

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: News Summary Office, White House:
News Summaries, 1981-1989

SERIES: II: WHITE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY FINALS,
1981-1989

Folder Title: 10/29/1984

Box: 376

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>



The White House NEWS SUMMARY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EDT Edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

NATIONAL NEWS

Dailies Make Endorsements -- The New York Times Sunday endorsed Walter Mondale, citing President Reagan's "dangerous diplomacy." The Chicago Tribune backed Reagan, saying he would reduce federal intrusion into everyday life, but expressing misgivings about "his air-headed rhetoric" on arms control and foreign policy. (Washington Post, AP)

Back to Basics for Mondale -- The Mondale campaign put a 5-minute ad on national television representing the election as a referendum on arms control, part of the Democrat's plan to focus on a few central campaign themes to draw sharp distinctions between him and President Reagan. (Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, UPI, Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Arms Buildup Ordered by Reagan Could Be Less Than Meets the Eye -- The Reagan buildup hasn't been so much an across-the-board expansion in U.S. forces as a dramatic investment in strategic nuclear forces and in the Navy, with lesser modernization elsewhere. (Wall Street Journal)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Sunday Evening)

CAMPAIGN -- New polls out this weekend show President Reagan ahead by margins ranging from 17 to 23 points.

GRENADA -- The most famous new airport in the world opened for business.

CIA MANUAL -- Sen. Moynihan disclosed the origin of the controversial passage in the CIA training manual for the Contras.

POLAND -- Poles went to church to pray for a militant priest who was kidnapped by security police.

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-2

INTERNATIONAL NEWS.....A-8

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

WEEKEND TALK SHOWS.....B-6

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

NATIONAL NEWS

DAILIES MAKE ENDORSEMENTS

The New York Times Sunday endorsed Walter Mondale, citing President Reagan's "dangerous diplomacy." The Chicago Tribune backed Reagan, saying he would reduce federal intrusion into everyday life, but expressing misgivings about "his air-headed rhetoric" on arms control and foreign policy. The Tribune also said Reagan's "refusal to accept the linkage between the federal deficit and economic instability is threatening to bankrupt America and severely damage the free world economy." The New York Times said millions of Americans had been thrown out of work in payment for economic recovery. The paper also said that "much of the rest of his domestic program is repugnant." The New York Daily News backed Reagan, giving the Administration credit for a stronger economy and for bolstering the country's defense. The Philadelphia Inquirer called the Reagan Administration one of "racism with a smile." It endorsed Mondale, but said there were "grave questions" about Ferraro's candidacy. The paper cited her financial records and reports alleging her husband had financial and business connections with organized crime figures. The St. Petersburg Times, in backing Mondale, said he was "a wiser and more responsible leader" than Reagan. Citing Mondale's "pathetic lack of power to inspire," the San Francisco Examiner endorsed Reagan. The Indianapolis Star, endorsing Reagan, asked "Is the nation better off? Is the world safer? We think that for most people -- clearly not all, but for most -- the answer will be 'yes.'" The Oregonian of Portland said that although the risks of Reagan's economic policies "are high," the paper did not want to see the most successful economic program "since the mid-1960s" abandoned. (Washington Post, A4)

"Reagan's vision of an industrious, decent America embodying traditional values revived spirits bruised by years of discouragement over Vietnam, Watergate and the Iran hostage crisis," the Omaha World-Herald said. The Detroit Free Press said "it is our belief that the Reagan prosperity is the prosperity of living on borrowed money." The Minneapolis Star and Tribune endorsed Mondale, adding, "We hope that Mondale if elected will match his wisdom with the willingness to continue sound Reagan programs, especially in domestic affairs. We fear he might not." The Milwaukee Journal's endorsement praised Mondale's promises to bring down the deficit by raising taxes, his social programs, his promise to protect the environment and his call for stronger public education. The Miami Herald, endorsing Reagan, said, "in any presidential election when the United States is prosperous and at peace, voters reasonably may begin with a presumption in favor of retaining an incumbent of good character." But alongside the endorsement ran a dissenting article by editor Jim Hampton, who wrote that most members of the Herald's editorial board supported Mondale "without enthusiasm" but were overruled by publisher Dick Capen. The Hartford Courant said it backed Reagan reluctantly, adding, "What disturbs us most about the Reagan presidency is its stridency in dealing with the overriding issue of our time -- the maintenance of peace in a nuclear world." (AP)

NOTE: The Washington Post endorsed Mondale, calling him a "serious, steady, bright, decent, qualified man who wants to be president and should be."

REAGAN SEEKING NEW MANDATE

Fortified by newspaper endorsements and a widened lead in the polls, President Reagan enters the home stretch of the campaign seeking not just victory, but a knockout to expand his mandate in a second term. As has been the case in recent weeks, the 73-year-old President planned to spend most of his time capitalizing on his appeal to young people with rallies at Millersville University in Lancaster Co., Pa., and a high school in Parkersburg, W.Va. Reagan's itinerary has been set with an eye toward increasing Republican control of the Senate. In a parallel move, Vice President Bush is devoting his time to helping elect more Republicans to the House. The theory among top Reagan strategists is that with victory all but assured, the emphasis should be on ensuring the President has as supportive a Congress as possible in his second term. James Baker, interviewed on "Face the Nation," said Reagan would view a landslide as a mandate to pursue the conservative agenda he carried to the White House four years ago and has pursued with mixed results. (Norman Sandler, UPI)

President to Stump for GOP Congress

President Reagan wants to convert his massive lead to a national mandate that could give his second Administration control of the House. Rather than sitting on a lead nearly every analyst now believes is insurmountable, Mr. Reagan will spend the last week taking his message into the heartland of states where Mondale is strongest.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

MONDALE IS PREPARING POINT-BY-POINT ASSAULT

SAN JOSE, Calif. -- In the final week of his campaign, believing he has the electorate's ear, Walter Mondale will hammer point by point at his differences with President Reagan, his staff said. Press secretary Maxine Isaacs and other aides said Mondale is not engaging in a lose-with-honor approach, as some have speculated. They said they believe their differences with Reagan are so fundamental and cut across such a wide variety of issues that his best hope lies in offering a broad reprise of his policy positions.

(Paul Taylor, Washington Post, A7)

Mondale, returning to a theme abandoned earlier in his campaign, said a tax increase is inevitable after the election and that his plan is fair while President Reagan's would be "based on greed." Mondale also charged Reagan has "now got a strategy of hiding in the White House. They're taking the people for granted." Reagan relaxed at Camp David over the weekend but returns to the campaign hustings Monday to shore up shaky support in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mondale's decision to raise the tax issue was puzzling, since many of his aides concede privately he got little apparent benefit politically from his earlier stress on the need to reduce deficits.

(David Epso, AP)

CHALLENGER PUSHES TO WIN CALIFORNIA

Mondale hit the hustings, stubbornly battling reports his hopes are fading. Despite a succession of bad news from the polls and his staff, Mondale optimistically and doggedly told an enthusiastic crowd in San Diego that California is a "must state." (Alan McConagha, Washington Times, A1)

BACK TO BASICS FOR MONDALE

PORTLAND -- The Mondale campaign put a 5-minute ad on national television representing the election as a referendum on arms control, part of the Democrat's plan to focus on a few central campaign themes to draw sharp distinctions between him and President Reagan. The ad, shown on all three commercial networks Sunday, included footage of young children interspersed with shots of missiles taking off, a nuclear blast and shots of the "red telephone" a President would use to respond to a nuclear attack. The ad, reminiscent of Lyndon Johnson's 1964 ad showing a young girl picking petals off a daisy to the background of a nuclear countdown, includes footage of John Kennedy saying nuclear disarmament should not be taken as a "sign of weakness" and features footage from Mondale's debate with Reagan, where they discussed "Star Wars" technology.

