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The White House NEWS SUMMARY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EDT Edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

NATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Cites High Cost of Opponent's Promises -- After touring the Polish National Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, President Reagan admitted he was "afraid the age factor may play a part in this election," but only against his opponent. "Our opponents' ideas are too old," charged the President. (UPI, Washington Post, Washington Times)

Mondale to Reveal His Plan to Reduce the Federal Deficit -- Walter Mondale will unveil his plan to reduce the federal budget deficit in Philadelphia today as he moves into an issues-heavy week of campaigning in the Midwest and the South. (UPI, Reuter, Washington Post, Washington Times)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

El Salvador Reports Decrease in Casualties -- Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, in a report to the Legislative Assembly, said 3,108 Salvadoran soldiers were killed, wounded or reported missing in action during the year ended May 31. This compared with 6,815 for the same period last year. (Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Sunday Evening)

PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN -- The President's bid for the votes of Polish-Americans was no-holds-barred, with a visit first to the chapel of Our Lady of Czestochowa, a symbol of Polish religious faith.

MONDALE CAMPAIGN -- President Reagan's opponent was busy setting the stage for what he will say.

FERRARO/ABORTION/RELIGION -- Archbishop John O'Connor said Geraldine Ferraro has misrepresented the position of the Catholic Church on abortion.

LONDON BIRTHDAY -- Alf Landon got a birthday phone call from President Reagan.

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NATIONAL NEWS

REAGAN WOOS POLES AND BLASTS SOVIETS

DOYLESTOWN, Pa. -- President Reagan opened a week of ethnic politicking by invoking the names of Pope John Paul II, Lech Walesa, the Polish Home Army and the outlawed Polish trade union Solidarity in an appeal to Polish-American voters at a national religious shrine.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

Reagan Cites High Cost of Opponent's Promises

In front of several thousand Polish festival goers, President Reagan lashed out at his opponent's plan to raise taxes, while defending his economic policies as favoring all classes of Americans.

(John McCaslin, Washington Times, A3)

President Reagan appears to be trying to divert attention from the debate over the separation of church and state, which is emerging as a key campaign issue, and passed up an opportunity to explain his views at the campaign rally of Polish Catholics.

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

DESPITE INADEQUACIES, REAGAN HOLDS EMOTIONAL HIGH GROUND

It may be that there really is only one Reagan speech, with infinite variations. Reagan has been delivering it since he sold "progress ... our most important product" for General Electric in the mid-1950s. Then, as now, Reagan praised the country and knocked government. Then, as now, he looked ahead to a boundless future in which Americans could do anything.

(Lou Cannon, "Reagan & Co.," Washington Post, A2)

REAGAN STILL BACKS MEESE DESPITE PROBLEMS

President Reagan still backs Edwin Meese for attorney general although the White House aide has been under investigation by an independent counsel for five months and Senate confirmation this year seems impossible.

(Washington Times, A4)

MONDALE TO PRESENT DEFICIT PLAN TODAY

The federal budget deficit-reduction plan Walter Mondale is to unveil today calls for budget cuts and tax increases of roughly \$175 billion in fiscal 1989, and will include a "pay-as-you-go" pledge that any new programs proposed by a Mondale administration would be financed by spending cuts or tax increases, sources familiar with the plan said.

(Paul Taylor and Milton Coleman, Washington Post, A1)

Mondale's plan calls for a battery of new taxes and spending cuts to reduce the federal budget deficit by two thirds by 1989 -- the final year of the presidential term for which he is running.

(Arthur Spiegelman, Reuter)

Mondale Seeks 157-Billion Cut in 1989 Deficit

About half the \$175 billion reduction would be achieved through cuts in domestic and military programs and the other half through a tax increase, Mondale aides said. (Bernard Weinraub, New York Times, A1)

Mondale to Reveal His Plan to Reduce the Federal Deficit

The Democratic presidential nominee, under pressure from Democrats to harden his rhetoric, said Mr. Reagan's deficit represents "economic death in slow motion" and charged that as a result, "America isn't being invaded, it is being acquired." (Alan McConagha, Washington Times, A3)

"I will level with you. I will tell you what I'll cut and who will pay. I challenge Mr. Reagan to do the same. You have a right to learn his plans -- not after the election, but now," Mondale said in his paid weekly radio address. (Matthew Quinn, UPI)

With no major campaign events scheduled today for Reagan, the initiative at the start of the second week of the two-month campaign appeared to rest with Mondale, fighting to claw back the President's clear lead in opinion polls. (Rodney Pinder, Reuter)

SHULTZ CRITICIZES MONDALE'S STANCE ON NUCLEAR TESTS

Secretary Shultz said that Walter Mondale's proposal to stop testing U.S. nuclear weapons temporarily would harm America's deterrence capability and thus would be as "reprehensible" as failure to seek arms reduction negotiations with the Soviet Union. (John Goshko, Washington Post, A5)

Administration Motto: 'Be Prepared'

Secretary Shultz says the United States has tried to build a cautious policy toward the Soviet Union, one of being "prepared to deter aggression as well as prepared for peace." The Secretary was asked to assess the state of superpower relations on NBC's "Meet the Press." (Sean McCormally, UPI)

Test Moratorium on Space Weapons Addressed by U.S.

Secretary Shultz said that the United States was ready to discuss a joint moratorium on tests of new space weapons with the Soviet Union, but he ruled out a Soviet proposal for a freeze of such tests in advance of actual negotiations. (Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

MONDALE NUCLEAR FREEZE PROPOSAL SAID TO POSE PROBLEMS FOR NATO

Walter Mondale's promise of a six-month moratorium on nuclear and anti-satellite weapons testing and deployment, and an arms reduction summit with Moscow, makes shrewd campaign sense but could make it even harder to keep the NATO allies in line, according to analysts. (News analysis by Russell Warren Howe, Washington Times, A1)

FALWELL HITS MONDALE ON RELIGION

The Rev. Jerry Falwell accused Walter Mondale of "hypocrisy" for trying to use his religious background for political advantage even though he said he would not do so. (Paul Taylor, Washington Post, A6)

MONDALE CONTRIBUTION POSITION ANGERS ARAB-AMERICAN VOTERS

A middle-level official in the Mondale campaign tried to head off a break with the Arab-American community, but seems to have ended up by making things worse. He left it unclear whether the Democratic candidate was ready to apologize for a major gaffe or even accept campaign contributions from anyone of Arab descent. (Washington Times, A2)

ARCHBISHOP SAYS FERRARO 'WRONG' ON ABORTION ISSUE

NEW YORK -- New York Archbishop John O'Connor charged that Geraldine Ferraro had created an incorrect "impression" that Roman Catholic teachings on abortion were flexible. (Washington Times, A1)

Archbishop O'Connor, referring specifically to the candidate, said: "Anyone who suggests that this (abortion) is open to interpretation in the teachings of the church, is wrong." (Reuter)

Archbishop Calls Ferraro Mistaken on Abortion Bill

Archbishop O'Connor, in brief remarks after celebrating mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, said Ferraro had created an impression "that there are a variety of positions that can be held in consonance with Catholic teachings." (Robert McFadden, New York Times, A1)

Ferraro Says She Wants Clarification from Archbishop

NEW YORK -- Geraldine Ferraro, who starts her vice presidential campaign today on a swing seeking blue-collar and ethnic votes, says that despite renewed criticism from a Catholic leader she has "never made a statement relative to the church's teaching on abortion." (Ann Blackman, AP)

FOR OREGONIANS, PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS ADD UP TO NEGATIVE CHOICE

PORTLAND, Ore. -- If there is a chink in President Reagan's western armor, it is called Oregon. More than anyplace else in the West, concern about the economy, disagreement with his environmental and defense policies and distaste among moderate Republicans and independents for right-wing clerics congregating under Reagan's banner make the President potentially vulnerable. But even in this state, the President has an ace in the hole: the unpopularity of Walter Mondale as an alternative. (David Broder, Washington Post, A4)

BANANA IMPORTS TOPIC AT WHITE HOUSE MEETING FOR DEEVER FRIEND

The brother of Michael Deaver arranged a White House meeting for a friend whose banana imports from Nicaragua have since soared despite hostile relations with the country, the businessman says. Bill Deaver said last week he probably asked his brother to help set up the meeting last year for Jack Pandol, president of Pandol Brothers, Inc. of Delano, Calif. Pandol's company has enjoyed exclusive rights to import Nicaraguan bananas since another firm withdrew in 1981. (Andrew Gallagher, UPI)

NAVY WILL LEASE 12 ISRAELI JETS TO TRAIN PILOTS

The Reagan Administration, in a first for U.S.-Israeli relations, will lease warplanes from Israel to help train Navy pilots in dogfighting, Pentagon officials said. (George Wilson, Washington Post, A1)

PRESIDENT WILL PROBE WHISTLEBLOWER CASE

President Reagan says he will make a personal examination into the case of George Spanton, the Pentagon whistleblower who contends he was harassed by superiors after his audits produced evidence of waste, fraud and abuse in military procurement contracts. Mr. Reagan made his comments Friday in a telephone call to The Washington Times.

(Clark Mollenhoff, Washington Times, A1)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

EL SALVADOR REPORTS DECREASE IN CASUALTIES

SAN SALVADOR -- A reduction in guerrilla attacks and shifting military tactics have cut in half the number of Salvadoran Army casualties during the past year, according to a Defense Ministry count.

(Edward Cody, Washington Post, A1)

PRIVATE U.S. GROUPS RAISE FUNDS FOR CONTRAS

"Dozens of groups" of Americans are privately raising funds to aid the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua, but the Reagan Administration has told U.S. embassies in Central America not to become involved as middlemen in the flow of funds, an Administration official said.

(Washington Post, A22)

SANDINISTAS SAID TO INFILTRATE REBELS

Infiltration by Sandinistas and internal political squabbles are responsible for the divisions in Nicaragua's rebel group known as ARDE, which operates mostly in southern Nicaragua, an ARDE member and former Sandinista, Ivan Rivera, says. (Stephen Goldstein, Washington Times, A5)

U.S. BANKERS WELCOME MEXICAN DEBT DEAL

NEW YORK -- U.S. banks outside Mexico's steering committee should respond positively to its landmark debt rescheduling accord, despite misgivings about some key elements of the package, bankers said over the weekend.

(Alan Wheatley, Reuter)

BULGARIAN LEADER ABANDONS PLANNED WEST GERMAN TRIP

BONN -- Against the backdrop of Moscow's hardening stance toward the West, Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov has abandoned plans to visit Bonn later this month, the West German government announced.

(Tyler Marshall, Washington Post, A17)

Bulgarian Chief Cancels Visit to West Germany

No formal reasons were given for calling off the visits, both tentatively scheduled for later this month.

(Washington Times, A5)

Senior Bonn officials said the decision, along with last week's cancellation of a visit by East German leader Erich Honecker, pointed to a campaign by Moscow to freeze its relationship with high-level contacts in Europe as they are frozen between the superpowers.

(Douglas Hamilton, Reuter)

Bulgarian Leader Calls Off Bonn Visit

Bulgarian diplomats were said to have attributed the decision to the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to current NATO maneuvers.

(James Markham, New York Times, A3)

STAFF REPORT SUPPORTS CRITICISM OF UNESCO

PARIS -- A report by 21 present and former UNESCO staff members says there is duplication, overlapping and fragmentation in the organization's programs, echoing criticism by the United States and other Western nations. (Washington Times, A6)

THE U.N.'S VISION IS 'CLOUDED,' ITS CHIEF FINDS

UNITED NATIONS -- Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said in his annual report that the once "majestic vision" of the United Nations had been "clouded by the differences of the major powers." The result, he said, has been "the sidestepping" of the world body in favor of force and independent action. (New York Times, A13)

SOVIET AIDED BY U.S. AIR FORCE

TITUSVILLE, Fla. -- The ship's physician aboard a 350-foot Soviet trawler cruising off the Florida coast was rushed by U.S. Air Force rescue personnel Saturday night to a hospital to be treated for appendicitis, Air Force officials said. Air Force officials said the physician for the trawler Akademik Kurchatov needed outside care for acute appendicitis because he was the ship's only medical officer. (Michael Feibus, Gannett)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 9, 1984

CBS and NBC did not air evening news broadcasts.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: President Reagan campaigned for ethnic-Polish votes in Pennsylvania while Mondale prepared for his big disclosure tomorrow of how he would reduce the federal deficit. Both candidates are probing for the other's weak spots.

PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN

ABC's Rita Flynn: For Ronald Reagan it was an appeal for the votes of Catholic Polish-Americans, just the kind of ethnic group that's supposed to be at the core of the Democrats' support. The President's bid was no-holds-barred, with a visit first to the chapel of Our Lady of Czestochowa, a symbol of Polish religious faith. He laid a wreath in memory of Paderweski, the great Polish composer. And he sat down to a snack of Polish potato pancakes. To an estimated crowd of 40,000, President Reagan delivered a message of hope for the homeland. (President: "Poland may be temporarily subdued, but the Polish people will never be defeated." Cheering.) As usual, he never mentioned Walter Mondale by name, but did tear into Mondale's promised tax hike. (President: "Just to pay for the spending promises he made will require a tax increase of almost \$2,000 for every household. Now somehow, I think that working families will see more fairness in our plan.") And since Republicans alone cannot win the election for him, Mr. Reagan asked for help from the dissatisfied on the other side. (TV Coverage: Camera behind the President shows crowd of 40,000. President: "To all those Democrats who have been loyal to the party of FDR, Harry Truman and JFK, but who believe that its current leaders have changed it, we say to them, 'You are not abandoned. Our arms are open. Join us.'" Cheering. It was exactly this kind of working-man constituency that left the Carter-Mondale ticket four years ago to put a Republican in the White House. According to the President's latest polls, he has every reason to believe they will do it again and keep him there.

(ABC-Lead)

MONDALE CAMPAIGN

ABC's Brit Hume: President Reagan's opponent was busy setting the stage for what he will say tomorrow. The issue is the deficit and taxes, and after church, Mondale passed up a chance to renew his criticism of the President on a different issue, Mr. Reagan's ties to the Christian right. (Mondale: "I hope he's backing off. I hope he's retreating to what I think is the proper position of a president, but I'm going to wait and see.") Mondale then devoted his entire radio address to the evils of the deficit. Tomorrow, he will reveal his long-awaited plan for cutting it by 2/3. After his radio speech, he declined to preview the plan for reporters, except to talk about a tax increase, which he says will come whoever is elected. (Mondale: "The question is, who will pay? And I'm going to protect people of middle and moderate income and he's going to sock it to 'em.") The Mondale plan is likely to have these features:

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NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 9, 1984

MONDALE CAMPAIGN (continued)

Hume continues: 1) substantial new taxes, falling most heavily on upper income and corporate taxpayers, 2) a special provision, probably a trust fund, which would set aside all new tax revenues for reduction of the deficit, 3) some new spending for social and educational programs to be financed by spending cuts in other areas. The Mondale forces know that promising higher taxes without higher spending is not the normal way to vote. But they hope that by prescribing such strong and bitter medicine, Mondale will be seen as facing up to an issue they think the President is trying to avoid.

(CBS-2)

FERRARO/ABORTION/RELIGION

ABC's Steve Shepard: New York Archbishop John O'Connor said Ferraro has misrepresented the position of the Catholic Church on abortion. O'Connor claims Ferraro has improperly stated the Church is divided on the matter of abortion. After returning from church in Forest Hills, N.Y., Ferraro said O'Connor had misunderstood her, that she has commented on her personal beliefs in regard to abortion, but not discussed what is and is not Church doctrine. On This Week with David Brinkley, Rev. Falwell said there is no danger of religion being improperly injected into government and that those making an issue of it are making a big mistake. (Falwell: "We want a nation under God. That's all the President and every president since Washington has called for, and again I say Mr. Mondale, who doesn't have a prayer, even a voluntary prayer of being elected, is creating a non-issue when he does this.") But on the same program, Rabbi David Saperstein said there is a danger that the wall between Church and State could be broken down, and that President Reagan can be held partly responsible for it. (Saperstein: "Before B'nai B'rith, he reaffirms his advocacy of separation of Church and State, but when he stands before religious right groups comprised of some people who overtly have announced that they want to create a Christian country, trying to tear down the wall separating Church and State, he does not rebuke them, he does not talk about the separation of Church and State.") There are signs the Republicans and the Democrats are sorry the issue ever got brought up this time.

(ABC-5)

PAPAL TRIP

ABC's Bill Redeker: The Pope received a dignified, but low-key welcome in Quebec. During his Canadian pilgrimage, John Paul is expected to continue his familiar attack against abortion, birth control, sexual permissiveness and divorce -- a traditional, conservative message delivered to an increasingly secular, increasingly liberal Church.

(ABC-4)

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NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 9, 1984

FIRST LADY INTERVIEW

Donaldson: First Lady Nancy Reagan says her husband hasn't had a sleepless night since he took office. In an interview with The Los Angeles Times, Mrs. Reagan attributed the President's ability to sleep to the fact he's so firm in his beliefs that he doesn't have to worry as other people worry. Explained Mrs. Reagan, "I think it must be easier when you have a definite philosophy, rather than having to search around for one." (ABC-6)

LANDON BIRTHDAY

Donaldson: Alf Landon turned 97. Landon got a congratulatory phone call from President Reagan and said he told Mr. Reagan he'll be reelected, but maybe not by such a landslide. (ABC-3)

LEBANON/ISRAEL

Donaldson: Shiite Moslem leader Berri said more than 50 young Lebanese are ready to make suicide attacks against Israel's occupation forces in southern Lebanon. Berri suggested that if Israel remains there, he will issue orders to strike.

ABC's Charles Glass reports Israel shows no signs of leaving. The South Lebanon Army, a local militia of around 2,000 men armed and trained by Israel, is part of what a senior Israeli official calls a slow process of disengagement in South Lebanon. The SLA is scheduled to take over police functions in the West, but Israel says it will not pull back from the eastern front facing the Syrian army until there is an agreement with Syria. (ABC-8)

HIJACKING

Donaldson: After two days, an Iranian jet with 71 aboard landed in Iraq, where the hijackers surrendered. (ABC-7)

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ABC's THIS WEEK with DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson and George Will.

Guests: Rabbi David Saperstein and Rev. Jerry Falwell.

Saperstein: I think the intrusion of religious authority into the political process should be frightening in America. It is okay when the Catholic Church adds to the debate on the nuclear issue, or the abortion, issue by offering its religious perspective.

Falwell: I don't know of any intelligent person telling people you're against God if you don't vote this way.

On the prayer amendment issue:

Falwell: Mr. Mondale, in a very innacurate statement in his speech to B'nai B'rith, said the amendment would require local politicians to draft a prayer. As you know, the amendment has a particular clause that forbids the drafting of a prayer by any politician or official, including a schoolteacher. Children are to originate and voluntarily lead the prayer, and any child who wishes not to pray may do homework or think of his girlfriend or whatever. I think the President is on solid footing.

Saperstein: When children under peer pressure are forced to leave a room when others are praying, that really isn't freedom of religion. And when the school officials organize the prayer session, that is establishment of a religion by the State's authorities. What the President did, and many people don't know this, is advocating an amendment to the Constitution that would have allowed denominational prayer.

Brinkley: Is the Jewish community afraid of a lot of hard-rock Christians taking over and bringing religious intolerance into this country?

Saperstein: What is at stake here is a fundemental difference in the vision of America and the role of religion and the importance of the First Amendment. Do we want an America which, as George Washington said, is no more a Christian country than it is a Jewish or a Mohammedan country, or do we want an America which sees sectarian religion invade our classrooms and which, as Rev. Falwell has said in his book, is an America which is a Christian country in which he says "I pray, I hope I live to see the day when we will not have public schools in America, but they will be returned to the churches and run by Christians."

Falwell: You're misleading the public, sir. You just misquoted me.

Saperstein: I suggest the real problem is the President is not clear. Before B'nai B'rith he reaffirms his advocacy of separation of Church and State. But when he stands before religious right groups comprised of some people who have announced they want to create a Christian country, he does not rebuke them.

Will: Rev. Falwell, the President said morality and religion are inseparable. That seems to say you can't be a moral American if you're an atheist. Do you believe that?

THIS WEEK with DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Falwell: I don't believe that, but the President really quoted what George Washington said. All civilized societies are governed by the legislation of morality by consensus. Every thinking American knows the Judeo-Christian tradition is the foundation stone for this country. In this tradition, we also have pluralism, which allows for Madeline O'Hare, which allows for every believer or non-believer first-class citizenship.

Guests: Senator and Episcopal priest John Danforth, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Brinkley: Is there anything wrong with religious views being introduced into political decisions?

Moynihan: I don't see how they can be kept out. (The prayer amendment) is a different thing. The First Amendment states Congress will make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or preventing the free exercise thereof. A prayer, prescribed in a school, is getting pretty close to an established religion.

Danforth: I'm against the school prayer amendment. I think there's a difference, as far as being an office holder is concerned, between listening to these points of view reflecting moral values on one hand, and on the other hand receiving a full-blown agenda in detail from some religious figure from some denomination. I think what is really important for people who are religious in politics is to wear their tolerance on their sleeve, to indicate they are going to be receptive to a variety of points of view.

On abortion:

Moynihan: The Supreme Court has stated this to be a right individuals have and we abide by the Court's ruling. I don't want a law that would not be obeyed by half this country or more and would be fiercely divisive. It would appear to be the imposition of one set of views on other people.

Danforth: I think the question of abortion and what is a fetus is very much a value question and I think that is what we're in the business to resolve legislatively, rather than to have the Supreme Court decide this is purely an individual decision.

On the President's statements on religion and politics:

Moynihan: It does not make sense for him to say you are an anti-religionist if you don't believe his particular view. Ronald Reagan signed the statute legalizing abortion in California and he had every right to his view.

Danforth: I think it was an unfortunate statement. (But) I also think it's important not to be so bland and so mushy that you don't say anything.

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THIS WEEK with DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

FREE-FOR-ALL DISCUSSION -- Hodding Carter joins panel.

Brinkley: Are debates really any good? I'm not sure they are.

Will: We haven't had a debate. We haven't had a debate in my memory. These are serial press conferences.

Carter: The Democrats did have some debates and proved that debates can be useful, in which they didn't have us (journalists) looking to the camera and asking our intense questions. When you have a debate as opposed to a media-specialist's 30-second spot, there's at least some possibility that they're pressing each other to say something that exposes what they actually think.

Donaldson: Yes, debates are helpful. I don't think Ronald Reagan would be president today if he hadn't had that debate in Cleveland with Jimmy Carter and just blown him out of the water. The ability to speak to public issues against an opponent is not tap-dancing. It reveals something of the mind, of the ability to think on one's feet.

David Brinkley comments: We are hearing campaign arguments about indexing. Whatever happens, as of now it takes effect on January 1st. For a more or less typical family with an income of around \$25,000 a year, it'll mean a tax saving this year of \$1 a week. That is about enough to buy three quarts of gasoline or about enough to drive to the Post Office to buy a roll of 100 stamps. But now we learn that in 1985, the stamps will go to 20¢ to 22¢. So you will arrive at the Post office \$1 ahead, pay \$2 more for a roll of stamps and leave the Post Office \$1 behind. If the U.S. Government plans any more of these wonderful benefits for us, we will keep you advised.

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CBS's FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Lesley Stahl.

Guests: Rev. Jerry Falwell and Professor of constitutional law Laurence Tribe of Harvard.

