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The White House NEWS SUMMARY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EST Edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

POST-ELECTION NEWS

Democrats Challenge Mandate of President's Landslide -- President Reagan faces a less-compliant Congress than four years ago after Tuesday's election, in which modest conservative gains in the House were offset by small but potentially more far-reaching losses in the Senate. (Washington Post, Washington Times, Gannett)

Helms Considers Foreign Relations Chair -- Sen. Helms assumed a familiar role of putting the Senate on hold while he ponders his next political move -- in this case whether to take over as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. (Washington Times)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. Watching Soviet Cargo for Nicaragua; Managua Says Ship Carries No Planes -- A Soviet cargo ship that U.S. officials said may be carrying Soviet fighter planes docked in Corinto, but Nicaraguan officials vehemently denied that any planes were aboard. (Washington Post)

Economists See Sustained Prosperity -- Across the political spectrum, analysts generally share the view that the economic recovery, now mature enough to be called an expansion, will march on. (Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Wednesday Evening)

ELECTION -- Ronald Reagan made it clear he sees his victory as a mandate from the majority.

Walter Mondale looked his staggering defeat in the eye, smiled, and went before a news conference to say he had no plans to run for office again.

NICARAGUA -- The Administration is concerned about possible new military developments in Nicaragua.

SOVIET UNION -- President Reagan said it is time for the U.S. and Soviet Union to get together and clear the air.

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ELECTION NEWS

DEMOCRATS CHALLENGE MANDATE OF PRESIDENT'S LANDSLIDE

Congress Less Compliant Than One Elected in '80

President Reagan faces a less-compliant Congress than four years ago after Tuesday's election, in which modest conservative gains in the House were offset by small but potentially more far-reaching losses in the Senate. Because some of the Republican winners replaced conservative Democrats in the House who had often voted with Reagan, the ideological shift was relatively small, possibly only 6 to 10 seats. In the Senate, Democrats made a net gain of two seats, reducing the Republican margin from 55-45 to 53-47. The tilt away from conservatives and Administration loyalists may also have been stronger than the numbers suggest, some sources said. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A1)

GOP Senate Losses Blur Message, Critics Say

President Reagan pasted his 49-state reelection landslide into the scrapbook, but even before the glue set critics began challenging his claim to a renewed mandate for his conservative policies. Democratic leaders said that while Reagan won a record 525 electoral votes, the voters had blurred the message by trimming two seats from the GOP majority in the Senate and cutting off Reagan's coattails well short of the point that would have restored the Republican-Southern Democratic conservative coalition control of the House.

(David Broder and George Lardner, Washington Post, A1)

O'NEILL TO BE 'FAIR' IN FACE OF REAGAN TALLY

With fewer than 40,000 votes depriving him of an unprecedented 50-state sweep, President Reagan is claiming a conservative mandate, and Speaker O'Neill appears ready to capitulate -- at least temporarily. O'Neill said the Democrats would be "fair" in giving Mr. Reagan an opportunity to pass his agenda but added that "while there may be a mandate on the popularity of the President of the United States, the people certainly show they want both the Democratic House and the Democrats in the Senate to be a safety net against any wild ideas the president may have out there about Social Security or new taxes." (Ron Cordray, Washington Times, A3)

O'Neill Says GOP Mandate Doesn't Extend to House

Democratic leaders made it clear that despite a GOP gain of about 15 seats in the House, they have no intention of bucking under to President Reagan's conservative mandate from the voters because it did not extend into their chamber. (Dave Doubrava, Washington Times, A3)

DEMOCRATS FACE STRUGGLE OVER PARTY'S HEAD, HEART AND FUTURE

There already is a growing list of possible contenders for the thankless job Charles Manatt will be leaving. Despite the magnitude of the Mondale defeat, those close to the party think there are pieces worth picking up. President Reagan's personal sweep was big enough to give any Democrat pause, but elsewhere there was less than devastation for the Democrats, who lost only 14 House seats and actually picked up two Senate seats. (Don McLeod, Washington Times, A1)

REAGAN COATTAILS

While the scope of Ronald Reagan's victory is awesome, his political coattails did not prove to be correspondingly long. His party has lost strength in the Senate and the GOP gains in the House have fallen short of the numbers probably needed to re-instate the working majority of Republicans and conservative Democrats that was the key to Reagan's legislative success in 1981-82. At the same time, however, the Reagan landslide conveys some somber warnings to the Democratic Party. In the defeat of Mondale, the party must recognize that the days are over when it can win merely by invoking old causes and old heroes, without taking into consideration the changes that have taken place in the country since the New Deal formula first worked its political magic a half a century ago. (Jack Germond and Jules Witcover, Gannett)

REAGAN PLANS QUICK START ON AGENDA

President Reagan hopes to use the early months of his second term to galvanize Congress into supporting tax simplification, seek deeper cuts in some federal programs benefiting the middle class and, if possible, renewed nuclear weapons talks with the Soviet Union, according to senior White House officials. The tax simplification idea is a trade-off -- a reduction of tax rates in return for the elimination of many existing deductions and exemptions. Reagan said again in a post-victory news conference that tax simplification "would not result in any individual having his taxes raised by way of tax reform." (David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

Triumphant Reagan Ready for Arms Control Talks

A triumphant President Reagan says he is ready for nuclear arms control talks and his Administration is discussing with Moscow ways of getting them restarted. Reagan also told the press conference in Los Angeles he was ready for a summit meeting with Chernenko. On the domestic front, Reagan said there would be no change in his tough conservative policies aimed at cutting government spending, and its role. Perhaps the biggest debate in the U.S. in the wake of Reagan's massive landslide win is whether it means a shift rightwards of the political center of gravity. (Michael Battye, Reuter).

U.S. VOTE IS WATCHED BY WORLD

"Whether we like it or not," said Krishna Babla, an accountant watching the election returns outside the U.S. Information Service's library in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, "you're electing the president not only of the United States but of the world...." Around the world, ordinary persons as well as policy makers responded to the reelection of President Reagan in terms of its efforts on their own countries' futures.

PM Peres sent congratulations, calling Reagan a "great and sincere" friend of Israel, while President Assad sent Reagan "my hopes that the coming years will see a development in relations between our two countries." But state-controlled Damascus radio said it doubted that Reagan's reelection would bring any change in U.S. Mideast policy, which it called failure.

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Egypt's Foreign Ministry called for a prompt revival of Reagan's September 1982 Mideast peace initiative. A leading West Bank moderate, Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem, said "Palestinians should view the reelection of Reagan positively due to his pragmatic approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict."

PM Nakasone beamed as he told reporters he was "very happy" with Reagan's "big victory." He added, "I have formulated a team with Reagan to work for peace in the Pacific region."