(Matthew Quinn, UPI)

MONDALE SAYS THE REAGAN-WINNING POLLS ARE WRONG

President Reagan and Walter Mondale headed into the last full week of campaigning with public opinion polls making Reagan look the sure winner but Mondale insisting they are wrong. Mondale drew huge cheering crowds in California and showed all the enthusiasm of a winner. But the polls, if accurate, gave Reagan a commanding and undiminishing lead that would be virtually impossible for Mondale to overcome before the election. A new Time magazine poll showed Reagan ahead 54-30%. A New York Times poll showed Reagan ahead 53-35%. Mondale continued his tax theme in San Jose, saying he would tax all income groups fairly while he said Reagan "will help out only the wealthy." Mondale also accused Reagan of ignoring human rights in his foreign policy, saying, "I want the American people to tell those racists in South Africa we don't like a bit of it."

(Jim Adams, Reuter)

GANNETT POLL

Reagan continues to hold a strong, 23-point lead over Mondale -- 59-36% -- according to a survey of 1,320 voters conducted Oct. 25-27 for GNS by the Gordon S. Black Corp. Reagan's long-standing support -- garnered much earlier than Mondale's -- makes his lead that much more commanding. "The primary reason," said pollster Black, "is that people are responding to the economic recovery and prosperity and agreeing with Reagan on rebuilding the military."

(Timothy Kenny, Gannett)

MANATT EXPECTS UPSET, NO CONSERVATIVE GAIN

The chairman of the Democratic Party has rejected Republican talk of a national conservative realignment and a shift to the right in the makeup of Congress, despite President Reagan's popularity in the polls. He said the GOP made the same realignment claims before the election of 1980. But Manatt said the conservative activism of 1980 is not a big factor this year, and in 1982 Democrats regained lost ground in the House.

(Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A3)

-more-

FERRARO AIMS SPEECHES AT SUPPORTING GROUPS

NEW YORK -- Geraldine Ferraro is tailoring her remarks to voting blocks that one of her aides says are her natural base of support -- women, blacks and union members. As election day draws closer, her voice is getting softer and more pleading and she has begun to talk of the election as "a referendum on the future of this planet."

(Stephanie Nall, Washington Times, A2)

GOP BENEFITS FROM SOUTH'S RACIAL SHIFT

GREENVILLE, S.C. -- The Deep South states, which in the last six presidential elections have caromed from candidate to candidate, from one party to another, appear ready for the first time in a generation to cast their electoral votes for the same man and the same party they supported four years ago. (David Broder and Milton Coleman, Washington Post, A1)

REAGAN'S REGIONAL ADVANTAGE

Reagan's lead looks commanding from a distance. Viewed regionally, it is even more impressive when probable results are translated into electoral votes.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

DEMOCRATS LEAD IN PAC DONATIONS

On one hand, the Democratic Party's platform calls for outlawing PAC money in congressional campaigns, and many Democratic House members are backing legislation to put new curbs on the special-interest groups. But a computer-aided tabulation of latest campaign-finance reports shows that Democratic candidates are getting the biggest share of all PAC funds. In the 21 months ended Sept. 30, Democratic House and Senate candidates got \$43M from PACs; GOP candidates got only \$29.1M.

(Brooks Jackson, Wall Street Journal, A64)

PRESIDENT MAY PURSUE DECENTRALIZATION IN '85

President Reagan hasn't said a word during his current campaign about a favorite issue called "federalism," but knowledgeable people think it will become a primary mission of his second term, if he is reelected. Republican campaigners apparently have decided it would be better to keep Reagan federalism out of the target range of Mondale and Ferraro, if possible. But Ferraro has noticed this strategy and has said, accusingly, that Mr. Reagan wants to try again.

(Ed Rogers, Washington Times, A1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: David Broder's article on Republican attempts to defeat Reps. Mrazek and Morrison, "Republicans Try Out Coattails," appears on page A4 of The Washington Post.

-more-

CONSERVATIVES GET GRANTS

Officials of the Legal Services Corp. have awarded large grants to three conservative groups whose political objectives closely mirror those of the Reagan Administration. The three grants, totaling more than \$1M and awarded without competitive bidding, were approved by Legal Services President Donald Bogard on Sept. 30. James Streeter, a spokesman for the corporation, did not respond to telephone requests for information about the grants. The corporation also has not responded to requests for copies of the grants from Reps. Frank (D.-Mass.) and Morrison (D.-Conn.), members of the House Judiciary Committee with special interest in the corporation. (Mary Thornton, Washington Post, A3)

TEACHERS UNION LEADER OPPOSES EDUCATION UNIT

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, recently told members of the Women's National Democratic Club he still "doesn't like a separate Department of Education." "One of the problems with schools and teachers and education is schools are too separate from everything else in society, too isolated," he said. "I think we ought to have a department of labor and education, or we ought to go back to a broad human services, or we ought to have a department that deals with culture and education and science. (Carol Innerst, Washington Post, A4)

LEADING EDUCATORS DEBATE WHETHER SCHOOL REFORM IS WORKING

NEW YORK -- Four of the nation's educators clashed sharply over whether current education reforms are succeeding, and one worried that the U.S. is "becoming a nation of test score junkies." The two-hour debate on whether American education is improving in the wake of recent bleak education reports took place at the opening session of the College Board's annual meeting being held through Tuesday. The panelists agreed generally that reform efforts are helpful but incomplete. Some expressed concern that the poor were being ignored. Others said that because educators themselves were leading the reform effort, a flawed school bureaucracy would remain basically undisturbed. Larry Uzzell, president of the Washington-based conservative think tank, Learn Inc., provoked the sharpest clashes in the debate with statements strongly supporting federal vouchers that parents could use to help pay for private schools. Uzzell also suggested that President Reagan should get rid of Secretary Bell if re-elected because Bell "serves financial interests." And he drew the biggest laugh of the four-way debate when he urged Reagan to drop school prayer as an issue. "As everyone knows, school prayer is to real prayer as elevator music is to Mozart." (Lee Mitgang, AP)

ARMS BUILDUP ORDERED BY REAGAN COULD BE LESS THAN MEETS THE EYE

The Reagan buildup hasn't been so much an across-the-board expansion in U.S. forces as a dramatic investment in strategic nuclear forces and in the Navy, with lesser modernization elsewhere. The Air Force actually ordered more tactical aircraft during the Carter years than during the Reagan term. And many of the advances that are visible in the field are the result of programs started by the Carter Administration. (Gerald Seib, Wall Street Journal, A1).

BISHOPS, LAITY TO SPEAK ON ECONOMY

A committee of Catholic bishops has completed the first draft of a pastoral letter on the American economy but will not release it to the American bishops until Nov. 7 to avoid the appearance of trying to influence the election, a spokesman for the National Catholic Conference said. In another delicate sense of timing, a lay Catholic committee will release its own document on the same topic "just after the election and in the few days before the bishops meet." The bishops' letter, "Catholic Social Teaching on the U.S. Economy," will be guarded closely until its release and is predicted by some to spur more debate and controversy than the letter on nuclear war. It is expected to criticize the free market economic system. Indirectly, the letter also could indict the economic policies of the Reagan Administration, not only on biblical grounds but because American Catholic social teaching has its origin among the immigrant poor and a strong Democratic affiliation. On the other hand, the lay document is expected to support market place economics.