Stahl: Professor, what is it specifically about what President Reagan is saying and doing in relation to religion that concerns you?

Tribe: I think I'm most concerned that he is attempting to co-opt the moral authority of religion as though we had some assurance that God was a Republican. First of all, the President is essentially trying to sanctify public institutions with religious ceremony and with religious symbols. Official prayer in schools, for example, he would want, not just prayer initiated by students. Secondly, the President is denouncing those who disagree with him on sensitive issues like abortion or prayer as un-Godly, unreligious, intolerant; and third and most important, the President and the current Administration, with the help of some others, are identifying themselves with God's authority.

Falwell: I don't think the President has ever called anybody un-Godly for disagreeing with him....Of course, he's only giving his opinion. They can't have it both ways. They can't call him a warmonger and Reverend Reagan at the same time, you know.

Stahl: Is the President really that different from Jesse Jackson?

Tribe: One difference is he is supposed to be President of all the people. I think Mondale hit it on the head when he said that in England, the Queen is defender of the faith, but the President is defender of the Constitution which defends all faiths, and that's not the way he's acting.

Falwell: Jesse Jackson raised money in black churches for his own candidacy, which is clearly illegal, not just unconstitutional, and I haven't yet heard Mondale or anyone else criticize him for that.

Guest: Archbishop Thomas Kelly of Louisville joins panel.

Stahl: Do you think that abortion should be the major number one issue on which they decide on a candidate?

Kelly: I'm not a single issue person, and the bishops have generally said that we don't want to get into single issue voting. It cannot be regarded as the only issue.

Stahl: Tell us your view of what President Reagan has been saying and doing about religion.

Kelly: I think some of the comments that have been made by the various candidates, attacking one another on religious questions, seem to be to be very superficial indeed.

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FACE THE NATION (continued)

Guest: Lou Cannon of The Washington Post.

Stahl: Has Ronald Reagan always talked about religion as a politician, or is this something new?

Cannon: One of the delights of being with Reagan, for those of us who are not as regular in our church-going habits as Bishop Kelly or Rev. Falwell, was that we were free on Sundays to watch the football game during the Reagan campaign. He's had a religious upbringing, but he was an occasional church-goer and, in fact in 1980, he said in an interview that he wasn't going to wear religion on his sleeve if he was elected.

Stahl: Is there a change, in your opinion?

Cannon: I think there are two things here. A lot of Reagan's friends have said that he felt more religious since the assassination attempt, and I accept that. But the calculation certainly of his managers preceded that, because he was actively wooing the religious right before that, and I think it is a political calculation.

Stahl: Some White House aides say this is benefiting the Reagan campaign. Others say it's beginning to backfire. Do you think he will really stop talking about this and that it will go away as an issue?

Cannon: I think he's already stopped framing the issue in sectarian terms, because he was getting a backlash. But I think he is certainly not going to back away from school prayer, he's not going to back away from abortion, and I think what you're going to see is he's going to try, as he does on so many issues, to have the best of both worlds, and I think he's quite likely to get it.

Stahl: That brings up the "teflon" factor. Do you think Mondale will have any success in keeping this alive?

Cannon: I think probably only a limited one, because it seems to me that this is not an issue that is the cutting edge. But if it awakens Mondale, if it gives him some spark, it could do him some good even if the issue doesn't persist.

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NBC's MEET THE PRESS

Moderator: Marvin Kalb. Bill Monroe of NBC, Hedrick Smith of The New York Times, Rowland Evans of The Chicago Sun-Times, Bernard Kalb of NBC.

Guest: Secretary of State Shultz.

Monroe: How would you describe the present state of tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and how serious or dangerous do you consider it?

Shultz: There's no doubt the situation between our two countries is a cool one and there is competition between us. I don't think the situation is dangerous in a literal, military sense, but the President and all of us working with him have addressed ourselves to this relationship very hard for a very long time.

Monroe: Former Vice President Mondale seems to feel President Reagan is partly responsible for the tension. (Cites lack of arms control negotiations.)

Shultz: The point is not to have meetings but to achieve something. In President Reagan's Administration, a great deal has been achieved in our relationship with the Soviet Union. First, in restoring our preparedness, our strength, our economy so that we bring to that relationship and to our own well-being a much greater strength. Beyond that, we have dealt with their tendency, which we saw in some past periods, including that in which Mr. Mondale was partly responsible, the tendency for the Soviet Union to be able to move into new situations and acquire additional territory, which has been stopped and in fact turned back in some instances.

Smith: Mondale said that if he were elected, he would call for a pause in American testing of nuclear weapons and that within six months, he would meet with the Soviet leadership. Isn't that something the Administration could have done?

Shultz: To stop our own capacity to be prepared and to deter aggression is just as reprehensible as not being prepared to engage in negotiations for peace.

Smith: In the interest of getting some arms talks going, wouldn't it be a good idea to have a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons?

Shultz: We're prepared to meet with the Soviet Union, with or without a pre-arranged agenda, and discuss the problems of outer space, including questions about a moratorium on testing, but not to do it before we have the meetings.

Evans: You said you didn't consider the situation particularly dangerous between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. A high official in the CIA has prepared a memorandum, I understand, which states that the period immediately ahead may be the most dangerous the two countries have ever faced because they may choose a high-risk course to change the correlation of East-West forces before the West gets too strong. Does the CIA know something the State Department does not?

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Shultz: That is the opinion of an individual and individuals have lots of different opinions at the CIA. Let me add that I don't think it's a good idea for documents in the CIA to be leaked and published and I don't intend to engage in further discussion of it.

B.Kalb: Against the background, for example, of a stalemate in the Middle East, a deepening chill in U.S. relations with the Soviets, the American involvement in what is increasingly emerging as some sort of Central American quagmire...it's hard to see real areas of progress.

Shultz: As you look around the world, our alliances are strong. When the President took office, I think there was a widespread feeling that somehow or other Central America was going to go down the drain and nobody feels that way now. Democracy is on the march in our hemisphere. I think we are making marvelous headway.

B.Kalb: Do you feel that in order to pursue the President's strategic defense initiative that the ABM treaty will have to be renegotiated?

Shultz: The President's program is an essential thing for the defense of the United States. Whether you'd get into the ABM area remains to be seen.

Monroe: Is the U.S. actively trying to pull away East European nations from the Soviets?

Shultz: We are glad to have better relationships with the countries of Eastern Europe and we feel the people in those countries should have a national identity and freedom, but there isn't any big, new campaign of any kind.

Smith: Since the deterrent has not given the Soviets more incentive to negotiate arms control treaties, why should people believe that strategy would work in a second Reagan term?

Shultz: We're trying to be prepared to deter aggression as well as for negotiations. The object of seeing to our defense capabilities is not to bring about negotiation but to be prepared. I think that if the Soviet Union sees that they can't get their way by virtue of a lack of willpower in the United States or the free world, they may very well come to the conclusion they are better off to negotiate, and I can tell you the President is more than ready.

Evans: Why on earth do we want to find new agreements with the Russians when we can't make them live up to the existing ones?

Shultz: It's important for us to maintain as strong a dialogue as we can, based on a realistic appraisal of them. We can have better provisions for verification.

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PBS's WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW

Moderator: Paul Duke. Panel: Georgie Anne Geyer of Universal Press Syndicate, Christine Russell of The Washington Post, Charles McDowell of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Hedrick Smith of The New York Times.

Smith on the campaign, Church and State: It was really a rather rocky start for Mr. Mondale as he began the serious part of his challenge to President Reagan. By the end of the week, I think Mr. Mondale, in the eyes of the Democrats, was doing a bit better. He gave an arms control speech in Salt Lake City and he gave this rather tough speech attacking the President on the issue of Church and State. The President was pretty much blithely riding over it all, talking about the good economic statistics, projecting that aura of optimism and good feeling. And basically, when both he and Mr. Mondale appeared before the B'nai B'rith Convention, he walked past the whole notion that Mr. Mondale had attacked him just a few hours earlier on the whole issue of Church and State....At the end of the week, he (the President) talked about protecting the wall between Church and State, as if he were somewhat backing away from what he'd said before. No disavowal, no shift in position; he was simply talking a different tone.

Smith on whether the Mondale campaign has any "theme": It is quite clear from listening to Jim Johnson, Mondale's campaign manager, as well as watching Mondale, that the nominee wants to engage the President in a debate on the issues....nuclear freeze...taxes...deficits...environment. The President's strategy is quite different: the present is good, the future is going to be better.

McDowell on voter registration: Ann Lewis, the political director of the Democratic National Committee, gets your attention by saying, "We Democrats can't win with the electorate we've got." So the Democratic chance, as many people see it, is in an effort to add 10 million voters to the electorate. Blacks and women are registering at a rate twice the national average. It sounds preposterous; the experts say it's not quite preposterous. There is a feeling among non-Democrats that we might have a phenomenal surge of registration in the neighborhood the Democrats talk about if Mondale were running better.

Russell on the elderly as a voting bloc: This week there were two new reports, one which showed there would be dramatic increases in the ranks of the elderly over the next 50 years; the second which suggested this may not be all good news. It could create dramatic problems for the budget if we don't start planning now. The report from the Population Reference Bureau suggested rising taxes are inevitable to start paying for old folks' programs.

Geyer on the election in Canada: They were really voting for sobriety, a "business administration," if you will, not unlike the Reagan Administration, although Mulroney is much more of a centrist. I think relations with the U.S. have been changing since President Reagan came in. There's been a very deliberate policy of making up to the Canadians and doing away with the problems. Secretary Shultz has worked very hard on this.

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MCLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin. Panel: Pat Buchanan, Eleanor Clift, Jack Germond, Morton Kondracke.

McLaughlin: Did Ronald Reagan violate the Constitution with his remarks on religion and government?

Buchanan: There are elements of cynicism and humor in Walter Mondale talking about the wall of separation between Church and State before a group of black pastors, bishops and ministers who are busy turning their churches into Mondale-Ferraro store fronts. This is an exercise by the media and by Mondale to keep out of politics the Christian evangelicals and fundamentalists who have the same rights as the black bishops.

Clift: I don't think he's gone over any line.

Germond: There's a difference between the use by Democratic politicians of the black Church structure and the use by right-wing politicians which have very specific moral goals they're trying to establish.

Kondracke: I don't think there's any constitutional violation, but Ronald Reagan is putting the power of the presidency not behind religion in general, not behind Judeo-Christian values, but behind very specific religious cults which have very specific goals. To get behind a specific Church's specific agenda, I think, is wrong.

How long is this issue going to last?

Buchanan: It depends on whether Mondale quits. Clift: I agree. I think Reagan is the winner. Germond: Oh, about 12 minutes. Kondracke: Mondale may try to flog it a little while longer. I hope it's over now. McLaughlin: Three days.

McLaughlin: What's the status of Mondale's campaign?

Clift: To overtake a popular incumbent President who's riding a wave of patriotism the way Ronald Reagan is, Mondale really has a job cut out for him and so far, he has not shown he is up to the task. People think he needs to get back to the "fightin' Fritz" of the primaries, but I don't see how he does that. Where are the issues? How do you get through the personal charm?

Germond: Mondale's campaign is in very bad shape and getting worse all the time. Mondale needs to have something to say; he needs to decide what his themes are going to be and get off these extraneous issues.

Kondracke: It would be good if all the Democratic constituency groups stopped beating up on Mondale and started helping Mondale beat up on Ronald Reagan. There really are issues; there's the war-and-pace issue, for example.

Buchanan: I think Mort's got a good point. These people ought not to be trashing their own guy. Mondale's got a real problem. The country does not want his liberalism and the country does not want Fritz. What he's got to do is find a way to tear down Ronald Reagan without being perceived as tearing down the country. It's a horribly tough job.

MCLAUGHLIN GROUP (continued)

Kondracke: Ronald Reagan is coasting along on a lead. We know nothing about what the second term is going to be like.