President Marcos said Reagan's victory gives "all thinking men hope that ultimately and at last we will be able to establish sanity in the world."

President Botha urged Reagan to "turn back the forces of international terrorism and frustrate Marxist attempts to create chaos." But presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia used their congratulations to use his influence with South Africa to help abolish its apartheid system of racial separation.

Many of yesterday's statements reflected concern over the U.S.-Soviet arms race. Australia's FM Hayden urged that Reagan make his top priority a summit with Chernenko. Chancellor Kohl told a television audience, "I am sure he will use his victory to take steps that can lead to disarmament." (Washington Post, A22)

Soviets Congratulate Reagan

MOSCOW -- The Soviet Union greeted President Reagan's reelection with a call for improved relations between the two superpowers for the sake of world peace. In a congratulatory cable to Reagan, the Soviet leadership expressed the hope that "the coming years will be marked by a turn for the better in relations between our countries. This would be in the interests of both our peoples and the cause of world peace." (Dusko Doder, Washington Post A40)

Eastern Caribbean Leaders Welcome Reagan Victory

ST GEORGE'S -- Grenada congratulated President Reagan on winning a second term. In a telegram to Reagan, interim government head Brathwaite praised the President's decision to order the invasion and expressed confidence his second term would bring benefits to poor countries. Dominica's PM Charles said Reagan's win was good for the region. (Reuter).

Ballyporeen Takes to Streets to Welcome Reagan Win

BALLYPOREEN, Ireland -- Bands played, and children waved U.S. flags. Local merchant and councillor Con Donovan said: "Last night was President Reagan's night. Tonight is our night, to join with him in celebration of his magnificent victory." (Colin McIntyre, Reuter)

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'DID MY BEST,' MONDALE SAYS

Walter Mondale, his political career at an end, returned to the nation's capital to hold an emotional reunion with Geraldine Ferraro. "I did my best," he said. "I worked my heart out." He acknowledged he has never been comfortable with television, said he is leaving elective life and argued the election did not signal a realignment of parties. Mondale defended his campaign statements that he would raise taxes. He said he had no regrets about telling voters of the need to bring down the deficit and to fairly seek new revenues to eliminate what he called the "domestic hydrogen bomb." "The biggest meal of crow this Administration will have to eat -- and there will be several -- will be this one concerning revenues," he said. (Alan McConagha, Washington Times, A1)

INCUMBENTS OF ALL KINDS SAID HELPED BY REAGAN

Although 80% of congressional candidates endorsed by NCPAC were victorious, NCPAC Chairman Dolan said liberal incumbents who won have President Reagan to thank. Dolan said the success of Mr. Reagan's first term in office, coupled with his campaign theme that "America is back," was the reason the Reagan mandate "did not translate, by-and-large, to the congressional races." "When people are satisfied, they tend not to replace incumbents," said Dolan. (John McCaslin, Washington Times, A4)

HELMS CONSIDERS FOREIGN RELATIONS CHAIR

Sen. Helms assumed a familiar role of putting the Senate on hold while he ponders his next political move -- in this case whether to take over as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. There was speculation that some Senate Republicans might find the more moderate Sen. Lugar preferable to Sen. Helms as chairman of Foreign Relations and therefore would urge Lugar to seek the post. Lugar clearly did not like that suggestion. "I think Jesse Helms would do an excellent job wherever he is," he said. (Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A4)

SENATE SHAPES UP, STARTS DEFICIT TALK

The new Senate started taking shape and found it will be a little more centrist and dedicated to internal reform. Leaders began to talk immediately about the deficit. Sounding much like Mr. Lugar, Sen. Bentsen said the first priority should be spending cuts and reforms in the tax structure, though both men avoided specifics. (Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A4)

ADMINISTRATION RESHUFFLE IS URGED BY CONSERVATIVES

Tuesday's election was a ringing endorsement of Ronald Reagan's leadership and of the "Reagan Revolution," but the President must move "boldly and decisively" to reorganize his Administration if his public mandate is to mean anything, conservative leaders said. Mr. Reagan's first changes should be the appointment of Secretary Clark as White House chief of staff and Ambassador Kirkpatrick as NSC adviser, the leaders said. Both "old right" traditionalists and "new right" social issue activists have joined forces in behalf of Clark's appointment. (George Archibald, Washington Times, A4)

PRESIDENT WANTS TO KEEP HIS 'WINNING TEAM' INTACT, AIDES SAY

LOS ANGELES -- President Reagan's Administration, often a battleground of conflicting ideas and personalities during his first term, will remain basically intact as he begins another four years in office. The decision to make no changes in major policy jobs could perpetuate many internal conflicts of the first term, in the view of Administration insiders. (Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A51)

THE MAN, NOT ISSUES, BROUGHT VOTERS TO REAGAN

Demographic analysis proves pretty solidly that people voted for President Reagan just because they wanted to. For them that was enough. Start asking them about all those "issues," and they just get confused and then a little irked. Perhaps that explains why the presidential landslide carried so few other Republicans with it. To be brutally frank, losing two Senate seats and picking up about half the previous election's loss in the House is almost embarrassing when the top of the ticket set records. (Washington Times, A7)

U.S. MARKETS REACT NONCHALANTLY TO REAGAN RE-ELECTION

NEW YORK -- American financial markets reacted nonchalantly to President Reagan's re-election and focused instead on falling interest rates. Though Reagan told a Los Angeles news conference he viewed the strength of his reelection victory as voter approval of his economic policies, Wall Street seemed unimpressed. Stock prices fell nearly 11 points on a round of profit-taking. (Mike Clancy, Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. WATCHING SOVIET CARGO FOR NICARAGUA;
MANAGUA SAYS SHIP CARRIES NO PLANES

A Soviet cargo ship that U.S. officials said may be carrying Soviet fighter planes docked in Corinto, but Nicaraguan officials vehemently denied that any planes were aboard. The Nicaraguans charged that U.S. statements were designed "to prepare the climate for direct military attacks against our territory." U.S. diplomats expressed concern to Soviet officials here and in Moscow, Administration officials said. But U.S. officials also cautioned that they are far from certain about the ship's cargo, and there appeared to be some confusion within the Administration about the strength of the evidence. (Fred Hiatt, Washington Post, A1)

NICARAGUA CHARGES U.S. VIOLATION OF COAST

MANAGUA -- Nicaraguan Exterior Minister Miguel D'Escoto charged that a U.S. warship had violated Nicaraguan territorial waters at the port of Corinto at about the same time a Soviet-bloc cargo ship was entering the port. D'Escoto stated that simultaneously American warplanes violated Nicaraguan air space in the same area. The actions by the U.S. ship and planes were "obviously meant at least to intimidate us, but could very well be the beginning of something bigger," D'Escoto said. (Jay Mallin, Washington Times, A1)