(Larry Witham, Washington Times, A3)

JUDGE SHUNS ECONOMIC RIGHTS ACTIVISM

U.S. Circuit Judge Antonin Scalia, who is often mentioned as a potential Supreme Court appointment in a second Reagan term, sharply rejected calls for courts to take a more active role in protecting economic rights. "I am skeptical because I fear the effect on the continuing expansion by the courts in other areas," Judge Scalia last week told a Washington conference on economic liberties and the judiciary, sponsored by the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank. Scalia, who was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit by President Reagan, said he doubts courts could contain themselves once they began "constitutionalizing" economic rights. His remarks underscored a division among conservative legal scholars on whether the courts should take an activist role in defining basic economic rights and the scope of government regulation of one's property.

(Tom Diaz, Washington Times, A4)

-more-

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

ISRAEL SEEKS ROLE BY U.S. IN LEBANON

JERUSALEM -- Israel's Cabinet formally adopted a policy in southern Lebanon that calls for U.S. mediation to achieve security guarantees and a troop withdrawal and rules out, for the next several months at least, a unilateral pullout. The decision had been expected. Even by optimistic assessments, negotiating an agreement based on Israeli demands and withdrawing the troops could take a year or more. The State Department said U.S. participation is unlikely at the moment.

(Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

SHELLS CRASH IN BEIRUT SUBURBS ON EVE OF NEW MEASURES

BEIRUT -- Shells from artillery duels in mountains near Beirut fell in several suburbs of the capital Sunday night on the eve of an expected government bid to enforce a series of security and economic measures. In mountains to the south and east, Druze and Christian militias exchanged intensive artillery fire for several hours. (Thomas O'Dwyer, Reuter)

EGYPT CONVINCED LIBYA LAID MINES

A back-channel communication from the Soviet Union has convinced Egyptian officials that Libya was behind the series of mine explosions that imperiled shipping in the Red Sea, according to a knowledgeable Egyptian source. Through third party sources the Soviets have let it be known that they sold to Libya in 1978 and 1979 mines of the type that were believed used in the explosions. (Donald Neff, Washington Post, A1)

NIGERIA REJECTS CUT IN OIL OUTPUT

GENEVA -- On the eve of a critical meeting of OPEC, Nigerian Oil Minister David-West declared that his country would not consent to any cuts in production in order to shore up sagging world oil prices. The mood of intransigence within OPEC appeared to portend the most serious difficulties in the 24-year history of the cartel.

(William Drozdiak, Washington Post, A1)

WHITE HOUSE BACKS SHULTZ ON WARNING TO TERRORISTS

When Secretary Shultz suggested force to stop terrorists, he may not have departed from Administration policy -- as some, including Vice President Bush, have suggested. James Baker said on "Face the Nation" that the Secretary's speech on terrorism accurately reflected U.S. policy.

(News Analysis by Miles Cunningham, Washington Times, A5)

U.S. ENVOY IN PARIS COMMENTS ON SECURITY

PARIS -- Security measures have been tightened at the U.S. Embassy in Paris because of escalating threats, U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Maresca, said, but terrorists will always enjoy the advantage in attacking a building that exists to be accessible. (Washington Post, A26)

CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATS SEEK DIPLOMATIC ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Congressional Democrats, dismayed that the Administration "isn't doing anything" to end the strife in Central America, are actively taking part in negotiations between the governments of Nicaragua and El Salvador and the rebels trying to overthrow them. Sen. Tsongas has become a point man for contacts between the government of El Salvador, leftist guerrillas and a relatively moderate faction of the armed forces. The Democratic congressmen say they have undertaken the efforts because they fear Administration policies in Central America may lead to direct U.S. military intervention. (Tim Golden, UPI)

NICARAGUAN TROOPS BLUNT REBEL DRIVE TO DISRUPT ELECTIONS

Nicaraguan troops have blunted a rebel drive to disrupt next weekend's elections, killing 147 guerrillas in a series of clashes that have left 51 government soldiers dead, a regional commander said. (Oswaldo Bonilla, UPI)

CIA MANUAL SAID LIFTED FROM ARMY 'LESSON PLAN'

The CIA guerrilla manual with instructions for "neutralizing" Nicaraguan government officials actually was prepared by the U.S. Army for use in Vietnam more than 15 years ago, Sen. Moynihan said. Appearing on "This Week with David Brinkley," Moynihan said the manual was based on the works and actions of infamous terrorists and was intended to counter a new kind of warfare. (Miles Cunningham, Washington Times, A5)

GRENADA ENTERS JET AGE

With U.S. technical assistance and financing, Grenada officially entered the jet age with the opening of the airport that President Reagan once charged was being built by Cuba as a military base. In marking the airport opening, the island's interim head of government called on Grenadians to put aside their differences before Dec. 3 elections. Reagan sent Grenadian authorities a congratulatory message Sunday. (Carolyn Curiel, UPI)

EUROPEANS SEEK STRONGER VOICE ON DEFENSE

ROME -- With a lot of high-sounding words -- and not a little cynicism -- the leading nations of Western Europe relaunched over the weekend the almost-moribund, 30-year-old Western European Union into what they hope will be a more independent voice for Europe within the NATO alliance. It is being seen as occurring as much for the domestic consumption of France, which wants to demonstrate the pan-European dimensions of its strengthening defense posture and for countries such as West Germany, which wants to show its nuclear nervous public that Europe is doing more to stand on its own, as it is a move toward practical cooperation between nations. (Peter Almond, Washington Times, A5)

###

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, October 28, 1984

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

ABC's Sam Donaldson: New polls out this weekend -- one by Newsweek, another by The New York Times, another by USA Today -- show President Reagan ahead of Walter Mondale by margins ranging from 17 to 23 points. Still, top strategists for both men talk like the presidential race is far from over. White House Chief of Staff James Baker said it would be a terrible mistake for anybody to assume that there's a landslide victory already in the bag for Mr. Reagan. And Mondale campaign manager Jim Johnson, denying he had told his man the race was lost, insisted Mondale has hit his stride and is on the road to victory. Indeed, Mondale does seem to have hit his stride, no matter where the road may take him.

ABC's Brit Hume: It may go down as the week Walter Mondale's chances went down for the last time, and yet also the week when the candidate seemed to really take off for the first time. (Mondale: "And we've got to take the White House back for the people!" Crowd: "Mondale! Mondale!" Another crowd: "We want Fritz! We want Fritz!") He's been playing to big crowds ever since his strong performance in the first debate. While even his own polls showed he'd lost ground after the second debate, the crowds kept coming. And Mondale, at last, seemed caught up in the spirit of it all. he picked up little kids like some guy running for sheriff. They seemed to like it and he did too. People in crowds reached for him, eager to touch him, to shake his hand. It obviously made his security guards nervous, but it all seemed to lift Mondale into some zone where no bad news from the polls could touch him. he said as much in San Francisco today. (Mondale: "There's an enthusiasm, a commitment and an excitement in this country that those polls don't measure.") That, of course, is a gut feeling. But Mondale is now giving more attention and expression to his gut feelings, and his lifelong liberal views are pouring out of him with passion, as if pent up. (Mondale: "Let us be a community, a family, where we care for one another. Let us end this selfishness, this freeze, this new championship of caring only for yourself. Let's pull America back together again. Let's have new leadership. It's time for America to move on.") His advance team seems to have found its stride too. (TV Coverage: Small children waving tiny American flags at Mondale bus as it passes by.) Those schoolchildren, for instance, didn't just happen to be there as his bus rolled by on its picturesque midweek tour of three farm states. And equally picturesque was his foray into California this weekend. But it is a measure of his plight that he now feels he must carry the President's home state to have a chance. Walter Mondale may be an emotional high, campaigning better as things have gotten worse. But he can still count.