McLaughlin: If he decides he's going to put on the table his vision of the future, then Mondale will put his vision on the table, then we'll compare those visions. Big deal. Bad politics. Ronald Reagan should run on his record and make Mondale run on his Mondale-Carter record.

Buchanan: I would like to see Reagan, even with his big lead, lay out what he's going to do in a second term just so he can win the kind of mandate he needs.

How do you call a Bush-Ferraro debate?

Kondracke: I don't know; she's pretty tough. Buchanan: Bush will beat her on substance. Clift: I almost think it's in the eye of the beholder. Germond: Ferraro. McLaughlin: Bush.

Is the election of Mulroney in Canada an indication of planetary conservatism?

Clift: No. Germond: Mulroney is not a Reagan-type conservative. Buchanan: There's a Western-world gradual repudiation of the ideals of socialism. Kondracke: The pendulum swings all the time. Believe me, the liberals will be back.

PREDICTIONS

Buchanan: If there's a perceived whitewash of the financial disclosure investigation in the House Ethics Committee of Ferraro, there will be Republican resignations. Clift: No matter what Ronald Reagan says now, if he's reelected he will be dragged kicking and screaming toward a tax increase or he will go down in history as another Herbert Hoover. Germond: In Tulsa, Oklahoma, the Republicans have nominated Frank Keating, a former prosecutor, a very strong candidate, against Jim Jones. Given the Reagan strength in Tulsa, that is now a no better than even race for Jones. Kondracke: The Republicans are trying to maneuver Mondale into choosing between a second debate between Reagan and Mondale and the Ferraro-Bush debate. If they succeed, there may not be a Ferraro-Bush debate. McLaughlin: Mondale this week will reveal his budget-cutting package, and it will bomb. The Administration will successfully ridicule it.

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AGRONSKY & COMPANY

Host: Jack Kilpatrick

Panel: Elizabeth Drew, Hugh Sidey, Carl Rowan and Gary Schuster, Detroit News.

Kilpatrick: It's been another lively week on the political front with President Reagan and Walter Mondale exchanging some brisk artillery fire. Gary Schuster has been on the trail this week with President Reagan in California, Illinois and Utah. How's Mr. Reagan doing this week?

Schuster: As a kickoff goes, Reagan's advisers were very happy with his showing in those states. He had the right audiences -- hometown fans, so to speak -- and they were very pleased.

Kilpatrick: Elizabeth Drew has been covering Walter Mondale half way across the country and back again. Are his advisers happy with him this week?

Drew: There was a mixed reaction to the week. He got off to a well-advertised stumble on Labor Day. It was a logistical snafu. But in terms of Mondale now getting to this themes, taking the attack to Reagan on the issues and doing what he's most comfortable with, I think, in the end, his people feel that it was a plus week.

Kilpatrick: Hugh, what did you find in South Dakota?

Sidey: I'm going to speculate that the country is somewhat disgusted and upset, and put off by the whole start of this campaign. I think it's one of the worst that I've seen and I found that reflected in some of those people who've watched a little of it on television.

Rowan: I don't think anybody made any great strides in the campaign this week. I think Mr. Reagan had to back off because the religion issue was hurting him. That doesn't mean Mondale is winning on that issue. But beyond that, I think that Mondale was stung a little bit by things Tip O'Neill said, and others were saying, about his campaign. There's just nothing that happened this week that tells me that anybody made any breakthroughs.

Kilpatrick: Gary, the religious issue appeared to dominate the campaign this week with an exchange of charges all the way around -- moral McCarthyism, for example, was a charge that was thrown at the President, the idea that he was attempting to impose his beliefs on the country, and so on. How does Mr. Reagan react to this? What was your impression of the religious issue on the trail?

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Schuster: Basically, the President backed away from his earlier position, from that Dallas prayer breakfast that started this whole thing rolling. But he didn't back away from it too far, or at least far enough away that a lot of critics in the religious community didn't climb all over him. He did make the speech to the American Legion where he mixed in a little bit of religion with military preparedness, which to that audience was a good issue. The religious issue basically came to the fore again at the B'nai B'rith speech during which the President made only slight mention, and seemed to back away even more from that position. His aides are saying he won't bring this up anymore. He's made a definitive line on it and that's it. That's what they'd like to see, but I don't know that's going to happen.

Sidey: I haven't seen any definitive figures that suggest either gain or loss, and I suspect we don't know.

Rowan: We don't have any definitive figures, but you can bet that Mr. Reagan wouldn't have backed off if his advisers had not said to him, 'Look, we must get off this wicket. We cannot appear to be trying to breach that wall that separates Church and State.' When somebody with a political lead in the polls, an incumbent, starts backing away from an issue, you can bet that somebody has convinced him that it's a no-go.

Drew: I think it's clear the President's advisers have urged him to back off. They don't do this without some evidence that he should stop doing it, that's it's a divisive issue. It turns off groups, including Jewish groups, including a lot of young people that Reagan is going after -- independent voters, and it's not a good thing for him. I think it hurt Reagan. Whether it will help Mondale, I don't know. It was a little bit risky for him to go in and give that speech. You can't look at what Mondale is doing, and trying to do, as simply that speech. There is a pattern of what they are trying to do. What he was doing was raising a basic theme -- what kind of a country do we want to be. Within that theme, he was going at Reagan on fairness, taxes, having cut education funds. He did mention the religious issue a few times -- what kind of a country are we. Are we going to be tolerant of those who dissent? He followed Reagan deliberately to Salt Lake City American Legion meeting. He talked about arms control. There is a pattern of what he is trying to do.

Kilpatrick: (Re: O'Neill advice) Are we going to have a new Mondale now?

Drew: I don't think Tip O'Neill knew what Mondale was doing out there. Their theory is -- right or wrong, it's the only thing they can do against a popular President in a recovery -- to go by what their polls tell them; that on a number of issues -- arms control, environment, fairness -- the people agree with Mondale on the issues, but they like Reagan -- so he's out there chipping away at Reagan on those issues.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Schuster: Mondale's campaign chairman told us that they thought that Tip O'Neill was right. They're going to follow Tip's advice to go at Reagan, to be more aggressive, to take the issues to Reagan, and, as well, he said that there is a risk in following Reagan around the country because you're always being compared with Reagan, and Reagan's campaign mechanism last week seemed to function much smoother than Mondale's. Comparatively speaking, Mondale got the worst of it last week.

Sidey: I thought everyone got the worst of it. Negative carping, whining -- it was really kind of a downbeat, miserable sort of feeling you got out of it. I don't give Reagan much more credit because the religion issue dominated, and he's wrong about that. He brought that up at the wrong time in the wrong way, and he looked a little foolish. I think we are on the edge of drifting into a campaign in which the only attention that the networks are going to pay to it is when somebody calls somebody else another name. That's terrible.

Kilpatrick: There's been a good deal of concern this week about the difficulty of the press getting at President Reagan. Gary, what's the situation?

Schuster: Basically what the White House has done is limit the number of people who can be around the President as he's moving down a line, shaking hands and talking with people. They tried it out the first time at the El Toro Marine Air Station in California at the beginning of the Labor Day campaign kickoff. People who are most affected by it are the wire service reporters. It used to be there would be 12 reporters representing their colleagues, who would move with the President, near the pool. But now, they've limited it to five, including a couple of television technicians, a photographer and only one reporter. It's not a good way to do business. It limits the access, but what they've done is try to put a lit on him, trying to keep anybody, or as many people as possible, from hearing any blips, snafus, whatever he might say.

Drew: Gary, isn't that really the point? Do you think they're more concerned about him than they were in 1980, because there has always been a protective cocoon around Reagan. What is going on? What do you think they're really worried about?

Schuster: I think that's exactly what they're worried about -- things that might be overheard and gotten out immediately. Although, whatever he says is going to be heard anyway, because there is a television technician in there with a long mike, a boom, and they're going to pick it up.

Drew: But aren't they minimizing the number of opportunities for those questions and answers to even occur?

Rowan: This is more than journalistic shoptalk. We're now talking about the strategy for winning reelection -- try to protect Mr. Reagan from any spontaneous questions from the press. Don't let him answer anything anybody shouts at him. Put him before friendly audiences, if you can, and staged ones, if possible. Limit the number of debates so he won't have to talk. It may be a perfect way to win, but it may not be what the people want.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Sidey: What's it got to do with being President?

Rowan: It's got a lot to do with being President. If you have got people who are worried about whether anybody could ever devise an arms control agreement that Ronald Reagan would accept, somebody ought to get him to talk about it. If budget deficits are a big issue to the American people, somebody ought to get him to talk about it.

Schuster: You are not going to get an answer to a question like that on a handshake line. The bad thing is there haven't been any press conferences. There is no opportunity to get this man to do anything but tape...

Sidey: This is the point. You're talking about our rituals within this fraternity of journalism. What is it that you don't know about Mr. Reagan? What he believes? What he thinks? What he says? That's the important thing. Every candidate I've ever been with has protected himself. John Kennedy had a private section in his airplane. He didn't stay with the press all the time.

Schuster: Back in 1980 covering Reagan, we made two, three, four airport stops a day and there was a press conference at everyone of them.

Drew: It's not just a matter of access. It's not just a matter of whether the press has opportunities. It counters on something that the President's aides want to protect him from spontaneous situations, from being in question and answer situations before audiences, before citizens, as well as before the press. Why are they so afraid to let him be spontaneous? I have never seen a campaign like this.

Sidey: What does it matter?

Kilpatrick: Mondale is a great deal more available to the press?

Drew: Oh, yes, and he goes into meetings with citizens, and they can throw anything at him. He comes out of an event and they ask him how do you respond to what Tip O'Neill said this morning, which, hopefully, he's already heard on the phone what he said, and he just doesn't have that kind of a cocoon around him. I think that the significant point is that for certain reasons, the White House aides are very concerned about letting the President do anything that is not spontaneous. (sic) Because we know that he gets his facts wrong; we know that he makes statements that they wish he didn't make, and that is what's going on.

Sidey: That may or may not have anything to do with leadership. I've been to every Summit meeting, every major meeting the last 25 years, and not one of them has been decided on spontaneous questions thrown over the line -- people standing and shouting at each other in debate. We have deified these rituals of debates and spontaneous questions.

Rowan: Nobody is talking about rituals. Having knowledge is part of leadership.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Sidey: We know more about Ronald Reagan than any President we have ever had.

Rowan: We have had a lot of bum information.

Sidey: ...we ask him about his sex life...

Rowan: I don't give a hoot about his sex life. I want to know what is the man going to do when we run into trouble in 1985 because of these deficits, as we must run into trouble.

Sidey: If you don't know the answer, you haven't been reading, then, as well as anybody's going to know the answer, because you're not going to know it about Mr. Mondale either.

Kilpatrick: New figures this week, the dollar went up abroad, driving the franc and the West German mark to its lowest figures, almost, in history; our trade balance went down and unemployment stayed about the same. Carl, how do some of these things figure in the campaign?

Rowan: Mr. Reagan has been very lucky, in that not only he and Republicans have talked about the recovery, but they pretty well sold the idea to Americans that we've got a lasting recovery. But you look at those unemployment figures put out Friday. There are still some 700,000 more Americans unemployed than when Mr. Reagan took office, in addition to the fact that there are 5.3 million Americans working part-time because they can't get a full-time job.

Sidey: Seven million jobs were created though, Carl. There are seven million more new jobs.

Rowan: I am talking about who is out there out of work. That is what matters in a campaign -- who is suffering and can't eat because they're out of work. You've got 8½ million people not working and 5.3 million who can only work part-time. That is a political factor.

Kilpatrick: You've got 97 million people who are working.

Rowan: You've got 120 million.