CONCERN ON CIA MANUAL IS DISMISSED BY REAGAN

President Reagan dismissed concern about the CIA's controversial manual for Nicaraguan rebels as "much ado about nothing," but intelligence sources said an internal CIA investigative report recommends disciplining personnel involved in its production. In a post-election news conference in Los Angeles, Reagan said he had not seen the CIA inspector general's findings or another report by the President's Intelligence Oversight Board, whose three members he appoints. But he added: "I have to say from the information I have...it is not a document that is teaching someone how to assassinate...." (Washington Post, A9)

HONDURAS WANTS INCREASED AID, SECURITY PACT

TEGUCIGALPA -- The Honduran government has requested an unprecedented security pact and a doubling of economic aid in return for its key role as host to U.S. military deployment in Central America. The demands reflect a feeling among leading Honduran Army officers that this close cooperation has left the country exposed politically and militarily without sufficient guarantees from the U.S. in case of trouble, Honduran sources explained. (Edward Cody, Washington Post, A1)

PINOCHET SETS CHILE ON COURSE FOR CONFRONTATION

SANTIAGO -- President Pinochet, refusing to bow to the winds of democratic change blowing in South America, has set course for confrontation with opposition groups pressing for a return to civilian rule. Pinochet's response this week to 19 months of anti-government protests and a mounting campaign of guerrilla violence was to impose a state of siege and effectively end a period of timid "apertura" or political opening. Diplomats said that while it was too early to judge how severe the crackdown on dissent would be, the tone of Pinochet's speech and the initial measures marked a clear change of course.
(Simon Alterman, Reuter)

ISRAELI, LEBANESE MILITARY OFFICERS BEGIN WITHDRAWAL TALKS

TEL AVIV -- Israel and Lebanon started talks on a withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon. Today's session was expected to be a preliminary meeting, with next week's meetings focusing on an agenda and substantive issues. (Reuter).

SHULTZ ASKS SOVIETS FOR 'CONCRETE DEEDS' ON IMPROVING TIES

Secretary Shultz called on the Soviet Union to undertake "concrete deeds," including progress in the nuclear test-ban area mentioned last month by Chernenko, in order to start momentum toward improved superpower relations in the second Reagan Administration. Some of Shultz's comments in an interview seemed to respond to Chernenko's statements in an interview with The Washington Post three weeks ago. At the time, the Soviet leader asked for "real deeds" by Washington in any of four areas of special concern as evidence of sincerity in pursuit of improved ties. (Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

MOSCOW SEEN CONTINUING PROPAGANDA

NEW DELHI -- Moscow will keep trying to stir anti-American sentiment in India, including more hints of CIA complicity in the assassination of PM Gandhi, to keep India's new leader from moving toward friendlier relations with Washington, western diplomatic sources here. The sources said this was a high-stakes gamble by the Kremlin because the effort is deeply resented by the Reagan Administration. The Soviets risk "damaging severely any hope of improving U.S.-Soviet relations" if they keep up that campaign, one diplomatic source said.
(William Claiborne, Washington Post, A29)

NATIONAL NEWS

ECONOMISTS SEE SUSTAINED PROSPERITY

The nation seems poised for a period of exceptional prosperity. But how it will get here, who will share in it, how long it will last and what will come afterward depends on a number of factors -- some beyond the control of either a second-term Reagan Administration or the 99th Congress. Across the political spectrum, analysts generally share the view that the economic recovery, now mature enough to be called an expansion, will march on, creating jobs and producing national wealth for two or three more years and possibly longer, barring an unforeseen calamity. "We're on the threshold of an era of prosperity unparalleled in U.S. history," says Jack Albertine, a business economist widely mentioned as the possible next chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers. (Ralph Hallow, Washington Times, A1)

SENATOR WILL FLY IN SPACE

NASA announced Sen. Garn has accepted its invitation to take a ride on the space shuttle, possibly preempting White House intentions to have a teacher make the first citizen flight. Garn, 52, has more hours as a pilot than all but one of the current astronauts and has sought openly the first congressional space junket. As chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee that oversees the NASA budget, his support is critical to the agency's hopes to put an \$8B space station in Earth orbit in 1992. (Douglas Feaver and Thomas O'Toole, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. CATHOLIC BISHOPS PLAN MORAL CRUSADE

The nation's Roman Catholic bishops next week will begin a public campaign to make a moral issue out of the condition of the poor in this country and abroad. A draft of the proposed pastoral letter on the economy was mailed to the 290 U.S. bishops and will be presented next week to the meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. The letter, written by a committee of five bishops after a year of hearings and debate within the church, is intended to raise the issues of economic equity and "fairness" that Walter Mondale tried -- and failed -- to run on in his overwhelming loss to President Reagan. (Peter Behr and Jane Seaberry, Washington Post, A6)

PENTAGON SEEKS TO CURB RELEASE OF INFORMATION

The Defense Department issued one directive and prepared to issue a second that will clamp down on release of unclassified and previously available information about weapons and other military systems. Pentagon officials said the directives are intended to reduce the flow of militarily useful technology to the Soviet Union. Critics said the directives are worded so broadly that they could also be used to restrict the flow of embarrassing information about weapons performance and other matters to journalists, watchdog groups and congressional aides. One directive essentially gives the Pentagon a new exemption on materials that must be released under the information act. It may now withhold any information that could not be sold abroad under the Arms Control Export Act. The second directive establishes seven new categories for who may have access to unclassified technical information. (Fred Hiatt, Washington Post, A4)
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NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 7, 1984

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

CBS's Dan Rather: Election '84, the day after. In Los Angeles, President Reagan today savored his landslide sweep of everything coast to coast except the Mondale home state of Minnesota and the District of Columbia. Today, Mr. Reagan pledged anew no new taxes to knock back the huge budget deficit, and Walter Mondale today called that crow that Mr. Reagan will have to eat.

CBS's Bill Plante: Ronald Reagan made it clear today he sees his victory as a mandate from the majority.

(President: "Well I feel that the people of this country made it very plain that they approved what we've been doing, and we're going to continue what we've been doing and, if need be, we'll take our case to the people.")
Again the President went out of his way to put down speculation that he'd have to raise taxes.

(President: "My position is solid. We're not going to try to deal with the deficit problem by raising taxes.")

Mr. Reagan said there'd be new spending cuts for a government he called still larded with a lot of fat. But he promised to protect the needy.

(President: "What we've called the safety net is still a top priority with us and we're going to maintain that safety net.")

And what about Presidential accessibility in the second term?

(Reporter: "-- subject yourself to a regular press conference schedule now that you're re-elected?"

President: "Look, I won. I don't have to subject myself to -- ah --"

(Laughter))

As the President headed for vacation on his ranch, the political jockeying about what the election meant was just underway.