Donaldson: Mondale may be able to count, but like a lot of other people, had trouble telling time today. It turns out he forgot to set clock back one hour for the changeover to standard time, and when an aide told a fully dressed Mondale this morning it was only 6:30, the surprised candidate replied: No wonder it's so quiet.

(ABC-5)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING (continued)

NBC's John Palmer: With the presidential election just nine days away, scores of newspapers across the country made their endorsements today. Those newspapers which endorsed President Reagan did so primarily because of his economic record, while those that announced their support for Walter Mondale did so mostly because of his stand on nuclear arms reduction. Here are a few examples. The New York Times endorsed Mondale, saying he would bring to the White House the will to control nuclear weapons. It called Mr. Reagan's domestic program repugnant, and said he has punished the poor and retreated from civil rights. The Chicago Tribune endorsed President Reagan, but said it left them with the feeling that "we have a choice between Mr. Reagan asleep at the switch or Mr. Mondale groping wildly in the dark for it." The Tribune also referred to what it labeled as the President's airheaded rhetoric on the issues of foreign policy and arms control. The Detroit Free Press, in endorsing Mondale, said: "It is our belief that the Reagan prosperity is the prosperity of living on borrowed money." The Miami Herald endorsed President Reagan, saying "the Reagan-Bush ticket is superior to the Mondale-Ferraro Ticket." Walter Mondale, behind in the polls and time running out, campaign in San Francisco today, his final strategy is to keep traditional Democratic strongholds and reach out to the West and to the farm belt. The Democratic candidate said he's not disturbed by the polls and feels his support is strong. (Mondale: "Any candidate for president who's good enough to get endorsed by The New York Times ought to be the next president of the United States. Write that down. Yea. Let me give you a serious answer. I'll tell you there's an enthusiasm, a commitment and an excitement in this country that those polls don't measure.") (NBC-3)

GRENADA

Donaldson: The most famous new airport in the world opened for business today -- the airport on the southern tip of Grenada. The Cubans basically built it, U.S. troops captured it, today tourists began using it.

ABC's Mark Potter: The first commercial flight into the Port Salinas airport arrived early this morning. With its long runway and landing lights, the new airport can handle the jetliners and large craft the old airport here couldn't take. Today the entire country celebrated. (Sir Paul Scoon: "This beautiful airport is like a dream come true.") The airport was originally designed, financed and built by the Cubans, who were aligned with Grenada's then-Socialist government. But in March 1983, President Reagan said the airport was part of a Soviet military buildup. (President, in 1983 speech: "Grenada doesn't even have an air force. Who is it intended for? The rapid buildup of Grenada's military potential is unrelated to any conceivable threat to this island country of under 110,000 people.") But Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, said the airport was only being built for economic reasons. (Bishop: "The airport is being built for tourism. We need the airport, so as to be able to get more people to come into our country.") With the U.S. military invasion after

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING (continued)

Potter (continued): Bishop was killed in a coup, the airport fell to the Americans, who temporarily made it their military base and who poured in \$19 million to continue the construction project. Now it is the Americans who say the airport is necessary for Grenada's economic growth. Like the Grenadians, they would like to see lots of investors and tourists landing here, providing the Grenadians elect a government that is hospitable to them. (ABC-Lead)

NBC's Dennis Murphy: An island commuter was the first commercial flight to land at the new Port Salinas airport. The pilot gave it high marks. (Pilot: "(Unintelligible) and the navigation, it will be like any other international airport.") But few airports have been as controversial. It was just last year that President Reagan warned the nation that completion of the Grenada airport was a security threat to the region. The 9,000-foot runway, he said, was big enough to handle Cuban and Soviet fighter jets. (President, in 1983 speech: "The Soviet-Cuban militarization of Grenada, in short, can only be seen as power projection into the region.") Ironically, Cuban construction workers finished the runway only a few weeks before American warplanes landed. Quietly, U.S. attitudes towards the airport changed. Point Salinas was viewed as crucial to the rebuilding of the collapsed island economy. The U.S. spent \$19 million finishing what the Cubans started. The payoff was the arrival this morning of the first commercial jet to ever land on Grenada. The old airport was too small to handle big planes. The formal dedication ceremony this afternoon was a national event. (Richard Sherman, Grenada tourist board: "There are tremendous possibilities for the development of Grenada now that we're going to have an international airport.") The governor general paid tribute to the Cubans without mentioning them by name. There are still some Cuban supporters here, but it was symbolic of the political events of the last year that the first jet out was a non-stop to Miami, and not Havana. (NBC-6)

CIA MANUAL

Donaldson: Sen. Moynihan, the vice-chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, disclosed today the origin of the controversial passage in that suddenly famous CIA training manual for the anti-Nicaraguan rebels, the Contras. Moynihan said the passage about neutralizing Nicaraguan officials was lifted word-for-word from a lesson plan on psychological operations prepared by the U.S. Army in 1968 for Vietnam. The committee's chairman, Sen. Goldwater, appearing with Moynihan on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley," said he expects the report on the CIA investigation of the manual to be ready late this week. So far, said Goldwater, I don't see anything to get excited about. (ABC-4)

Palmer: There was a new development today in that much-talked-about CIA pamphlet instructing Nicaraguan rebels in the art of political assassination. It turns out the manual was prepared years ago for use in Vietnam. This according to Sen. Moynihan.

-more-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING (continued)

NBC's Robin Lloyd: This past year, the rebels fighting inside Nicaragua have followed guerrilla tactics outlined in a U.S. Army manual prepared during the Vietnam war years. The manual was never intended for use by the CIA. That according to Sen. Moynihan. Moynihan said the guerrilla warfare document was originally intended to instruct U.S. soldiers on communist insurgency tactics. He said it was not intended as an operations manual. He described its use as a serious mistake on the part of the CIA. (Moynihan: "Why would we put this in the hands of persons in Central America and teach them techniques basically of the -- and I'm sorry to say -- the communists?") (TV Coverage: Presidential rally with crowd chanting and the President climbing on the stage.) Since the manual was made public 10 days ago, President Reagan has tried to keep his distance. It calls for the use of political assassinations and the hiring of criminals to carry out special jobs in Nicaragua. During the second presidential debate, President Reagan tried to downplay the manual's importance, saying CIA officials had tried to modify the original version. (President, in debate: "Some way or other, there were 12 of the original copies that got out down there and were not submitted for this printing process by the CIA.") But rebel officials say there were hundreds of copies that were distributed at the request of the CIA. Democrats are calling for CIA Director Casey to step down. Moynihan stopped short of calling for Casey's resignation, but says he does believe the order to use the manual came directly from Washington and was not the work of one low-level CIA employee as the White House has suggested. Moynihan says the Senate Intelligence Committee will have a full report on the manual by the end of the week. He says at that time more will be known about who in the CIA was aware of the manual's use in Nicaragua. (NBC-Lead)