Schuster: This is still a pocketbook election, I think. The issues are still going to be basically economic when you get right down to the bottom of it, and I think these figures that Carl has indicate some problems for Reagan, but I think, on the whole, people out there -- those who have got new jobs, who are working, who are doing better -- are the people who are going to the polls and vote.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY .(continued)

Drew: I have no idea whether the Democratic/Mondale strategy will work, but what they are trying to do is to raise the stakes and make it clear to people that this prosperity that is being enjoyed is temporary and dangerous, that there is a great deficit out there and something is going to have to be done with it. By the way, a deficit whose interest rates are killing farmers, which is why, as you know, the Republicans are concerned about Illinois, Iowa and other rural areas and spending a lot of time there. But the implication is that we know what Reagan will do about the deficit and that Mondale isn't saying that. Whether this tactic will work or not, I don't know, but this is a major tactic. Reagan is not saying what he's going to do, except they talks about: I won't raise taxes unless I have to. Mondale, probably next week, will release a budget, which will have some tax increases and some budget cuts. Whether that will make him more vulnerable or not, I don't know, but it's part of a larger strategy which is saying: I'm going to level with the people. I understand that you feel you're in a prosperity now but we're standing on a trap door and there is a danger, and this is a very interesting and risky strategy.

Schuster: Are those figures that the Reagan Administration puts out, that the Mondale program could cost each family an extra \$1,800 a year. Are those going to be reflected in this budget?

Drew: It can't possibly...Donald Regan this week came out and he even raised the taxes by which he said Mondale figures....The answer is no, they show no understanding of what it is Mondale is talking about.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EDT Edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

NATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Cites High Cost of Opponent's Promises -- After touring the Polish National Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, President Reagan admitted he was "afraid the age factor may play a part in this election," but only against his opponent. "Our opponents' ideas are too old," charged the President. (UPI, Washington Post, Washington Times)

Mondale to Reveal His Plan to Reduce the Federal Deficit -- Walter Mondale will unveil his plan to reduce the federal budget deficit in Philadelphia today as he moves into an issues-heavy week of campaigning in the Midwest and the South. (UPI, Reuter, Washington Post, Washington Times)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

El Salvador Reports Decrease in Casualties -- Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, in a report to the Legislative Assembly, said 3,108 Salvadoran soldiers were killed, wounded or reported missing in action during the year ended May 31. This compared with 6,815 for the same period last year. (Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Sunday Evening)

PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN -- The President's bid for the votes of Polish-Americans was no-holds-barred, with a visit first to the chapel of Our Lady of Czestochowa, a symbol of Polish religious faith. NATIONAL NEWS.....A-2

MONDALE CAMPAIGN -- President Reagan's opponent was busy setting the stage for what he will say. INTERNATIONAL NEWS.....A-6

FERRARO/ABORTION/RELIGION -- Archbishop John O'Connor said Geraldine Ferraro has misrepresented the position of the Catholic Church on abortion. NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

LONDON BIRTHDAY -- Alf Landon got a birthday phone call from President Reagan. WEEKEND TALK SHOWS.....B-4

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

REAGAN WOOS POLES AND BLASTS SOVIETS

DOYLESTOWN, Pa. -- President Reagan opened a week of ethnic politicking by invoking the names of Pope John Paul II, Lech Walesa, the Polish Home Army and the outlawed Polish trade union Solidarity in an appeal to Polish-American voters at a national religious shrine.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

Reagan Cites High Cost of Opponent's Promises

In front of several thousand Polish festival goers, President Reagan lashed out at his opponent's plan to raise taxes, while defending his economic policies as favoring all classes of Americans.

(John McCaslin, Washington Times, A3)

President Reagan appears to be trying to divert attention from the debate over the separation of church and state, which is emerging as a key campaign issue, and passed up an opportunity to explain his views at the campaign rally of Polish Catholics.

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

DFSPITE INADEQUACIES, REAGAN HOLDS EMOTIONAL HIGH GROUND

It may be that there really is only one Reagan speech, with infinite variations. Reagan has been delivering it since he sold "progress ... our most important product" for General Electric in the mid-1950s. Then, as now, Reagan praised the country and knocked government. Then, as now, he looked ahead to a boundless future in which Americans could do anything.

(Lou Cannon, "Reagan & Co.," Washington Post, A2)

REAGAN STILL BACKS MEESE DESPITE PROBLEMS

President Reagan still backs Edwin Meese for attorney general although the White House aide has been under investigation by an independent counsel for five months and Senate confirmation this year seems impossible.

(Washington Times, A4)

MONDALE TO PRESENT DEFICIT PLAN TODAY

The federal budget deficit-reduction plan Walter Mondale is to unveil today calls for budget cuts and tax increases of roughly \$175 billion in fiscal 1989, and will include a "pay-as-you-go" pledge that any new programs proposed by a Mondale administration would be financed by spending cuts or tax increases, sources familiar with the plan said.

(Paul Taylor and Milton Coleman, Washington Post, A1)

Mondale's plan calls for a battery of new taxes and spending cuts to reduce the federal budget deficit by two thirds by 1989 -- the final year of the presidential term for which he is running.

(Arthur Spiegelman, Reuter)

Mondale Seeks 157-Billion Cut in 1989 Deficit

About half the \$175 billion reduction would be achieved through cuts in domestic and military programs and the other half through a tax increase, Mondale aides said. (Bernard Weinraub, New York Times, A1)

Mondale to Reveal His Plan to Reduce the Federal Deficit

The Democratic presidential nominee, under pressure from Democrats to harden his rhetoric, said Mr. Reagan's deficit represents "economic death in slow motion" and charged that as a result, "America isn't being invaded, it is being acquired." (Alan McConagha, Washington Times, A3)

"I will level with you. I will tell you what I'll cut and who will pay. I challenge Mr. Reagan to do the same. You have a right to learn his plans -- not after the election, but now," Mondale said in his paid weekly radio address. (Matthew Quinn, UPI)

With no major campaign events scheduled today for Reagan, the initiative at the start of the second week of the two-month campaign appeared to rest with Mondale, fighting to claw back the President's clear lead in opinion polls. (Rodney Pinder, Reuter)

SHULTZ CRITICIZES MONDALE'S STANCE ON NUCLEAR TESTS

Secretary Shultz said that Walter Mondale's proposal to stop testing U.S. nuclear weapons temporarily would harm America's deterrence capability and thus would be as "reprehensible" as failure to seek arms reduction negotiations with the Soviet Union. (John Goshko, Washington Post, A5)

Administration Motto: 'Be Prepared'

Secretary Shultz says the United States has tried to build a cautious policy toward the Soviet Union, one of being "prepared to deter aggression as well as prepared for peace." The Secretary was asked to assess the state of superpower relations on NBC's "Meet the Press." (Sean McCormally, UPI)

Test Moratorium on Space Weapons Addressed by U.S.

Secretary Shultz said that the United States was ready to discuss a joint moratorium on tests of new space weapons with the Soviet Union, but he ruled out a Soviet proposal for a freeze of such tests in advance of actual negotiations. (Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

MONDALE NUCLEAR FREEZE PROPOSAL SAID TO POSE PROBLEMS FOR NATO

Walter Mondale's promise of a six-month moratorium on nuclear and anti-satellite weapons testing and deployment, and an arms reduction summit with Moscow, makes shrewd campaign sense but could make it even harder to keep the NATO allies in line, according to analysts. (News analysis by Russell Warren Howe, Washington Times, A1)

FALWELL HITS MONDALE ON RELIGION

The Rev. Jerry Falwell accused Walter Mondale of "hypocrisy" for trying to use his religious background for political advantage even though he said he would not do so. (Paul Taylor, Washington Post, A6)

MONDALE CONTRIBUTION POSITION ANGERS ARAB-AMERICAN VOTERS

A middle-level official in the Mondale campaign tried to head off a break with the Arab-American community, but seems to have ended up by making things worse. He left it unclear whether the Democratic candidate was ready to apologize for a major gaffe or even accept campaign contributions from anyone of Arab descent. (Washington Times, A2)

ARCHBISHOP SAYS FERRARO 'WRONG' ON ABORTION ISSUE

NEW YORK -- New York Archbishop John O'Connor charged that Geraldine Ferraro had created an incorrect "impression" that Roman Catholic teachings on abortion were flexible. (Washington Times, A1)

Archbishop O'Connor, referring specifically to the candidate, said: "Anyone who suggests that this (abortion) is open to interpretation in the teachings of the church, is wrong." (Reuter)

Archbishop Calls Ferraro Mistaken on Abortion Bill

Archbishop O'Connor, in brief remarks after celebrating mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, said Ferraro had created an impression "that there are a variety of positions that can be held in consonance with Catholic teachings." (Robert McFadden, New York Times, A1)

Ferraro Says She Wants Clarification from Archbishop

NEW YORK -- Geraldine Ferraro, who starts her vice presidential campaign today on a swing seeking blue-collar and ethnic votes, says that despite renewed criticism from a Catholic leader she has "never made a statement relative to the church's teaching on abortion." (Ann Blackman, AP)

FOR OREGONIANS, PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS ADD UP TO NEGATIVE CHOICE

PORTLAND, Ore. -- If there is a chink in President Reagan's western armor, it is called Oregon. More than anyplace else in the West, concern about the economy, disagreement with his environmental and defense policies and distaste among moderate Republicans and independents for right-wing clerics congregating under Reagan's banner make the President potentially vulnerable. But even in this state, the President has an ace in the hole: the unpopularity of Walter Mondale as an alternative. (David Broder, Washington Post, A4)

BANANA IMPORTS TOPIC AT WHITE HOUSE MEETING FOR DEEVER FRIEND

The brother of Michael Deaver arranged a White House meeting for a friend whose banana imports from Nicaragua have since soared despite hostile relations with the country, the businessman says. Bill Deaver said last week he probably asked his brother to help set up the meeting last year for Jack Pandol, president of Pandol Brothers, Inc. of Delano, Calif. Pandol's company has enjoyed exclusive rights to import Nicaraguan bananas since another firm withdrew in 1981. (Andrew Gallagher, UPI)

NAVY WILL LEASE 12 ISRAELI JETS TO TRAIN PILOTS

The Reagan Administration, in a first for U.S.-Israeli relations, will lease warplanes from Israel to help train Navy pilots in dogfighting, Pentagon officials said. (George Wilson, Washington Post, A1)

PRESIDENT WILL PROBE WHISTLEBLOWER CASE

President Reagan says he will make a personal examination into the case of George Spanton, the Pentagon whistleblower who contends he was harassed by superiors after his audits produced evidence of waste, fraud and abuse in military procurement contracts. Mr. Reagan made his comments Friday in a telephone call to The Washington Times.

(Clark Mollenhoff, Washington Times, A1)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

EL SALVADOR REPORTS DECREASE IN CASUALTIES

SAN SALVADOR -- A reduction in guerrilla attacks and shifting military tactics have cut in half the number of Salvadoran Army casualties during the past year, according to a Defense Ministry count.

(Edward Cody, Washington Post, A1)

PRIVATE U.S. GROUPS RAISE FUNDS FOR CONTRAS

"Dozens of groups" of Americans are privately raising funds to aid the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua, but the Reagan Administration has told U.S. embassies in Central America not to become involved as middlemen in the flow of funds, an Administration official said.

(Washington Post, A22)

SANDINISTAS SAID TO INFILTRATE REBELS

Infiltration by Sandinistas and internal political squabbles are responsible for the divisions in Nicaragua's rebel group known as ARDE, which operates mostly in southern Nicaragua, an ARDE member and former Sandinista, Ivan Rivera, says. (Stephen Goldstein, Washington Times, A5)

U.S. BANKERS WELCOME MEXICAN DEBT DEAL

NEW YORK -- U.S. banks outside Mexico's steering committee should respond positively to its landmark debt rescheduling accord, despite misgivings about some key elements of the package, bankers said over the weekend.