(Ed Rollins: "Clearly the real message to the South here is that the old-style liberalism of the Humphrey-Mondale-Johnson era has sort of been repudiated by the American public.")

Richard Viguerie: "The real battle for some weeks, maybe a few months, is for the heart and mind of Ronald Reagan.")

Conservatives like fundraiser Richard Viguerie think the Reagan team is too moderate. They're lobbying to have key staff members fired and replaced with right-wingers.

(TV Coverage: James Baker walking)

The right wing is doomed to lose that battle as long as its main target, Chief of Staff James Baker, remains on the job, and right now sources say there are no plans to make major changes in the White House staff or the Cabinet. That'll mean no shift of priorities in the second Reagan term.

(CBS-Lead)

ABC's Peter Jennings: There was no doubt about the size -- the proportion of Mr. Reagan's victory. He won the popular vote by a margin of 18 percent. He won the electoral vote by the second-largest margin in modern American politics. Mr. Mondale's 13 electoral votes came only from Minnesota, his home state, and the District of Columbia. Well, today the questions are all about mandate. Does the President have one or not? And what does the President have in mind for the next four years?

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

ABC's Sam Donaldson: President Reagan, meeting briefly today with reporters, delivered his analysis of the election. It was short, simple, and, for him of course, sweet.

(President: "Well I feel that the people of this country made it very plain that they approved what we've been doing and we're going to continue what we've been doing, and if need be we'll take our case to the people.")

One of the top priorities is cutting the budget some more. Except for defense and Social Security, everything will be examined for cuts. But the President promised the poor would be protected.

(President: "What we've called the safety net is still a top priority with us and we're going to maintain that safety net.")

On the subject of tax reform, the President said he still can't reveal his plans since he still hasn't received recommendations from the Treasury Department. But he did continue to insist on one key point.

(President: "There's nothing for me to reveal now except that my position is solid. We're not going to try to deal with the deficit problem by raising taxes.")

Aides conceded that getting more budget cuts and tax reform through Congress will be tough. They made no claim to have acquired a working majority in the House. But the President's campaign director delivered what sounded like a warning to House Democrats.

(Ed Rollins: "I think that a lot of congressional districts around this country that voted Democrats, if they don't support the President -- the President ran at 60 to 70 percent of the vote. He can always go back to the grass roots, as he did in 1981, '82.")

If the President has to take his case to the people, apparently it will not be by way of more frequent press conferences.

(Reporter: "Are you going to subject yourself to a regular press conference schedule now that you're re-elected?"

President: "Look, I won. I don't have to subject myself to -- ah --" (Laughter))

Everyone laughed, but few smiled. And with that, the President was off to his ranch near Santa Barbara, taking along a new book to read -- The Real War by Richard M. Nixon. So the second term will be devoted to pressing the program begun in the first, and with many of the same people doing it. Aides say they expect few top personnel changes, since the President has already let it be known he sees no reason to break up a winning team.

(ABC-3)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: (President: "Well I feel that the people of this country made it very plain that they approved what we've been doing.")

(Mondale: "I have no plans for seeking the presidency or any other elective office again.")

The day after one of the most impressive presidential victories in American history. President Reagan and George Bush won 59 percent of the popular vote, beating the Mondale-Ferraro ticket by 18 points, and it was a huge electoral landslide as well. But in politics, even a landslide has its price, and the President didn't get what he wanted in Congress.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

NBC's Chris Wallace: The President today tried to turn his personal landslide into a victory for conservatism, ignoring what aides admit were disappointing results for other Republicans.

(President: "We're going to continue what we've been doing, and if need be we'll take our case to the people.")

Reagan would not use the word mandate, and top advisers concede he'll have a tough time with the new Congress. Still, they say the President plans a big new push to cut the deficit, considering spending cuts in everything except Social Security and Defense and reviewing all tax deductions except those for home mortgage interest and charitable donations. But advisers believe, after focusing on the deficit for the six months, Reagan will turn more to foreign policy. Today he said the U.S. is not sure whether the Soviets are shipping jet fighters to Nicaragua, but would regard that as very serious.

(President: "We have informed them that for them to bring something that is absolutely unnecessary to them -- these high-performance craft -- in here indicates that they are contemplating being a threat to their neighbors here in the Americas.")

But aides say Reagan is determined to improve relations with the Soviets. He said he is considering appointment of an arms control czar to try to break the negotiating deadlock. One issue on which there was no change today was whether this President, who hasn't held a formal news conference since July, will now hold them more often. Reagan ducked the question with a one-liner.

(President: "Look, I won. I don't have to subject myself to -- ah -- (Laughter))

With that, the First Family headed for a four-day vacation at their ranch. Mrs. Reagan, who complained of dizziness after hitting her head, was feeling better. And the President was carrying a book by Richard Nixon about how the U.S. must stand up to the Soviets around the world. Close advisers say the real story of a second Reagan term may be how little change there is, noting that people seldom change their work habits, lifestyle or ideology at age 73. (NBC-Lead)

Jennings: Vice President Bush returned to Washington today from Houston. Surrounded by staff members with buttons that read, "12 more years," Mr. Bush said he hasn't decided yet whether to run for president in 1988 and he doesn't plan to make that decision for -- as he put it -- a long, long time. (ABC-4)

CBS's Susan Spencer: Sadly, but seemingly without bitterness, Mondale made his announcement.

(Mondale: "I have no plans for seeking the presidency or any other elective office again.")

He said he had few regrets about the campaign, that it simply was hard to run against a popular incumbent in apparently good economic times. And Mondale said he was not sorry that he promised to raise taxes.

(Mondale: "I believe that one of the biggest -- ah -- meals of crow that this Administration will eat -- and there will be several -- will be this one concerning revenues.")

The job was made harder, Mondale said, because he just couldn't master television, as he said a politician today must.

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NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

Spencer (continued): (Mondale: "I think you know I've never really warmed up to television, and in fairness to television, it's never really warmed up to me. (Laughter) By instinct and tradition, I've never liked -- I don't like these things, as a matter of fact." (Grabs microphones on lecturn))

Mondale said it scares him that television may take all the substance out of American politics. And when did he know that his own cause was lost?

(Mondale: "I would say that the -- that my chances of winning probably disappeared at the end of the second debate. My feeling was that if we'd had the same kind of verdict -- which I doubted we'd have in the second debate -- that I then had a chance to win.")

But it was not to be, so Mondale said good-bye to his ever-loyal Minnesota and headed home in his plane, the Louisville Slugger, which by request made one low-flying pass over Washington before its last landing.

(CBS-2)

ABC's Brit Hume: Walter Mondale this morning looked his staggering defeat in the eye, smiled, and went before a valedictory news conference to say he had no regrets and no plans to run for office again. He had no excuses either.