EL SALVADOR

NBC's Rick Davis reports from El Salvador that the guerrillas claim they presented a peace plan and urged that a cease fire be at the top of the agenda. President Duarte denies that. (Duarte: "There was in a specific moment, and when we asked directly that if they were willing for a cease fire and a truce. And it was Zamora specifically and Ungo who said no because, they said, this might seem to the world that we are whipped and that we have come here to ask for a truce and a cease fire because we'd lose in the war. We are strong and we're not losing the war....") Sources in El Salvador said the guerrillas did mention a cease fire at La Palma, but did not make a specific proposal for one but, Duarte government sources say, agreed that a cease fire was an appropriate topic for discussion, but that other issues had to be resolved before that discussion could take place. (NBC-2)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING (continued)

SENATE CAMPAIGNS

ABC's Anne Compton reports on the Senate races, such as Texas. Phil Gramm made an issue of a gay PAC's contribution to his opponent. Democrat Lloyd Doggett, who is running behind in the polls, struck back with a sentimental commercial about his family. In the cliffhanger in North Carolina, Jesse Helms has run TV spots more than 1,000 times in the last 19 months. But it was Democrat James Hunt who came out with an instant classic in negative advertising. (TV ad: "This is Roberto d'Aubuisson's best friend in Washington --") For other tight races, Republicans have been well-financed, but Democrats are pumping eleventh-hour cash into challenger Paul Simon's campaign, keeping Simon tied with Percy in the polls. Democrats are failing to provide long coattails from the Mondale-Ferraro presidential ticket. But the nature of Senate races is such that even President Reagan's big lead may not be enough to save all the Republican incumbents. (ABC-6)

POLAND

Poles went to church to pray for a militant priest who was kidnapped by security police, one of whom has confessed to murdering the cleric. However, no sign of the man has been found. There were no reported protests or violence. But police had deployed water cannons in side streets just in case. (ABC-2, NBC-5)

BUS ATTACK

In Israel, a bus filled with Arabs was attacked with an anti-tank rocket by Jewish terrorists, killing one young Arab. (ABC-3, NBC-4)

###

ABC -- THIS WEEK with DAVID BRINKLEY

Adm. Stansfield Turner and William Colby are interviewed by David Brinkley, George Will and Sam Donaldson.

Can the CIA problems of the 70s happen again?

Turner: I think it's almost inevitable. It will happen if they don't call off this covert activity in Nicaragua, because what's happening is they've been asked to do something that's almost impossible to do by this technique. Therefore the CIA people on the spot are frustrated and they keep reaching for some new technique or device to get their job done well. What's happened? It's increasingly questionable types of activities they've turned to....

On "neutralize" in the CIA manual:

Colby: In fact, what it uses is a single word, "neutralize," which has all sorts of connotations to Americans, but in the context of the particular manual does not refer to assassination, and it does not mean assassination.

Donaldson: Well, what would you think "neutralize" might mean?

Colby: Neutralize is a general word which means take the person out of action. In Vietnam it was used to either capturing them (sic), getting them to accept amnesty or, in a fight, having them killed.

Will: ...Isn't there kind of an artificial clarity here to the distinctions we're trying to draw?...Where does this become a legitimate fight for freedom and where does it become an illegitimate use of assassination, and is it possible to draw that line?

Turner: Yes, I think it's quite possible. We have warfare in which you kill combatants, and we have assassinations in which you kill civilians and officials and others. And this clearly, in inciting violence against these people, talks about judges and other such officials.

Will: But that is exactly the kind of line that guerrilla warfare blurs. Are you saying that guerrilla warfare is going to be exercised by our adversaries in the world, but we will not engage in or support guerrilla warfare?

Turner: I think that it is very clear, from the people of the United States and from the Congress of the United States since 1976..., that this country has a level of ethical procedure that it won't stoop below. We don't want to go to all of the procedures that the communists use.

Donaldson: ...Just where, is the question, from your experience, where would this be authorized? Would it go to the director?

Colby: It might or might not. If it was clearly identified as an assassination program, it would have gone to the director. Since it was not, since the context of the brochure was clearly a general directive on how to politicize a guerrilla movement, then it might not have gone to him, and the single word, "neutralize," in that sense, and the violence, could have slipped by. The agency now says it wishes it hadn't happened, but the military wishes they hadn't spent \$15,000 for a coffeemaker, too.

ABC -- THIS WEEK with DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Donaldson: Well, but it did go to Langley. It did go to CIA headquarters.

Colby: Yes.

Donaldson: It went to some level beyond their first suggestion that it was merely a contract employee somewhere. Admiral, where do you think it went?

Turner: I don't think it went very high because, Sam, this is one paragraph in a 42-page document. I doubt it would have gone all the way up to the director himself. But the real question is: What instructions did the director and the White House give to the CIA for this whole operation, and I would suggest to you that it's probably against the law.

Senators Goldwater and Moynihan are then interviewed by the panel.

On the manual and who is responsible:

Goldwater: Well, all of us, including myself, asked that the IG investigate this whole thing and report the findings to the select committee. So far the IG has not completed his investigation. I talked to the director this morning, and he doesn't think it will be ready probably till Thursday, maybe Friday of this week. So we can't do anything about who's responsible and who we might, or what we might recommend as a result until we know more about what the Inspector General is going to turn up....Frankly, I have to be honest with you, as of now I don't see anything to get all excited about in this. It's a violation -- if it's true, it's a violation not only of President Reagan's orders, but orders that had become law a long time ago, and the only time those orders have been violated have been under the direction of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. So I want to get on with this investigation and see just what comes up.

Moynihan: Well, we figured out finally yesterday afternoon just where this manual comes from. It is a word-for-word translation of the lesson plan on psychological operations that was prepared at the Army Special Forces School at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, April, 1968....

Donaldson: ...Are you saying then, if this was word-for-word from a manual during the Vietnam war, then it's okay, that it violated no directives, and in fact all this flap should just go away?

Moynihan: No, I'm not saying that. I'm saying it gets into situations where I don't think America would want to go. In describing what the communists have done and suggesting that you'd have to do the same to deal with them, you get into the problem of becoming like them....

Brinkley: Senator, so this no doubt famous manual is copied from an Army study paper of some years ago?

Moynihan: If you were a professor, there would be a problem of plagiarism.

ABC -- THIS WEEK with DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Will: ...Guerrilla wars are not won by Socratic dialogues held in the village square during three days of occupation. There's a lot of killing and a regular use of violence. Sen. Goldwater, what are we excited about? What is the matter with this book, specifically?

Goldwater: Well, frankly, I don't know. Since 1945, we've published 12 documents on guerrilla warfare -- on how to handle them....The question is, and Sen. Moynihan keeps getting away from it, what is wrong with this particular handbook? It's a handbook such as many of us carried in World War II, probably in Korea, probably in Vietnam, that instructed us how to get along, not necessarily how to kill. But I don't look on "neutralize" in Spanish or in English as a necessary word that applies to assassination.