(Alan Wheatley, Reuter)

BULGARIAN LEADER ABANDONS PLANNED WEST GERMAN TRIP

BONN -- Against the backdrop of Moscow's hardening stance toward the West, Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov has abandoned plans to visit Bonn later this month, the West German government announced.

(Tyler Marshall, Washington Post, A17)

Bulgarian Chief Cancels Visit to West Germany

No formal reasons were given for calling off the visits, both tentatively scheduled for later this month. (Washington Times, A5)

Senior Bonn officials said the decision, along with last week's cancellation of a visit by East German leader Erich Honecker, pointed to a campaign by Moscow to freeze its relationship with high-level contacts in Europe as they are frozen between the superpowers.

(Douglas Hamilton, Reuter)

Bulgarian Leader Calls Off Bonn Visit

Bulgarian diplomats were said to have attributed the decision to the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to current NATO maneuvers. (James Markham, New York Times, A3)

STAFF REPORT SUPPORTS CRITICISM OF UNESCO

PARIS -- A report by 21 present and former UNESCO staff members says there is duplication, overlapping and fragmentation in the organization's programs, echoing criticism by the United States and other Western nations. (Washington Times, A6)

THE U.N.'S VISION IS 'CLOUDED,' ITS CHIEF FINDS

UNITED NATIONS -- Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said in his annual report that the once "majestic vision" of the United Nations had been "clouded by the differences of the major powers." The result, he said, has been "the sidestepping" of the world body in favor of force and independent action. (New York Times, A13)

SOVIET AIDED BY U.S. AIR FORCE

TITUSVILLE, Fla. -- The ship's physician aboard a 350-foot Soviet trawler cruising off the Florida coast was rushed by U.S. Air Force rescue personnel Saturday night to a hospital to be treated for appendicitis, Air Force officials said. Air Force officials said the physician for the trawler Akademik Kurchatov needed outside care for acute appendicitis because he was the ship's only medical officer. (Michael Feibus, Gannett)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 9, 1984

CBS and NBC did not air evening news broadcasts.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: President Reagan campaigned for ethnic-Polish votes in Pennsylvania while Mondale prepared for his big disclosure tomorrow of how he would reduce the federal deficit. Both candidates are probing for the other's weak spots.

PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN

ABC's Rita Flynn: For Ronald Reagan it was an appeal for the votes of Catholic Polish-Americans, just the kind of ethnic group that's supposed to be at the core of the Democrats' support. The President's bid was no-holds-barred, with a visit first to the chapel of Our Lady of Czestochowa, a symbol of Polish religious faith. He laid a wreath in memory of Paderweski, the great Polish composer. And he sat down to a snack of Polish potato pancakes. To an estimated crowd of 40,000, President Reagan delivered a message of hope for the homeland. (President: "Poland may be temporarily subdued, but the Polish people will never be defeated." Cheering.) As usual, he never mentioned Walter Mondale by name, but did tear into Mondale's promised tax hike. (President: "Just to pay for the spending promises he made will require a tax increase of almost \$2,000 for every household. Now somehow, I think that working families will see more fairness in our plan.") And since Republicans alone cannot win the election for him, Mr. Reagan asked for help from the dissatisfied on the other side. (TV Coverage: Camera behind the President shows crowd of 40,000. President: "To all those Democrats who have been loyal to the party of FDR, Harry Truman and JFK, but who believe that its current leaders have changed it, we say to them, 'You are not abandoned. Our arms are open. Join us.'" Cheering. It was exactly this kind of working-man constituency that left the Carter-Mondale ticket four years ago to put a Republican in the White House. According to the President's latest polls, he has every reason to believe they will do it again and keep him there.

(ABC-Lead)

MONDALE CAMPAIGN

ABC's Brit Hume: President Reagan's opponent was busy setting the stage for what he will say tomorrow. The issue is the deficit and taxes, and after church, Mondale passed up a chance to renew his criticism of the President on a different issue, Mr. Reagan's ties to the Christian right. (Mondale: "I hope he's backing off. I hope he's retreating to what I think is the proper position of a president, but I'm going to wait and see.") Mondale then devoted his entire radio address to the evils of the deficit. Tomorrow, he will reveal his long-awaited plan for cutting it by 2/3. After his radio speech, he declined to preview the plan for reporters, except to talk about a tax increase, which he says will come whoever is elected. (Mondale: "The question is, who will pay? And I'm going to protect people of middle and moderate income and he's going to sock it to 'em.") The Mondale plan is likely to have these features:

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NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 9, 1984

MONDALE CAMPAIGN (continued)

Hume continues: 1) substantial new taxes, falling most heavily on upper income and corporate taxpayers, 2) a special provision, probably a trust fund, which would set aside all new tax revenues for reduction of the deficit, 3) some new spending for social and educational programs to be financed by spending cuts in other areas. The Mondale forces know that promising higher taxes without higher spending is not the normal way to vote. But they hope that by prescribing such strong and bitter medicine, Mondale will be seen as facing up to an issue they think the President is trying to avoid.

(CBS-2)

FERRARO/ABORTION/RELIGION

ABC's Steve Shepard: New York Archbishop John O'Connor said Ferraro has misrepresented the position of the Catholic Church on abortion. O'Connor claims Ferraro has improperly stated the Church is divided on the matter of abortion. After returning from church in Forest Hills, N.Y., Ferraro said O'Connor had misunderstood her, that she has commented on her personal beliefs in regard to abortion, but not discussed what is and is not Church doctrine. On This Week with David Brinkley, Rev. Falwell said there is no danger of religion being improperly injected into government and that those making an issue of it are making a big mistake. (Falwell: "We want a nation under God. That's all the President and every president since Washington has called for, and again I say Mr. Mondale, who doesn't have a prayer, even a voluntary prayer of being elected, is creating a non-issue when he does this.") But on the same program, Rabbi David Saperstein said there is a danger that the wall between Church and State could be broken down, and that President Reagan can be held partly responsible for it. (Saperstein: "Before B'nai B'rith, he reaffirms his advocacy of separation of Church and State, but when he stands before religious right groups comprised of some people who overtly have announced that they want to create a Christian country, trying to tear down the wall separating Church and State, he does not rebuke them, he does not talk about the separation of Church and State.") There are signs the Republicans and the Democrats are sorry the issue ever got brought up this time.

(ABC-5)

PAPAL TRIP

ABC's Bill Redeker: The Pope received a dignified, but low-key welcome in Quebec. During his Canadian pilgrimage, John Paul is expected to continue his familiar attack against abortion, birth control, sexual permissiveness and divorce -- a traditional, conservative message delivered to an increasingly secular, increasingly liberal Church.

(ABC-4)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY EVENING, September 9, 1984

FIRST LADY INTERVIEW

Donaldson: First Lady Nancy Reagan says her husband hasn't had a sleepless night since he took office. In an interview with The Los Angeles Times, Mrs. Reagan attributed the President's ability to sleep to the fact he's so firm in his beliefs that he doesn't have to worry as other people worry. Explained Mrs. Reagan, "I think it must be easier when you have a definite philosophy, rather than having to search around for one." (ABC-6)

LANDON BIRTHDAY

Donaldson: Alf Landon turned 97. Landon got a congratulatory phone call from President Reagan and said he told Mr. Reagan he'll be reelected, but maybe not by such a landslide. (ABC-3)

LEBANON/ISRAEL

Donaldson: Shiite Moslem leader Berri said more than 50 young Lebanese are ready to make suicide attacks against Israel's occupation forces in southern Lebanon. Berri suggested that if Israel remains there, he will issue orders to strike.

ABC's Charles Glass reports Israel shows no signs of leaving. The South Lebanon Army, a local militia of around 2,000 men armed and trained by Israel, is part of what a senior Israeli official calls a slow process of disengagement in South Lebanon. The SLA is scheduled to take over police functions in the West, but Israel says it will not pull back from the eastern front facing the Syrian army until there is an agreement with Syria. (ABC-8)

HIJACKING

Donaldson: After two days, an Iranian jet with 71 aboard landed in Iraq, where the hijackers surrendered. (ABC-7)

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ABC's THIS WEEK with DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson and George Will.
Guests: Rabbi David Saperstein and Rev. Jerry Falwell.

Saperstein: I think the intrusion of religious authority into the political process should be frightening in America. It is okay when the Catholic Church adds to the debate on the nuclear issue, or the abortion, issue by offering its religious perspective.

Falwell: I don't know of any intelligent person telling people you're against God if you don't vote this way.

On the prayer amendment issue:

Falwell: Mr. Mondale, in a very innacurate statement in his speech to B'nai B'rith, said the amendment would require local politicians to draft a prayer. As you know, the amendment has a particular clause that forbids the drafting of a prayer by any politician or official, including a schoolteacher. Children are to originate and voluntarily lead the prayer, and any child who wishes not to pray may do homework or think of his girlfriend or whatever. I think the President is on solid footing.

Saperstein: When children under peer pressure are forced to leave a room when others are praying, that really isn't freedom of religion. And when the school officials organize the prayer session, that is establishment of a religion by the State's authorities. What the President did, and many people don't know this, is advocating an amendment to the Constitution that would have allowed denominational prayer.

Brinkley: Is the Jewish community afraid of a lot of hard-rock Christians taking over and bringing religious intolerance into this country?

Saperstein: What is at stake here is a fundemental difference in the vision of America and the role of religion and the importance of the First Amendment. Do we want an America which, as George Washington said, is no more a Christian country than it is a Jewish or a Mohammedan country, or do we want an America which sees sectarian religion invade our classrooms and which, as Rev. Falwell has said in his book, is an America which is a Christian country in which he says "I pray, I hope I live to see the day when we will not have public schools in America, but they will be returned to the churches and run by Christians."

Falwell: You're misleading the public, sir. You just misquoted me.

Saperstein: I suggest the real problem is the President is not clear. Before B'nai B'rith he reaffirms his advocacy of separation of Church and State. But when he stands before religious right groups comprised of some people who have announced they want to create a Christian country, he does not rebuke them.

Will: Rev. Falwell, the President said morality and religion are inseparable. That seems to say you can't be a moral American if you're an atheist. Do you believe that?

THIS WEEK with DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Falwell: I don't believe that, but the President really quoted what George Washington said. All civilized societies are governed by the legislation of morality by consensus. Every thinking American knows the Judeo-Christian tradition is the foundation stone for this country. In this tradition, we also have pluralism, which allows for Madeline O'Hare, which allows for every believer or non-believer first-class citizenship.

Guests: Senator and Episcopal priest John Danforth, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Brinkley: Is there anything wrong with religious views being introduced into political decisions?

Moynihan: I don't see how they can be kept out. (The prayer amendment) is a different thing. The First Amendment states Congress will make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or preventing the free exercise thereof. A prayer, prescribed in a school, is getting pretty close to an established religion.

Danforth: I'm against the school prayer amendment. I think there's a difference, as far as being an office holder is concerned, between listening to these points of view reflecting moral values on one hand, and on the other hand receiving a full-blown agenda in detail from some religious figure from some denomination. I think what is really important for people who are religious in politics is to wear their tolerance on their sleeve, to indicate they are going to be receptive to a variety of points of view.

On abortion:

Moynihan: The Supreme Court has stated this to be a right individuals have and we abide by the Court's ruling. I don't want a law that would not be obeyed by half this country or more and would be fiercely divisive. It would appear to be the imposition of one set of views on other people.

Danforth: I think the question of abortion and what is a fetus is very much a value question and I think that is what we're in the business to resolve legislatively, rather than to have the Supreme Court decide this is purely an individual decision.

On the President's statements on religion and politics:

Moynihan: It does not make sense for him to say you are an anti-religionist if you don't believe his particular view. Ronald Reagan signed the statute legalizing abortion in California and he had every right to his view.

Danforth: I think it was an unfortunate statement. (But) I also think it's important not to be so bland and so mushy that you don't say anything.