(Mondale: "From the very beginning of my campaign for the nomination, I seem to have trouble convincing the young Americans and others that I had that vision of the future that I believe I have.")

Mondale said he had failed to appeal to independent and moderate voters, and failed to make the case that a president must master the facts. While he typically cited his own failures first, there were other reasons some may find more compelling.

(Mondale: "I was running against an incumbent president with the strength of the incumbency, who was very popular -- is very popular personally, very well liked, in the midst of what is perceived as good economic times and with diminished international tensions, and with an electorate that understandably was anxious for some continuity.")

With self-effacing humor, Mondale cited another disadvantage in this race: his TV presence.

(Mondale: "I think you know I've never really warmed up to television, and in fairness to television, it's never really warmed up to me.")

He also gave a sense of why, despite the magnitude of his loss, he seemed at peace.

(Mondale: "I did my best, and I worked my heart out, and I was the nominee of the Democratic Party, and I made my case with all the strength I could.")

Then the Louisville Slugger, Mondale's campaign plane, nicknamed for his strong performance in the Louisville debate, made its final flight to Washington where Mondale will now practice law. He was joined there by his running mate. He thanked her and she thanked him and said she had no regrets either. Mondale then got into his car to ride away -- if not into the sunset at least into the sunshine. He and his family leave tomorrow for the Virgin Islands. He couldn't resist a last wisecrack.

(Mondale, shouting over car: "You won't have me to kick around any more!?)

(ABC-5)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

NBC's Lisa Myers: The final emotional appearance with Ferraro, as if to remind the country that Mondale should be remembered for more than his devastating defeat. Although the debate continues over whether she helped or hurt, Mondale said he had no regrets. He attributed defeat to Reagan's personal popularity, the economy and voters' desire for continuity. He said his chances for winning vanished during the second debate.

(Mondale: "The President did sufficiently well in the second debate that I think it reassured Americans and they did what I think they were planning to do all along.")

He said deep scars from the bloody Democratic primary, his inability to attract young and independent voters and his problems with television also were factors.

(Mondale: "I think you know I've never really warmed up to television, and in fairness to television, it's never really warmed up to me. I don't like these things, as a matter of fact.")

But he insisted that it was not a mistake to campaign for a tax increase.

(Mondale: "I believe that one of the biggest -- ah -- meals of crow that this Administration will eat -- and there will be several -- will be this one concerning revenues.")

Other Democrats blame the tax increase, Ferraro and the courting of interest groups such as organized labor. It may have been, as Barry Goldwater said, that no Democrat alive could have beaten Reagan. But Mondale had to face the question of whether someone could have done better.

(Mondale: "You know, I did my best and I worked my heart out and I was the nominee of the Democratic Party. I think the Democrats made that choice with their eyes wide open. I believe they made the right choice and I don't want to look back on it." (Applause))

But it hurts.

(NBC-2)

CBS's Bruce Morton: (Franklin Roosevelt in 1936: "I pledge myself to a new deal for the American people!")

The election completed the breakdown of the old New Deal Democratic coalition. Look at what happened to its parts. Catholics, they voted Republican for president. Union households, another traditional Democratic block, not quite Republican, but the Reagan-Bush ticket got 45 percent of them, up a bit from four years ago. The one group that stayed loyal was black voters -- 90 percent for Mondale-Ferraro. But that wasn't enough to make up for white flight to the Republicans. The last time a Democratic presidential ticket carried whites was 1964. Yesterday, whites went for Reagan-Bush by roughly 2-1. Among southern whites, the margin was even bigger. The old coalition is no more. Take it from a loser, Nancy Dick, the defeated Senate candidate from Colorado.

(Dick: "The old beaters aren't delivering tonight, and the old power blocks aren't controlling the votes tonight.")

It's fitting, probably, that the old liberal coalition died under the banner of Walter Mondale, himself an old fashioned New Deal liberal. But it seems clear that if the Democrats are to recover, they'll have to take a different approach, fashion some new issues which appeal to the white middle class. We'll be hearing some new voices in the months ahead.

(Gov. Richard Lamm: "We can't be the -- take the wish list of labor and the wish list of the teachers and the wish list of the blacks and Hispanics -- add 'em all together and make a party. There's got to be a broader vision.")

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

Morton (continued): (Gov. Bruce Babbitt: "I think the national Democratic Party must get out into the field and try to learn from some of the experiences we've had being successful out in the American heartland.") The Democrats will be looking in new directions because the election broke their old coalition. That doesn't necessarily mean that the Republicans will dominate politics for year to come. (CBS-6)

CBS's Phil Jones: (TV Coverage: Walter Mondale arriving in Washington) Watch closely. Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro did something in public today that was simply never done during the campaign -- they hugged each other. But only after Ferraro had cleared it with Mondale in a telephone call. Ferraro never promised Mondale that she could carry him. She only maintained that, in a close race, she could be worth a couple of points, drawing on her natural constituencies: women, Catholics, ethnics and the Northeast. In the end, she didn't deliver. Mr. Reagan carried all those categories. And Ferraro also brought her own baggage to the Democratic ticket. Valuable time was lost on the controversy surrounding her family finances and her long public feud with the Catholic church over her pro-choice abortion stand. But it was clear today that the first woman vice presidential nominee wasn't about to take the blame for this disaster. (Ferraro: "This election is a personal victory for President Reagan, nothing else.")

And there was even a jibe at Mondale when Ferraro talked about strategy for the future.

(Ferraro: "We may have to figure out how to get our candidates to do a little bit better on television.")

What about Ferraro's future? Last night her husband saw a winner in this loss.

(John Zaccaro: "Geraldine Ferraro is the winner.")

Exit polls in New York indicate that, as of now, she has an even chance in the New York Senate race in '86. But her immediate plans are to lose the ten pounds she gained, write a book and make big money in the private world. As Ferraro put it today, "Now I'll have to start paying at the tollways." (CBS-7)

NBC's Bob Kur says Ferraro insisted neither her candidacy nor the defeat had set back women in politics.

(Ferraro: "No one ever said that we'd win an election because there was a woman on the ticket. We are not monolithic. We have wonderfully independent minds.")