Moynihan: Look, a little common sense here. The Army lesson plans that used the word "removed" -- it speaks of having the populace gather and take part in the act. Now look, there's a rule that organizations in conflict become like one another, but I don't want us to become like the communists in what they will do. There are things Americans won't do. And I can't see that this has helped us one bit in advancing democratic principles in Central America....They were talking about a practiced technique, specific formal technique of the Chinese Communists when they were taking over China. Every time they came to a village, they identified somebody as a landowner and oppressor. They got everybody together in the town -- village -- and they formally shot him. That's what they were talking about.

On Secretary Shultz's speech:

Goldwater: I think Secretary Shultz was absolutely right. If you're going to stamp out terrorism around this world and in this country, then we're only beginning to see it, we have to stamp out the people who practice this....If they want to stamp us out, we'd better stamp them out first. and if we lose somebody here and there that's a lot better than losing tens of thousands of people.

Moynihan: George Shultz is a deeply responsible man, and not a casual one to call for killing innocent persons. But, you know, if you're going to kill them, you'd better know who they are, and it's a very hard thing to do. And I would trust George Shultz to make the judgment. I wouldn't trust the people who put out this manual to make that judgment.

###

CBS -- FACE THE NATION

Host: Leslie Stahl

Guests: Mondale campaign chairman Jim Johnson, Reagan aide James Baker, columnist David Broder

Stahl reports the CBS News-New York Times poll gives President Reagan a 19-point lead over Walter Mondale. The gap is widening. The poll shows that Mr. Reagan is leading Mondale among white males by a stunning 70 percent to 24. The Mondale campaign, however, is taking heart from the increasing size and enthusiasm of its crowds, and the Reagan campaign is beginning to worry out loud about complacency among its supporters.

Stahl: As you just saw, our poll shows that Mondale is doing very poorly with white males....How can Mondale win without some of the white males coming back over to his side?

Johnson: First of all, we don't think that's true. We think he's now campaigning very effectively....Even more importantly, I think he's speaking to the issues that white males as well as others in America care about the most: a strong economy for the future, a strong defense -- but a defense that is used to get arms control -- and a fair society....

Stahl: ...How worried are you about the bandwagon effect...?

Johnson: I don't think that matters one bit. You know, all through the primary process, Walter Mondale was considered the early, strong leader and that his bandwagon was going to carry him right through. We also had polls during that period that were all up and down and really distorted where the race was. I think we've got the same thing now....

Stahl: ...What about this problem you've had all along of not being able to establish a strategy and stick to it?

Johnson: I think we have a strategy that's effective and it's going to work. And it's very simple, and that is to portray Walter Mondale as he is, as a strong and effective leader, to speak out clearly on what the real choices are....

Stahl: Jim, are you not going to admit that your campaign made serious mistakes in strategies as you went along?

Johnson: We've had ups and downs like any other campaign. But we don't have a campaign here that's trying to be elected president. We have Walter Mondale who's trying to be elected president....

Stahl: (On the President's 1960 letter to Nixon)...Why didn't (Mondale) use it in the debate, when he had such a huge audience?

Johnson: He made the decision together with us as to when that would be most effective. I think everyone in America now knows about that letter, and those -- I believe it should be everybody in that category -- will be now aware of it and take it into account when they vote....I don't think one tactical decision about when to use a letter is the point. The question is going to be: Who's going to be the most effective president for the next four years? That's where we want to make our case.

CBS -- FACE THE NATION (continued)

Stahl: I can't let you leave without mentioning and letting everybody know that The New York Times this morning endorsed Walter Mondale for president. Have you read the editorial?

Johnson: I have. It was a very strong editorial. I think a very effective case as to why Walter Mondale should be elected. We were very pleased.

Stahl: Mr. Baker, if President Reagan wins the landslide that many people in your campaign are now predicting -- some even say could win all 50 states -- will Ronald Reagan feel that he has a mandate to go ahead and push through his entire conservative agenda?

Baker: Well, if he indeed did win a landslide victory, I think he would, Leslie. But I'd like to say that the President has said many times that he always runs like he's one point behind. He said, as you know, that President Dewey told him to make certain that he didn't get too overconfident out there. And we're not overconfident. It would be a terrible to mistake for anybody who works for Ronald Reagan to assume there's a landslide victory already in the bag....

Stahl: ...I want to ask if he's going to push very hard to get that constitutional ban on abortions in the second term if he gets his mandate and pushes the conservative agenda.

Baker: Let me tell you what he's going to do if he gets a mandate. He's going to push to see this economic recovery that we've enjoyed in this country as a result of his policies continued and be sustained. He's going to push to make sure that this country remains prepared for peace, which he has brought to the country -- which was part of what he promised in 1980. He is going to push for a return to traditional values -- school prayer and things like that. And he's not going to nothing with respect to the social issues. And he's going to want to see this country pioneer the next frontiers -- space and education and that sort of thing. So the social issues will be a part of it.

Stahl: Will there be a tax increase?

Baker: I don't think there'll be a tax increase. The President said many, many times that he's not going to raise taxes....

Stahl: Let me tell you something that I've been hearing lately around Washington....That you have no plan for the deficit.

Baker: That's simply not true.

Stahl: Then why aren't you telling us what the plan is?

CBS -- FACE THE NATION (continued)

Baker: The President has said what those plans are, and those plans are to continue -- you know, his vision of America, his vision for America, as enunciated in 1980, it doesn't end in December of 1984. Some people say: You haven't been specific. This President been more specific I suppose -- he's been a very activist President in terms of legislation that he sent up to the Hill, some of which has been acted on, much of which has not. But there is a plan in terms of the deficit, and that is to continue this expansion, this economic growth which is reducing the deficit and continue to see what we can do about reducing federal spending, one of the promises he made in 1980.

Stahl: ...Is there a plan now, a policy that if there is another attack in Beirut, that we will definitely have a retaliatory strike?

Baker: No, there is no plan that we will definitely have one. There is a plan, as there has been all along, that that contingency will be assessed and looked at very carefully, and if the circumstances warrant it, then of course it's something that might be done.

Stahl: What happened on Friday, when there was all that confusion -- the President going from one side to the other on --

Baker: Well, I don't think -- the President didn't go from one side to the other.

Stahl: First he said was policy, then he said it wasn't policy. Then Larry Speakes said it was policy.

Baker: No, no, no, no. He said that the Secretary of State's speech was policy, which it was. But the suggestion that came back to the effect that there would in all instances be innocent civilians killed whenever there was retaliation for terrorism was not. What the Secretary of State was suggesting is that any time you retaliate, there is a possibility civilians could be killed -- not would be killed.

Stahl: How concerned are you as the Administration that there will be a terrorist attack on Americans before the election?

Baker: There is concern. There have been suggestions to that effect, and I'm sure that there are people that disagree with our policies in the Middle East that would like to somehow affect the election, if they could.

Stahl: How much concern?

Baker: ...There is sufficient concern that it's a matter that we have addressed.

Stahl: I must ask you about these 22 ambassadors -- Reagan appointees -- who've now endorsed Jesse Helms for Senate in an extraordinary political move for foreign service officers. What was your reaction?

CBS -- FACE THE NATION (continued)

Baker: Well, I think first you have to understand that there was nothing illegal or unethical or immoral in what they did. It was perfectly legal. The Secretary of State did suggest that perhaps they might not want to do this in keeping with a long established tradition. After all, Leslie, we do have a First Amendment in this country, and all they're doing is exercising their First Amendment rights. And if we're going to outlaw something like that, then it's up to the Congress to pass a law making it illegal.

Stahl: Jesse Helms has been opposing the President's foreign policy all along.