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THIS WEEK with DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

FREE-FOR-ALL DISCUSSION -- Hodding Carter joins panel.

Brinkley: Are debates really any good? I'm not sure they are.

Will: We haven't had a debate. We haven't had a debate in my memory. These are serial press conferences.

Carter: The Democrats did have some debates and proved that debates can be useful, in which they didn't have us (journalists) looking to the camera and asking our intense questions. When you have a debate as opposed to a media-specialist's 30-second spot, there's at least some possibility that they're pressing each other to say something that exposes what they actually think.

Donaldson: Yes, debates are helpful. I don't think Ronald Reagan would be president today if he hadn't had that debate in Cleveland with Jimmy Carter and just blown him out of the water. The ability to speak to public issues against an opponent is not tap-dancing. It reveals something of the mind, of the ability to think on one's feet.

David Brinkley comments: We are hearing campaign arguments about indexing. Whatever happens, as of now it takes effect on January 1st. For a more or less typical family with an income of around \$25,000 a year, it'll mean a tax saving this year of \$1 a week. That is about enough to buy three quarts of gasoline or about enough to drive to the Post Office to buy a roll of 100 stamps. But now we learn that in 1985, the stamps will go to 20¢ to 22¢. So you will arrive at the Post office \$1 ahead, pay \$2 more for a roll of stamps and leave the Post Office \$1 behind. If the U.S. Government plans any more of these wonderful benefits for us, we will keep you advised.

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CBS's FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Lesley Stahl.

Guests: Rev. Jerry Falwell and Professor of constitutional law Laurence Tribe of Harvard.

Stahl: Professor, what is it specifically about what President Reagan is saying and doing in relation to religion that concerns you?

Tribe: I think I'm most concerned that he is attempting to co-opt the moral authority of religion as though we had some assurance that God was a Republican. First of all, the President is essentially trying to sanctify public institutions with religious ceremony and with religious symbols. Official prayer in schools, for example, he would want, not just prayer initiated by students. Secondly, the President is denouncing those who disagree with him on sensitive issues like abortion or prayer as un-Godly, unreligious, intolerant; and third and most important, the President and the current Administration, with the help of some others, are identifying themselves with God's authority.

Falwell: I don't think the President has ever called anybody un-Godly for disagreeing with him....Of course, he's only giving his opinion. They can't have it both ways. They can't call him a warmonger and Reverend Reagan at the same time, you know.

Stahl: Is the President really that different from Jesse Jackson?

Tribe: One difference is he is supposed to be President of all the people. I think Mondale hit it on the head when he said that in England, the Queen is defender of the faith, but the President is defender of the Constitution which defends all faiths, and that's not the way he's acting.

Falwell: Jesse Jackson raised money in black churches for his own candidacy, which is clearly illegal, not just unconstitutional, and I haven't yet heard Mondale or anyone else criticize him for that.

Guest: Archbishop Thomas Kelly of Louisville joins panel.

Stahl: Do you think that abortion should be the major number one issue on which they decide on a candidate?

Kelly: I'm not a single issue person, and the bishops have generally said that we don't want to get into single issue voting. It cannot be regarded as the only issue.

Stahl: Tell us your view of what President Reagan has been saying and doing about religion.

Kelly: I think some of the comments that have been made by the various candidates, attacking one another on religious questions, seem to be to be very superficial indeed.

FACE THE NATION (continued)

Guest: Lou Cannon of The Washington Post.

Stahl: Has Ronald Reagan always talked about religion as a politician, or is this something new?

Cannon: One of the delights of being with Reagan, for those of us who are not as regular in our church-going habits as Bishop Kelly or Rev. Falwell, was that we were free on Sundays to watch the football game during the Reagan campaign. He's had a religious upbringing, but he was an occasional church-goer and, in fact in 1980, he said in an interview that he wasn't going to wear religion on his sleeve if he was elected.

Stahl: Is there a change, in your opinion?

Cannon: I think there are two things here. A lot of Reagan's friends have said that he felt more religious since the assassination attempt, and I accept that. But the calculation certainly of his managers preceded that, because he was actively wooing the religious right before that, and I think it is a political calculation.

Stahl: Some White House aides say this is benefiting the Reagan campaign. Others say it's beginning to backfire. Do you think he will really stop talking about this and that it will go away as an issue?

Cannon: I think he's already stopped framing the issue in sectarian terms, because he was getting a backlash. But I think he is certainly not going to back away from school prayer, he's not going to back away from abortion, and I think what you're going to see is he's going to try, as he does on so many issues, to have the best of both worlds, and I think he's quite likely to get it.

Stahl: That brings up the "teflon" factor. Do you think Mondale will have any success in keeping this alive?

Cannon: I think probably only a limited one, because it seems to me that this is not an issue that is the cutting edge. But if it awakens Mondale, if it gives him some spark, it could do him some good even if the issue doesn't persist.

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NBC's MEET THE PRESS

Moderator: Marvin Kalb. Bill Monroe of NBC, Hedrick Smith of The New York Times, Rowland Evans of The Chicago Sun-Times, Bernard Kalb of NBC.

Guest: Secretary of State Shultz.

Monroe: How would you describe the present state of tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and how serious or dangerous do you consider it?

Shultz: There's no doubt the situation between our two countries is a cool one and there is competition between us. I don't think the situation is dangerous in a literal, military sense, but the President and all of us working with him have addressed ourselves to this relationship very hard for a very long time.

Monroe: Former Vice President Mondale seems to feel President Reagan is partly responsible for the tension. (Cites lack of arms control negotiations.)

Shultz: The point is not to have meetings but to achieve something. In President Reagan's Administration, a great deal has been achieved in our relationship with the Soviet Union. First, in restoring our preparedness, our strength, our economy so that we bring to that relationship and to our own well-being a much greater strength. Beyond that, we have dealt with their tendency, which we saw in some past periods, including that in which Mr. Mondale was partly responsible, the tendency for the Soviet Union to be able to move into new situations and acquire additional territory, which has been stopped and in fact turned back in some instances.

Smith: Mondale said that if he were elected, he would call for a pause in American testing of nuclear weapons and that within six months, he would meet with the Soviet leadership. Isn't that something the Administration could have done?

Shultz: To stop our own capacity to be prepared and to deter aggression is just as reprehensible as not being prepared to engage in negotiations for peace.

Smith: In the interest of getting some arms talks going, wouldn't it be a good idea to have a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons?

Shultz: We're prepared to meet with the Soviet Union, with or without a pre-arranged agenda, and discuss the problems of outer space, including questions about a moratorium on testing, but not to do it before we have the meetings.

Evans: You said you didn't consider the situation particularly dangerous between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. A high official in the CIA has prepared a memorandum, I understand, which states that the period immediately ahead may be the most dangerous the two countries have ever faced because they may choose a high-risk course to change the correlation of East-West forces before the West gets too strong. Does the CIA know something the State Department does not?

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Shultz: That is the opinion of an individual and individuals have lots of different opinions at the CIA. Let me add that I don't think it's a good idea for documents in the CIA to be leaked and published and I don't intend to engage in further discussion of it.

B.Kalb: Against the background, for example, of a stalemate in the Middle East, a deepening chill in U.S. relations with the Soviets, the American involvement in what is increasingly emerging as some sort of Central American quagmire...it's hard to see real areas of progress.

Shultz: As you look around the world, our alliances are strong. When the President took office, I think there was a widespread feeling that somehow or other Central America was going to go down the drain and nobody feels that way now. Democracy is on the march in our hemisphere. I think we are making marvelous headway.

B.Kalb: Do you feel that in order to pursue the President's strategic defense initiative that the ABM treaty will have to be renegotiated?

Shultz: The President's program is an essential thing for the defense of the United States. Whether you'd get into the ABM area remains to be seen.

Monroe: Is the U.S. actively trying to pull away East European nations from the Soviets?

Shultz: We are glad to have better relationships with the countries of Eastern Europe and we feel the people in those countries should have a national identity and freedom, but there isn't any big, new campaign of any kind.

Smith: Since the deterrent has not given the Soviets more incentive to negotiate arms control treaties, why should people believe that strategy would work in a second Reagan term?

Shultz: We're trying to be prepared to deter aggression as well as for negotiations. The object of seeing to our defense capabilities is not to bring about negotiation but to be prepared. I think that if the Soviet Union sees that they can't get their way by virtue of a lack of willpower in the United States or the free world, they may very well come to the conclusion they are better off to negotiate, and I can tell you the President is more than ready.

Evans: Why on earth do we want to find new agreements with the Russians when we can't make them live up to the existing ones?

Shultz: It's important for us to maintain as strong a dialogue as we can, based on a realistic appraisal of them. We can have better provisions for verification.

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PBS's WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW

Moderator: Paul Duke. Panel: Georgie Anne Geyer of Universal Press Syndicate, Christine Russell of The Washington Post, Charles McDowell of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Hedrick Smith of The New York Times.

Smith on the campaign, Church and State: It was really a rather rocky start for Mr. Mondale as he began the serious part of his challenge to President Reagan. By the end of the week, I think Mr. Mondale, in the eyes of the Democrats, was doing a bit better. He gave an arms control speech in Salt Lake City and he gave this rather tough speech attacking the President on the issue of Church and State. The President was pretty much blithely riding over it all, talking about the good economic statistics, projecting that aura of optimism and good feeling. And basically, when both he and Mr. Mondale appeared before the B'nai B'rith Convention, he walked past the whole notion that Mr. Mondale had attacked him just a few hours earlier on the whole issue of Church and State....At the end of the week, he (the President) talked about protecting the wall between Church and State, as if he were somewhat backing away from what he'd said before. No disavowal, no shift in position; he was simply talking a different tone.

Smith on whether the Mondale campaign has any "theme": It is quite clear from listening to Jim Johnson, Mondale's campaign manager, as well as watching Mondale, that the nominee wants to engage the President in a debate on the issues....nuclear freeze...taxes...deficits...environment. The President's strategy is quite different: the present is good, the future is going to be better.

McDowell on voter registration: Ann Lewis, the political director of the Democratic National Committee, gets your attention by saying, "We Democrats can't win with the electorate we've got." So the Democratic chance, as many people see it, is in an effort to add 10 million voters to the electorate. Blacks and women are registering at a rate twice the national average. It sounds preposterous; the experts say it's not quite preposterous. There is a feeling among non-Democrats that we might have a phenomenal surge of registration in the neighborhood the Democrats talk about if Mondale were running better.

Russell on the elderly as a voting bloc: This week there were two new reports, one which showed there would be dramatic increases in the ranks of the elderly over the next 50 years; the second which suggested this may not be all good news. It could create dramatic problems for the budget if we don't start planning now. The report from the Population Reference Bureau suggested rising taxes are inevitable to start paying for old folks' programs.

Geyer on the election in Canada: They were really voting for sobriety, a "business administration," if you will, not unlike the Reagan Administration, although Mulroney is much more of a centrist. I think relations with the U.S. have been changing since President Reagan came in. There's been a very deliberate policy of making up to the Canadians and doing away with the problems. Secretary Shultz has worked very very hard on this.

MCLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin. Panel: Pat Buchanan, Eleanor Clift, Jack Germond, Morton Kondracke.

McLaughlin: Did Ronald Reagan violate the Constitution with his remarks on religion and government?

Buchanan: There are elements of cynicism and humor in Walter Mondale talking about the wall of separation between Church and State before a group of black pastors, bishops and ministers who are busy turning their churches into Mondale-Ferraro store fronts. This is an exercise by the media and by Mondale to keep out of politics the Christian evangelicals and fundamentalists who have the same rights as the black bishops.

Clift: I don't think he's gone over any line.

Germond: There's a difference between the use by Democratic politicians of the black Church structure and the use by right-wing politicians which have very specific moral goals they're trying to establish.