Ferraro's political director said Ferraro was oversold, that expectations were too high and Mondale's popularity too low. Still, Ferraro did not help much with the voters Mondale strategists hoped she would draw. But there is no solid evidence Ferraro hurt his chances. In Washington, woman leaders called Ferraro an admirable pioneer. (NBC-9)

ABC's Barry Serafin reviews why people voted as they did. President Reagan not only won in all regions of the country, he won among both men and women, all age groups and all income groups except the poor -- those making less than \$10,000 a year. Despite the efforts of organized labor on Mondale's behalf, Reagan took 45 percent of the union vote -- more than in 1980. Mr. Reagan did better with the Hispanics too, pulling 44 percent of the Hispanic votes. Black voters went to Mondale by a margin of nearly

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

Serafin (continued): nine-to-one. (11 percent Reagan, 89 percent Mondale). 63 percent of white voters favored the President, 37 percent Mondale. Most voters said Mondale's choice of a woman for a running mate was not important in their vote. It appears many Democrats stayed home. Democratic turnout was down from four years ago, while Republican turnout was up. The things that worked for and against the candidates during the campaign did again yesterday, with President Reagan seen as a strong leader who will keep this country strong and prosperous, Mondale as a weak leader and big spender with an unpopular tax increase proposal. Nine out of ten voters said Mr. Reagan's age didn't matter. (ABC-6)

NBC's Dennis Murphy looks at the reactions of black voters to the election. Blacks in an Atlanta restaurant and a Chicago soup line voiced disappointment. Blacks voted in record numbers, 90 percent for Mondale. As many as 3 million new black voters registered, but they had no impact because the majority of white Democrats defected to President Reagan. It will take teamwork for black Americans to reorganize, to prevent disappointment from turning into disillusionment. (NBC-8)

CBS's Bob Simon reports from Boston that Harvard students found themselves out of touch with the country because of their heavy support for Mondale. They say they are more concerned about social issues. But at nearby Boston College, the President won a strong majority. The students there are concerned about the economy and jobs. (CBS-13)

CBS's Bernard Goldberg, in Madison, Georgia, finds Norman Rockwell's America, populated by people who strongly support the President. (CBS-14)

CBS's Bill Moyers comments the last two decades were hard on the nerves of a once-buoyant people. The spirit of the country seemed as empty as its pockets during the Depression. Back then, Franklin Roosevelt talked the country out of despair. Ronald Reagan voted for FDR, and learned from him that morale will move a people where scolding does not. A majority shouted loud and clear yesterday that its not done celebrating or ready to question. Perhaps these good feelings will last and enable the country to probe itself more deeply. Even if you're the greatest and enjoy being told so, there's always room for improvement. (CBS-12)

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

CBS's Bob Schieffer reports Ronald Reagan got a mandate in the country and a headache on Capitol Hill. With last night's turnovers, the GOP will now have only 53 seats in the Senate, the Democrats 47. And new liberal Democratic senators will complicate Ronald Reagan's life. Five Republican senators are campaigning hard to replace Howard Baker as majority leader. No one has emerged yet as a frontrunner. There's speculation right wingers might encourage Helms to change his mind and take the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, vacated by the defeat of Charles Percy, just to keep a more liberal Senator from getting it. In the House, the Democrats kept their sizable majority. The Republicans only picked up 14 seats, but they say the Reagan landslide may make House Democrats more cautious about the President's programs. But with an ideological gridlock emerging in the Senate, the President will get no free rides there next year. He'll have to work hard for every legislative victory. (CBS-3)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

Brokaw: There was a suggestion today from House Republican leader Robert Michel of Illinois that President Reagan could have done more to help elect other congressional Republicans. The party's congressional candidates got very little help, it turns out, from the Reagan landslide.

NBC's Roger Mudd reports the President's coattails barely touched the ground last night. In the House, the President's popularity helped the GOP regain some but not all of the ground it lost two years ago. The lineup in the Congress is roughly the same, with President Reagan unable to convert the congressional races into a referendum on his own record.

(NBC-7)

ABC's Charles Gibson says the President's win was overwhelming, but Republican wins in the House were not.

(Rep. Michel: "I don't think people can expect that we're going to have the kind of victories that we had in '81 and '82 because the numbers simply are not there, and for that I regret that.")

Speaker O'Neill: "It's my belief that there is no mandate out there, that the Democratic members of the Congress are there as a watchdog and a safeguard and that's what we intend to be.")

What Reagan coattails there were were no match for the power of incumbency. 408 incumbent House members ran for re-election last night. 391 of them won -- that's 96 percent.

(ABC-7)

NICARAGUA

CBS's David Martin: The Soviet freighter Bakuriani pulled into the Nicaraguan port of Corinto carrying a mystery cargo which could lead to a showdown between the Sandinista government and a re-elected Ronald Reagan. (President, at news conference: "We have informed them that for them to bring something that is absolutely unnecessary to them -- these high-performance craft -- in here indicates that they are contemplating being a threat to their neighbors here in the Americas.")

The President was referring to MIG-21s. U.S. officials say there is circumstantial evidence that as many as a dozen may on board the Soviet ship. Last September an American satellite watched the ship being loaded at a Black Sea port. Bad weather obscured the view. When the weather cleared, the ship was gone and so were some crates of the kind used to transport MIG-21s. U.S. Navy planes shadowed the ship on its journey, and when it bypassed its expected destination of Peru, Washington became alarmed enough to issue new warnings.

(John Hughes: "The Soviet Union and Nicaragua are aware of the gravity of the statements we have made.")

A senior Sandinista official hotly denied that any MIGs are en route to Nicaragua.

(Miguel D'Escoto: "It is a total lie that on that boat or that on any other boat there are MIG planes that have come or are coming to Nicaragua.")

Normally, the port of Corinto is closed when a military cargo comes in, but today there was no security around when a CBS News camera was allowed to take these pictures.

(TV Coverage: Freighter in port behind buildings, the red stripe and star of the Soviet Union on its smokestack. The ship's name in Cyrillic alphabet also is seen in close up on the bow.)

So the truth about what really is on board that Soviet ship will have to wait until after its cargo is unloaded.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

Rather: D'Escoto also charged that Nicaraguan waters and airspace had been violated by a U.S. warship and American planes, something the Pentagon flatly denied. Nevertheless, Nicaragua's government ordered preparations for a general mobilization. (CBS-4)

Jennings: President Reagan hardly had time to savor his victory over Walter Mondale last night before he was faced again with tension in Central America. Today, the Administration says it is concerned about possible new military developments in Nicaragua. Are there or are there not Soviet fighter aircraft arriving there?

ABC's John McWethy: In the last 24 hours, the U.S. government has privately warned the Soviet Union in both Washington and Moscow that it would be a very big mistake for the Soviets to deliver high-performance jet aircraft in Nicaragua, if such jet aircraft are indeed aboard a Russian ship that docked today in a Nicaraguan port. The Sandinista government in Nicaragua also got a warning.

(President: "We have informed them that for them to bring something that is absolutely unnecessary to them -- these high-performance craft -- in here indicates that they are contemplating being a threat to their neighbors here in the Americas.")