Baker: That's not true. He's been supporting the President's foreign policy.

Stahl: Not really.

On the campaign:

Broder: ...I think almost all the political historians and those who looked at what had been the indicators in past elections would have said an incumbent president who we know is personally popular with a country at peace and prosperity enough so that most working families have seen an increase in their real income -- that president would be favored for re-election. But you have to put in a hooker on the thing. I think the Democratic politicians who picked Walter Mondale and saved him when Gary Hart was at his throat felt that Mondale would get them at least 45, 46, 47 percent of the popular vote, that he would not turn out to be another George McGovern. If it turns out to be a loss of McGovern dimensions, Mondale is going to take the blame for most politicians....Mondale made three critical strategy decisions which will be second guessed if this turns out to be a landslide election. One, he picked out Geraldine Ferraro rather than a conventional vice presidential choice. Second, he advocated a tax cut (sic) in his acceptance speech. And third, ... instead of going back to the Democratic base in the Northeast and Midwest immediately and trying to secure that base, he ran a national campaign. He's been in Arkansas more often in this election campaign than he has been on Long Island. He hasn't been on Long Island yet in this campaign.

Stahl: ...What happens if the President wins big but he doesn't sweep other Republicans in with him in the House and in the Senate. Would it be fair in that case to say that he didn't get the mandate for his programs?...

Broder: I think it's a fair thing. You and I have talked about this before and you know we have a disagreement. I think the 1980 election was as close a mandating election as we're ever going to see in our political system. But what Reagan did then and has conspicuously not done in 1984 is two things: One, he was specific about his legislative program in 1980. Two, he told people if they wanted that kind of change, don't stop at voting for me, vote for the Republicans for the Senate and House. He has not done either of those things as clearly this time as he did in 1980 and I think it's going to be tougher for him to claim a policy mandate in this election.

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Hosts: Marvin Kalb, Roger Mudd

Guests: Pollster George Gallup Jr., political analyst William Schneider

Kalb: ...Our polls show the country turning blue (the President's color in the graphic). Adding to the 28 states solidly for President Reagan last week, five more have now swung into his column: Arkansas, Georgia, Michigan, Mississippi and Missouri. That's 33 states solid, 320 electoral votes -- more than enough to win. And eight others are said to be leaning in his direction. As for his Democratic challenger, Walter Mondale, once again only the District of Columbia. But in nine states, with 117 electoral votes, he has a chance -- Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island....

Gallup: ...There are certain factors that could operate to bring the race closer, and one has to review earlier presidential years to see that a lot of votes have changed in the last few days, actually, and certainly 1980, certainly 1948, 1968 -- Hubert Humphrey made a tremendous run for the presidency in the -- actually it was the closing months. And then again in 1956 a lot of votes went toward Eisenhower in the closing days, so the race isn't over, certainly, even though it's only a little more than a week and a lot of things have happened going back over the last 25 or 30 years.

Schneider: Well, there was a change after the Oct. 7 debate. But the figure to keep in mind is that President Reagan's job approval ratings, which are the central issue in this election, have remained about the same for almost a year now. They really haven't changed. The election this year, as it is in any year, is a referendum on the performance of the incumbent....It would probably take a serious error on the part of the President or the Administration -- I would imagine that Mondale can't win it at this point, but Reagan could lose it....President Reagan could say something both foolish and dangerous -- for instance, the United States is prepared to fight and win a nuclear war. He didn't say that in the debate last week, but if that were to happen, I think that could turn things around.

Mudd: There is some evidence that many Americans agree with Mondale on the issues.

Gallup: Yes, that's very true.

Mudd: So why is Mondale so far behind?

Gallup: Well, actually, on the issue basis alone, this would be a closer race, even though the President does have a lead there also. And he has a lead on the key issues of peace and prosperity. It's the personality factor, if you will, that makes the difference. And not that the President is enthusiastically greeted by the electorate. In fact, the amount of enthusiasm he generates now is about comparable to that given Presidents Nixon and Carter and Ford at comparable points in time. But he does generate considerably enthusiasm than does his rival, Mondale, actually. So that's a factor. And he also scores on perceived leadership abilities....

-more-

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Schneider: I think the personality factor is overstated in this election. Ronald Reagan is a very divisive president, more so than most presidents in modern times. A lot of people deeply disagree with him. My feeling is that the enthusiasm for Reagan isn't so much personal, it's an indication of peoples' feeling about his performance. He has done what he was elected to do. He was elected to curb inflation. He was elected to restore the nation's sense of military security. Now, a lot of people disagree with the way he did those things, but there's very little disagreement that he's done them, and that's pretty much enough to satisfy the electorate....It's rather a welcome relief for Americans to see a president doing what he was elected to do.

Kalb: The thing that's interesting to me is this war-peace issue. it seems as if the people are with Mondale on that -- not so much with Reagan -- am I wrong?

Gallup: Our evidence suggests that President Reagan now has a distinct edge on that following the final debate. Up to that time prior to the final debate, both parties and both candidates were seen about equal in their ability to keep the nation at peace. But it's moved more into the camp of the GOP side.

Kalb: And why do you think that's the case?

Gallup: I think it's the case because of the Reagan record. People were very apprehensive about his foreign policy tendencies in 1980, and there's been a real turnaround on that, primarily I believe because he doesn't have a major foreign policy disaster on his record. And it's interesting that the public does not see Lebanon as comparable to Iran even though many more American lives were lost in Lebanon. Iran is regarded still as a humiliation and a disgrace. Lebanon was certainly a failure, but it wasn't a disgrace because President Reagan cut costs when it was clear our policies there weren't working. He pulled the troops out, which is something that no president did at the time of Vietnam.

On the President's popularity with youth:

Gallup: ...Mostly it's a male phenomenon among young people. They are much more pro-GOP than the girls or the women are among the 18-29 year old group. And I think the economy is a big factor there -- trying to get a job and so forth -- I think that's a key factor. And I think -- another observation that seems very valid to me is that the people in that age group have had only a very brief reference point historically, and that is of the Carter Administration, and in the final days it was perceived as not being very successful. I think those are two key factors. If you take the 18-24 group with ... women, that is -- actually you find that they are pretty well balanced between Mondale and Reagan. And I suggest that the war and peace issue is playing a little greater importance in their thinking than it is with the males.

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Schneider: ...Actually, you find that the youngest voters -- those 18 to 24 -- have the highest proportion of self-described liberals as well as strong support for President Reagan. They're not voting for him because they agree with his issue positions. I think they're voting for him first of all -- as Mr. Gallup said -- because for them the Great Depression wasn't in the 1930s, it was the 1970s. That's when they entered the labor force, and it was a very dire prospect for those people. President Reagan's the first president to turn things around economically and they appreciate it. Also, interestingly, though he's President of the United States, compared with Walter Mondale, President Reagan has an anti-establishment image. He still looks like a man who's going to shake things up in Washington....

On the South:

Gallup: ...I think that blacks would support many candidates other than Reagan. They want to get him out of office, actually, at this point.

On the national feeling:

Gallup: ...Half the country is satisfied with the way things are going in the country, and this is the highest point in seven years -- at least since we've taken that measurement -- five years, excuse me....And that's way up from the 12 percent which we recorded at one point. But that means the other are not satisfied. And there are a whole host of issues that are very upsetting to Americans. There is great concern over hunger among certain groups in the populace. Half of all non-whites say there was a time in the last 12 months when they did not enough money to buy food or medical supplies or clothing. The division of the issues between the two candidates indicates that there are a lot of issues that are going against the Administration, really, because on an issue basis -- to repeat -- I think this would be a much closer race, actually.

