard Baker in Tennessee and John Tower in Texas, and defeating Jesse Helms in North Carolina, Roger Jepsen in Iowa, Gordon Humphrey in New Hampshire and very possibly Charles Percy in Illinois.

The Democrats also eyed Thad Cochran in Mississippi and Rudy Boschwitz in Minnesota. There were no really vulnerable Democrats -- not until Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, for reasons of health, decided to retire.

But the latest reports from the states indicate that the situation has changed quite dramatically. None of their incumbent targets seems certain for Democrats -- Jepsen, for instance, once thought the most vulnerable, was up 9 points over Harkin in the latest Des Moines Register poll.

Democratic Rep. Albert Gore seems likely to capture Baker's seat in Tennessee, but the open Texas seat is a tossup.

Even House Democratic campaign leaders have given up hopes of making gains this year in their seat-by-seat analysis of the races. They say that because House races are decided on local issues, their losses will be kept to a dozen or less.

But the UPI survey showed marginal seats in the West and the South, especially some won by freshmen Democrats in 1982, are vulnerable to Reagan's coattails.

Republican Rep. George Hansen's conviction on charges he violated personal financial disclosure laws required of members of Congress is giving Democratic challenger Richard Stallings, a Mormon history professor, a good shot in Idaho. Stallings lost narrowly to Hansen in 1982.

In the two races where Washington scandals are a factor, Rep. Dan Crane, R-Ill., who admitted to having an affair with a female congressional page, is in a dead heat with state Sen. Terry Bruce; Rep. Gerry Studds, D-Mass., censured for a homosexual relationship with a teenage male page, is leading a tight contest with Lewis Crampton.

In Delaware, Elise du Pont, wife of popular Gov. Pierre du Pont, is outspending Democratic Rep. Tom Carper in a tight race.

Democrats also say Rep. Frank McCloskey of Indiana is vulnerable, facing Republican Richard McIntyre. McCloskey won the heavily Republican district last time after GOP Rep. Joel Deckard was stopped on the drunk driving charges during the campaign.

GOP vulnerables include Rep. Webb Franklin, R-Miss., who is facing a black Democratic challenger, state Rep. Robert Clark, in a black majority district made even more so by reapportionment.

North Carolina's topsy-turvy Senate and governor's races could affect the outcome of tough GOP challenges to Democratic Reps. Ike Andrews and James McClure Clarke.