And while the President was speaking, the CIA was notifying the intelligence committees in Congress of a -- quote -- potentially serious development in Nicaragua, a development the CIA has been tracking for more than a month. In early October, American spy satellites observed a Soviet merchant vessel called the Bakuriani loading military supplies at the Russian Black Sea port of Nikolaiev. As one satellite flew over the port, a dozen large crates were photographed at dockside, crates of the size, shape and markings of those that normally carry disassembled MIG jet fighters. When American spy satellites next photographed the port, the crates were gone and so was the ship. It is assumed that the crates were loaded onto the ship and that the MIGs were inside the crates. But intelligence sources stress they know neither fact for sure. The ship sailed through the Mediterranean into the Atlantic. Instead of going through the Panama Canal, where its cargo would be inspected, it took the long route around South America and is now at Nicaragua's main port, called Corrinto. At a press conference today, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister D'Escoto denied that his country is taking delivery of MIG fighters. He claimed that the U.S. is trying to start a war, that an American warship today violated Nicaragua's territorial waters and that the Corrinto port was overflowed by U.S. spy planes at least twice this morning.

(D'Escoto: "No boat has arrived in Nicaragua either now nor at any time in the past bringing MIG airplanes.")

U.S. officials deny that an American ship was anywhere near the port, but confirm that U.S. spy planes have been very busy and are regularly overflying Nicaraguan territory. In fact, last week an SR-71 spy plane, one of the fastest aircraft on earth, was ordered to come in low under the cloud cover so it could get a good picture of a Bulgarian freighter that was then unloading weapons. At supersonic speed, the SR-71 flew over the port of El Bluff and then, at low altitude, leaving a window-shattering sonic boom in its wake, the plane rocketed across the entire country. From that mission, the U.S. learned that Nicaragua had just taken delivery of at least eight top-of-the-line Hind helicopters. These are among the world's

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

McWethy (continued): fastest helicopters, routinely flying more than 200 miles an hour. They are heavily armed, capable of shooting down other helicopters or planes and of destroying targets on the ground. But the Reagan Administration, while noting the arrival of new helicopters, is focusing on what it fears will be the next step up the line. Officials say Nicaragua should make no mistake about it, Ronald Reagan will not allow high-performance jet fighters to be based in Nicaragua, and if necessary he will use U.S. military force to make sure it does not happen.

Jennings: Late today, the government of Nicaragua took some reporters and cameramen out over what they say are their own territorial waters to photograph this U.S. ship.

(TV Coverage: Frigate at sea, viewed through an aircraft window)

This is the one that the Foreign Minister, Miguel D'Escoto, referred to as being in violation of Nicaraguan territorial waters. There are, of course, no pictures of the aircraft which Washington acknowledges flew over Nicaraguan territory. (ABC-Lead)

NBC's Mike Boettcher: A Soviet cargo ship rode high in the water as it left Corinto harbor, indicating whatever cargo it had been carrying had been unloaded. Nicaraguan officials said the freighter did not deliver Soviet MIG jets, but they added it could have carried military equipment from the Soviet Union. This morning, Nicaraguan army trucks left the port area carrying dozens of crates. Nicaraguan leaders say no other Eastern bloc freighters are coming. But the State Department and Pentagon still allude to another freighter that may be carrying Soviet jets. Small ships in the Nicaraguan navy patrolled the harbor as the Soviet ship left. This morning, Nicaragua said an American warship entered Nicaraguan waters just outside the port, then returned to international waters and put several small speedboats in the sea. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said this adds up to an imminent American invasion of Nicaragua.

(D'Escoto: "I think that this is leading Mr. Reagan to push the panic button and to doing a very reckless and irresponsible manner between danger, international peace and security.")

D'Escoto said Nicaragua has a right to buy weapons to defend itself, like this Soviet helicopter. Sources in Nicaragua and Washington have told NBC News that four new Soviet helicopter gunships were delivered to the Nicaraguan port of El Bluff last week. This 12,000-foot runway is still being constructed north of Managua. U.S. officials believe it will be a base for Soviet-made jets. The Nicaraguans say President Reagan will use the airstrip and allegations of MIG shipments as an excuse to invade.

(NBC-3)

Brokaw: Sen. Moynihan is the ranking Democrat in the Senate Intelligence Committee. The Administration now says it does not know whether that ship contains MIG-21s or MIG-26s or airplanes of any kind. Why would they raise this in the first place?

Sen. Moynihan: Mainly because of the port it came from, mainly because the Nicaraguans have been completing a major, international military airport Punta Huete, just a little out of Managua, and mainly because we have told the Soviets that this would be an unacceptable event -- the introduction of MIGs into the region, into that country, into that airport.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING (continued)

Brokaw: But if the MIGs really will not change very much the military equation in Central America, why have we been so tough with the Soviets?

Moynihan: A fair point, Tom, and precisely because it would not have a military effect -- it is rather a political statement. It is a statement that this is Soviet-controlled territory. And it is not acceptable.

Brokaw: And what could we do about it?

Moynihan: We have told the Soviets, we have told the Nicaraguans that it can't be done and we have reached agreement in Washington what we would do if it were done. It would be by them a decision -- by them the Soviets a decision to create a crisis. I hope they don't.

Brokaw: You're saying that we'd have to take the MIGs out in some fashion.

Moynihan: In some fashion, they would have to leave quickly and in response to our insistence that they do. (NBC-4)

SOVIET UNION

Rather: Twice in less than 24 hours, President Reagan has made conciliatory gestures toward the Soviet Union. Last night, he said -- quote -- it is time for us to get together and try to clear the air. At today's news conference, Mr. Reagan indicated again his willingness for a summit meeting and urged renewed arms control talks with Moscow. As for the Soviets, they celebrated the 67th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution with a Moscow parade today of military pomp and power.

CBS's Mark Phillips reports that it was obvious from the parade alone that the Russian attitude to Ronald Reagan had not changed because of the vote. (TV Coverage: Floats in parade through Red Square)

Reagan is still seen as the actor whose mask hides his real intentions of world domination. He was still the White House hawk, spurring on the arms race and the main obstacle to peace. The Soviets later said in an official telegram of congratulations to President Reagan that they hope the coming years would see an improvement in relations. Konstantin Chernenko led the Kremlin dedication at the parade, but Defense Minister Ustinov was absent. (CBS-5, ABC-2)

PRIME RATE

Several major banks today cut their prime lending rate from 12 percent to 11 3/4. Some analysts say that the rates are coming down because the economy is slowing down. (CBS-9, NBC-6)

SPACE SHUTTLE

NASA announced Utah Republican Sen. Jake Garn, a former Navy pilot, will fly on a future space shuttle mission. (CBS-11, ABC-12)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S REELECTION

The Reagan Triumph -- "It was an awesome victory -- a political triumph for Ronald Reagan and, for the Democratic ticket, Dukakis. Mr. Reagan has established beyond a doubt he is the preeminent American politician of our time. His victory was in large measure a personal one, a stunning vindication of a 20-year-long political career that has, at almost every step of the way, confounded and rebuked conventional wisdom. To say this, however, is not to say that the vote was 'only' for the person: a huge majority of the electorate was also voting its preference for a set of ideas and sentiments that Mr. Reagan has espoused." (Washington Post, 11/7)