Kalb:If it's not issues, we're dealing with what -- just personality?

Gallup: Well, we're dealing somewhat with the economy because that is helping to a considerable extent -- so that is an issue that is helping.

Kalb: And you mentioned peace before.

Gallup: And that is a big issue, one of the two biggest issues. Peace is the other big issue at this present time too. Incumbency certainly is a very important factor, and perceived leadership abilities on the part of the President -- they're perceived as being greater in his case than in the case of Mondale. And a somewhat higher enthusiasm quotient, if you will. I think those are all certainly working on his side.

Kalb: ...On the question of sharing the most sensitive, super-sophisticated military technology with the Soviet Union, the President said: Why not? And everybody laughed and one could almost imagine what would have happened if Walter Mondale had said: Let's share all of our very sophisticated military technology with the Soviet Union. The President would have been all over him! So what is remarkable in all of this -- the jokes keep on coming, people keep on laughing, and it seems to be enough.

AGRONSKY & CO.

Host: Martin Agronsky

Panelists: Elizabeth Drew, Hugh Sidey, James J. Kilpatrick, Carl Rowan

On the campaign:

Drew: ...I can read the polls. Walter Mondale can read the polls. If he does pull it out, it'll be the greatest upset in history. But I'm prepared to let the voters tell us whether he's right.

Sidey: Well, I think it's probably over with now....

Kilpatrick: ...The numbers are against (Mondale). I made a little tally this morning on a scratch pad. If you give Mondale 12 states, including both New York and California -- the 12 in which he is most likely to do well -- he has 155 electoral votes....115 short of what it takes to win.

Rowan: I have to assume that all of the polls can't be wrong....Yet there is a funny little feeling that I get -- there's something a little crazy going on out there....Are a lot of people saying, "I'm going to vote for Reagan" because it's fashionable to say this? And I am going to stick around until election day.

Drew: ...As of about the middle of the week, the disparity between Mondale and Reagan in their own polls and in most of the public polls began to widen, which suggests that the debates certainly didn't help Mondale....I think that it's clear that Mondale didn't do well enough in that debate and Reagan didn't do badly enough in that debate....

Sidey: ...We have the media establishment that has really set the tone in this town for several decades now -- I'm talking about The New York Times and The Washington Post, many television people, who tend to be moderate to liberal Democrats, I suspect -- who now are beginning to say that if Reagan is elected -- they've shown more partisanship than I ever remember in 30 years -- now saying the country's dumb. They've been misled. Indeed, we had one columnist say that Lincoln may be proven wrong, that you can fool all of the people all of the time....

Rowan: You don't say you can fool all of the people all of the time. That is not possible. Well, one columnists here said all you have to do is fool enough of the people enough of the time.

Drew: ...I would say it's the combination of Reagan's personality -- that irrespective of the fact that he shows that he sometimes is a little less clear than some would be comfortable with in what he's talking about -- plus people are convinced that they are better off, plus the country is at peace, plus he has this good, nice television presence, plus the fact that Mondale has not run the most inspiring campaign....

AGRONSKY & CO. (continued)

On terrorism:

Rowan: ...It is on this issue of terrorism that a lot of Americans have been conned.... Ronald Reagan, out in Illinois, (said in 1980): I'm taking America back to a period when you could put a little flag in your lapel, and you could go to a country where they're having a revolution or a riot. And as long as you've got that little flag in your lapel, you walk down the street and nobody will lay a finger on you. Well those Marines in Beirut didn't have them in their lapels, they had them flying over the barracks and so forth. All of this business of trying to say Mondale is a relative wimp, and we are tough and standing tall and we're going to get those terrorists. And they never get anybody....

Kilpatrick: I think terrorism is always going to be difficult to combat, Carl, it's an elusive kind of enemy....

Sidey: I think George Shultz is expressing a feeling, and my hunch is we're going to be tougher with it. And the Nicaraguan manual is a little part of that. We are fighting terrorism, the export of the revolution with the fire that they've used.

###

McLAUGHLIN GROUP

Host: John McLaughlin

Panelists: Pat Buchanan, Robert Novak, Jack Germond, Morton Kondracke

Buchanan: ...I think the President's running for daylight. Even Lou Harris, whose heart tends to get out in front of his numbers, has moved the point spread back from nine to 14. I think it's over.

Novak: Mondale is making no progress at all....The fact is the numbers are not moving. Mr. Mondale's people know the numbers are not moving, and it's going to take a miracle to change anything.

Germond: I agree with Yogi Berra, it's not over till it's over. Mondale is making some progress with thinking people....On the other hand, the President is so extraordinarily popular, and has exploited so successfully the mood in the country, that it seems to me impossible, barring some cataclismic event, for Mondale to catch him.

Novak: ...When (Jack Germond) said that there's not enough thinking people, he indicated what the Democrats seriously are saying....But the problem is the American people don't want to pay higher taxes, and the other problem is that Mondale, in returning to his roots, is saying to the American people: You must be more caring. You must transfer from the better income people lower, and the American people say no to that.

Germond: You can't deal with this campaign in terms of any specific issue. Except on the tax issue, the people support Mondale on a lot more issues than they do the President.

McLaughlin: ...What are your odds (for a Reagan victory)?

Buchanan: 6 or 7 to 1.

Kondracke: 5 to 1.

Novak, Germond: 10 to 1.

McLaughlin: 12 to 1.

McLaughlin: What will be the popular vote spread favoring Reagan presumably over Mondale on Nov. 6.?

Buchanan, Kondracke, McLaughlin: 58 percent to 42.

Novak: 57-43.

Germond: 55-45

On the Philippines:

Novak: ...President Reagan is not going to dump (Marcos), As President Carter did the Shah of Iran and President Somoza in Nicaragua. There are certain people who believe that anything is better than Marcos, even if it's the communists. But the policy of this government is that there are things worse than Marcos....

McLaughlin: Will Marcos be the head of that government come Nov. 1, 1985?

Buchanan, Novak, Germond: Yes. Kondracke, McLaughlin: No.

-more-

McLAUGHLIN GROUP (continued)

McLaughlin: ...How many (House) seats will the Democrats lose?

Buchanan: 24. Novak: 21. Germond: 18. Kondracke: 20.

McLaughlin: 22.

Predictions:

Buchanan: There's a seething resentment of the networks. There's a feeling that there's a blatant anti-Reagan bias. A lot of right-wingers are going to attack the networks. I think the second term is going to see the kind of network-Republican right-wing struggle you saw in the later Nixon years.

Novak: The best shot today for a Republican takeover of a Democratic is...Nebraska, where the lead of Sen. Jim Exon, the Democrat, has dropped precipitously. Nancy Houk, the Republican member of the Board of Regents, is only 8 or 9 points behind. She could win.

Germond: One of the Republican safe seats supposedly had been Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota. It is true that Joan Grow has closed that. I think if people get a little guilty about Mondale, Grow is probably going to win that seat after all.

Kondracke: The President is going out next week to campaign for Republican candidates including Ray Shamie in Massachusetts.

McLaughlin: Six weeks now, Spain will vote on whether to stay in NATO or leave NATO. The vote will be very close -- too close to call. Spain will opt to stay in NATO.

###