Memo To Mr. Reagan... -- "You are no longer running for re-election. You are running for history, Mr. President, and we pray that you will fulfill the promise, as stated in the last day of the campaign: 'My goal if reelected is peace and reduction of nuclear weapons.' ...When the New Right comes knocking at the door, please remember that Mr. Eisenhower's high place in history was established in his second term. And please recall those words from Abraham Lincoln: 'Republicans are for both the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict, the man before the dollar.'" (Hartford Courant, 11/7)

Reagan Re-elected -- "Beyond the goals of a more soundly based economy and a less threatened world lies the complicated agenda that would face any president. We would urge Mr. Reagan not to complicate it further by having the government intrude into social issues such as abortion, school prayer and tuition tax credits. He needs to establish his bona fides with black Americans, to confront the immigration problem, to avoid hostilities in Latin America, to preserve the nation's physical resources and to promote the general welfare. Second-termers often don't do well. Let President Reagan, emboldened by a coast-to-coast vote of confidence, prove the exception." (Baltimore Sun, 11/7)

The President's Victory -- "Tuesday's election returns will be dissected and interpreted for months. But the magnitude of the Reagan victory leads to some obvious conclusions. First, there is no doubting the President's personal popularity....Second, Reagan has provided the nation with continuity of leadership when the mood of the country seemed to desire that....Finally, the President was effective in making the economic recovery a strong issue in his behalf, even though the nation had to suffer a severe recession to get there....It would be a mistake, however, for the second Reagan Administration to settle for the status quo. The nation will benefit if the Administration launches its second term on a vigorous note with aggressive, consensus programs to reduce the federal budget deficit, bring down interest rates, develop a fair tax system and pursue arms control on the basis of realism, not rhetoric." (Los Angeles Times, 11/7)

Four More - Huzzah! - Years -- "Mr. Reagan has a massive, unambiguous, undeniable mandate -- a mandate for less government at home and firmness abroad. "Our work is not done," the President told a rally in San Diego before the vote. Huzzah, say we. Let it resume."

(Washington Times, 11/7)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS (continued)

Window Of Opportunity -- "Ronald Reagan has rebuilt the coalition that gave him such stunning congressional victories in his first year in office -- a coalition he will have for the next two years. We need now from Ronald Reagan a program as bold as the one he offered in 1980. If he provides such a program, the Republicans should further consolidate their mandate in 1986."
(Washington Times, 11/7)

The Voters Ratify A New America -- "Yesterday's vote, albeit a spectacular endorsement of the first four Reagan years, was much, much more. With it the electorate embraced a political philosophy firmly grounded in traditional American values of prosperity through opportunity and advancement through ability. It enthusiastically endorsed Reagan's vision of an enterprising, self-reliant nation ready and able to solve its own problems; a proud and responsible nation ready to play a sensitive and respected role in helping to solve the problems of its allies and neighbors."
(New York Post, 11/7)

Reagan Must Adopt Progressive Agenda -- "Now President Reagan must create a progressive new agenda that will make us safer, stronger, and wiser as this decade closes. That agenda must assure the children of the 21st century a more enlightened, just, and secure society. Two enormous threats must get top priority on the new agenda: The first must be to reduce nuclear tension through a meaningful, effective arms control agreement with the Soviet Union. The second must be to reduce the domestic economic tension by cutting the burgeoning federal deficit....President Reagan has overcome the challenge of his political foe. Now he must overcome the challenge of history."
(USA Today, 11/7)

In The Reagan Landslide, A Challenge For The Future -- "By moving to the center, opening its arms, its heart -- and the nation's policies and providence -- Mr. Reagan could fashion a second administration as broad in vision as is its victory."
(Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/7)

And Still Champion -- "So with our congratulations comes hope: That in the glow of victory, the President will see the deep racial division exposed in the electorate that raises his arm in triumph. That he'll respond to the disability and despair that have moved other presidents to social action. And that he'll be, truly, the President of all the people."
(New York Times, 11/7)

Landslide -- "In a sense, in a campaign which was devoid of specific pledges, Reagan promised the voters a rose garden -- a world at peace, a nation at prosperity. And keeping the peace and keeping the prosperity will be the essential challenges of Reagan's second term."
(Evening Sun, 11/7)

This Is Our President - We'll Keep Him -- "Subsequent events may lead Americans to change their minds, even to rue the stand they have taken -- but in the 1984 presidential election they have opted decisively for the basic policy approach of Ronald Reagan and the Republicans over that of Walter Mondale and the Democrats."
(Everett Ladd, Newsday, 11/7)

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EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS (continued)

A Mandate For What? -- "(President Reagan) won because most folks think things are better than they were four years ago. He won because, despite many slips, he has retained his presidential bearing, and people respect that. He won because Americans do not cast out a president when things are going along all right. His mandate is as complex as the American spirit, for strength and subtly, for renewal within the limits of liberty, for economic growth without abandonment of those who have not felt its benefits. Let's hope he remembers that." (Chicago Tribune, 11/7)

The Winner -- "Popularity is the most volatile thing in public life. And people turn hard when they turn on the popular. In 1928, Herbert Hoover was the most popular man in the nation. By 1932, he was only a hated slogan, good for little more than frightening misbehaving children. Landslides cut both ways -- and big problems can start them." (Philadelphia Daily News, 11/7)

By Another Landslide -- "The simple message of this election is that an overwhelming number of Americans wanted Ronald Reagan for another four years. His victory, in short, was deserved." (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 11/7)

Reagan's Second Term -- "We urge the President and the new Congress not to waste time on extraneous issues that will only serve to divide the country further -- such as abortion and school prayer. It is a time for healing and a time for solving the problems that have a real impact on the lives of citizens. But on this day, Mr. Reagan and the Republicans have a right to savor their magnificent victory at the polls. They have won a solid mandate from the people, and great challenges and opportunities await them." (Dallas Times Herald, 11/7)

A Vote Of Confidence -- "Our own view is that it's a solid vote of confidence in Ronald Reagan and his policies of economic growth and a strong defense. It's also a massive rebuke to San Francisco Democrats, who turned their back on Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy to follow the path of despair, contraction, and appeasement....At the national level, it was a vote of confidence in the present policy mix, a vote to stay the course." (Detroit News, 11/7)

Mandate Renewed -- "Reagan did not need a second term. The country did.... The Reagan victory of November, 1980, heralded the dawn of a new era. His reelection will carry the country forward to new heights of prosperity, prestige and strength, with dramatically reduced risks of superpower confrontation. That was his promise. And this is now his mandate." (Chicago Sun-Times, 11/7)

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