Kondracke: I don't think there's any constitutional violation, but Ronald Reagan is putting the power of the presidency not behind religion in general, not behind Judeo-Christian values, but behind very specific religious cults which have very specific goals. To get behind a specific Church's specific agenda, I think, is wrong.

How long is this issue going to last?

Buchanan: It depends on whether Mondale quits. Clift: I agree. I think Reagan is the winner. Germond: Oh, about 12 minutes. Kondracke: Mondale may try to flog it a little while longer. I hope it's over now. McLaughlin: Three days.

McLaughlin: What's the status of Mondale's campaign?

Clift: To overtake a popular incumbent President who's riding a wave of patriotism the way Ronald Reagan is, Mondale really has a job cut out for him and so far, he has not shown he is up to the task. People think he needs to get back to the "fightin' Fritz" of the primaries, but I don't see how he does that. Where are the issues? How do you get through the personal charm?

Germond: Mondale's campaign is in very bad shape and getting worse all the time. Mondale needs to have something to say; he needs to decide what his themes are going to be and get off these extraneous issues.

Kondracke: It would be good if all the Democratic constituency groups stopped beating up on Mondale and started helping Mondale beat up on Ronald Reagan. There really are issues; there's the war-and-peace issue, for example.

Buchanan: I think Mort's got a good point. These people ought not to be trashing their own guy. Mondale's got a real problem. The country does not want his liberalism and the country does not want Fritz. What he's got to do is find a way to tear down Ronald Reagan without being perceived as tearing down the country. It's a horribly tough job.

MCLAUGHLIN GROUP (continued)

Kondracke: Ronald Reagan is coasting along on a lead. We know nothing about what the second term is going to be like.

McLaughlin: If he decides he's going to put on the table his vision of the future, then Mondale will put his vision on the table, then we'll compare those visions. Big deal. Bad politics. Ronald Reagan should run on his record and make Mondale run on his Mondale-Carter record.

Buchanan: I would like to see Reagan, even with his big lead, lay out what he's going to do in a second term just so he can win the kind of mandate he needs.

How do you call a Bush-Ferraro debate?

Kondracke: I don't know; she's pretty tough. Buchanan: Bush will beat her on substance. Clift: I almost think it's in the eye of the beholder.

Germond: Ferraro. McLaughlin: Bush.

Is the election of Mulroney in Canada an indication of planetary conservatism?

Clift: No. Germond: Mulroney is not a Reagan-type conservative.

Buchanan: There's a Western-world gradual repudiation of the ideals of socialism. Kondracke: The pendulum swings all the time. Believe me, the liberals will be back.

PREDICTIONS

Buchanan: If there's a perceived whitewash of the financial disclosure investigation in the House Ethics Committee of Ferraro, there will be Republican resignations. Clift: No matter what Ronald Reagan says now, if he's reelected he will be dragged kicking and screaming toward a tax increase or he will go down in history as another Herbert Hoover. Germond: In Tulsa, Oklahoma, the Republicans have nominated Frank Keating, a former prosecutor, a very strong candidate, against Jim Jones. Given the Reagan strength in Tulsa, that is now a no better than even race for Jones. Kondracke: The Republicans are trying to maneuver Mondale into choosing between a second debate between Reagan and Mondale and the Ferraro-Bush debate. If they succeed, there may not be a Ferraro-Bush debate. McLaughlin: Mondale this week will reveal his budget-cutting package, and it will bomb. The Administration will successfully ridicule it.

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AGRONSKY & COMPANY

Host: Jack Kilpatrick

Panel: Elizabeth Drew, Hugh Sidey, Carl Rowan and Gary Schuster, Detroit News.

Kilpatrick: It's been another lively week on the political front with President Reagan and Walter Mondale exchanging some brisk artillery fire. Gary Schuster has been on the trail this week with President Reagan in California, Illinois and Utah. How's Mr. Reagan doing this week?

Schuster: As a kickoff goes, Reagan's advisers were very happy with his showing in those states. He had the right audiences -- hometown fans, so to speak -- and they were very pleased.

Kilpatrick: Elizabeth Drew has been covering Walter Mondale half way across the country and back again. Are his advisers happy with him this week?

Drew: There was a mixed reaction to the week. He got off to a well-advertised stumble on Labor Day. It was a logistical snafu. But in terms of Mondale now getting to this themes, taking the attack to Reagan on the issues and doing what he's most comfortable with, I think, in the end, his people feel that it was a plus week.

Kilpatrick: Hugh, what did you find in South Dakota?

Sidey: I'm going to speculate that the country is somewhat disgusted and upset, and put off by the whole start of this campaign. I think it's one of the worst that I've seen and I found that reflected in some of those people who've watched a little of it on television.

Rowan: I don't think anybody made any great strides in the campaign this week. I think Mr. Reagan had to back off because the religion issue was hurting him. That doesn't mean Mondale is winning on that issue. But beyond that, I think that Mondale was stung a little bit by things Tip O'Neill said, and others were saying, about his campaign. There's just nothing that happened this week that tells me that anybody made any breakthroughs.

Kilpatrick: Gary, the religious issue appeared to dominate the campaign this week with an exchange of charges all the way around -- moral McCarthyism, for example, was a charge that was thrown at the President, the idea that he was attempting to impose his beliefs on the country, and so on. How does Mr. Reagan react to this? What was your impression of the religious issue on the trail?

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Schuster: Basically, the President backed away from his earlier position, from that Dallas prayer breakfast that started this whole thing rolling. But he didn't back away from it too far, or at least far enough away that a lot of critics in the religious community didn't climb all over him. He did make the speech to the American Legion where he mixed in a little bit of religion with military preparedness, which to that audience was a good issue. The religious issue basically came to the fore again at the B'nai B'rith speech during which the President made only slight mention, and seemed to back away even more from that position. His aides are saying he won't bring this up anymore. He's made a definitive line on it and that's it. That's what they'd like to see, but I don't know that's going to happen.

Sidey: I haven't seen any definitive figures that suggest either gain or loss, and I suspect we don't know.

Rowan: We don't have any definitive figures, but you can bet that Mr. Reagan wouldn't have backed off if his advisers had not said to him, 'Look, we must get off this wicket. We cannot appear to be trying to breach that wall that separates Church and State.' When somebody with a political lead in the polls, an incumbent, starts backing away from an issue, you can bet that somebody has convinced him that it's a no-go.

Drew: I think it's clear the President's advisers have urged him to back off. They don't do this without some evidence that he should stop doing it, that it's a divisive issue. It turns off groups, including Jewish groups, including a lot of young people that Reagan is going after -- independent voters, and it's not a good thing for him. I think it hurt Reagan. Whether it will help Mondale, I don't know. It was a little bit risky for him to go in and give that speech. You can't look at what Mondale is doing, and trying to do, as simply that speech. There is a pattern of what they are trying to do. What he was doing was raising a basic theme -- what kind of a country do we want to be. Within that theme, he was going at Reagan on fairness, taxes, having cut education funds. He did mention the religious issue a few times -- what kind of a country are we. Are we going to be tolerant of those who dissent? He followed Reagan deliberately to Salt Lake City American Legion meeting. He talked about arms control. There is a pattern of what he is trying to do.

Kilpatrick: (Re: O'Neill advice) Are we going to have a new Mondale now?

Drew: I don't think Tip O'Neill knew what Mondale was doing out there. Their theory is -- right or wrong, it's the only thing they can do against a popular President in a recovery -- to go by what their polls tell them; that on a number of issues -- arms control, environment, fairness -- the people agree with Mondale on the issues, but they like Reagan -- so he's out there chipping away at Reagan on those issues.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Schuster: Mondale's campaign chairman told us that they thought that Tip O'Neill was right. They're going to follow Tip's advice to go at Reagan, to be more aggressive, to take the issues to Reagan, and, as well, he said that there is a risk in following Reagan around the country because you're always being compared with Reagan, and Reagan's campaign mechanism last week seemed to function much smoother than Mondale's. Comparatively speaking, Mondale got the worst of it last week.

Sidey: I thought everyone got the worst of it. Negative carping, whining -- it was really kind of a downbeat, miserable sort of feeling you got out of it. I don't give Reagan much more credit because the religion issue dominated, and he's wrong about that. He brought that up at the wrong time in the wrong way, and he looked a little foolish. I think we are on the edge of drifting into a campaign in which the only attention that the networks are going to pay to it is when somebody calls somebody else another name. That's terrible.

Kilpatrick: There's been a good deal of concern this week about the difficulty of the press getting at President Reagan. Gary, what's the situation?

Schuster: Basically what the White House has done is limit the number of people who can be around the President as he's moving down a line, shaking hands and talking with people. They tried it out the first time at the El Toro Marine Air Station in California at the beginning of the Labor Day campaign kickoff. People who are most affected by it are the wire service reporters. It used to be there would be 12 reporters representing their colleagues, who would move with the President, near the pool. But now, they've limited it to five, including a couple of television technicians, a photographer and only one reporter. It's not a good way to do business. It limits the access, but what they've done is try to put a lit on him, trying to keep anybody, or as many people as possible, from hearing any blips, snafus, whatever he might say.

Drew: Gary, isn't that really the point? Do you think they're more concerned about him than they were in 1980, because there has always been a protective cocoon around Reagan. What is going on? What do you think they're really worried about?

Schuster: I think that's exactly what they're worried about -- things that might be overheard and gotten out immediately. Although, whatever he says is going to be heard anyway, because there is a television technician in there with a long mike, a boom, and they're going to pick it up.

Drew: But aren't they minimizing the number of opportunities for those questions and answers to even occur?

Rowan: This is more than journalistic shoptalk. We're now talking about the strategy for winning reelection -- try to protect Mr. Reagan from any spontaneous questions from the press. Don't let him answer anything anybody shouts at him. Put him before friendly audiences, if you can, and staged ones, if possible. Limit the number of debates so he won't have to talk. It may be a perfect way to win, but it may not be what the people want.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Sidey: What's it got to do with being President?

Rowan: It's got a lot to do with being President. If you have got people who are worried about whether anybody could ever devise an arms control agreement that Ronald Reagan would accept, somebody ought to get him to talk about it. If budget deficits are a big issue to the American people, somebody ought to get him to talk about it.

Schuster: You are not going to get an answer to a question like that on a handshake line. The bad thing is there haven't been any press conferences. There is no opportunity to get this man to do anything but tape...

Sidey: This is the point. You're talking about our rituals within this fraternity of journalism. What is it that you don't know about Mr. Reagan? What he believes? What he thinks? What he says? That's the important thing. Every candidate I've ever been with has protected himself. John Kennedy had a private section in his airplane. He didn't stay with the press all the time.

Schuster: Back in 1980 covering Reagan, we made two, three, four airport stops a day and there was a press conference at everyone of them.

Drew: It's not just a matter of access. It's not just a matter of whether the press has opportunities. It counters on something that the President's aides want to protect him from spontaneous situations, from being in question and answer situations before audiences, before citizens, as well as before the press. Why are they so afraid to let him be spontaneous? I have never seen a campaign like this.

Sidey: What does it matter?

Kilpatrick: Mondale is a great deal more available to the press?

Drew: Oh, yes, and he goes into meetings with citizens, and they can throw anything at him. He comes out of an event and they ask him how do you respond to what Tip O'Neill said this morning, which, hopefully, he's already heard on the phone what he said, and he just doesn't have that kind of a cocoon around him. I think that the significant point is that for certain reasons, the White House aides are very concerned about letting the President do anything that is not spontaneous. (sic) Because we know that he gets his facts wrong; we know that he makes statements that they wish he didn't make, and that is what's going on.

Sidey: That may or may not have anything to do with leadership. I've been to every Summit meeting, every major meeting the last 25 years, and not one of them has been decided on spontaneous questions thrown over the line -- people standing and shouting at each other in debate. We have deified these rituals of debates and spontaneous questions.

Rowan: Nobody is talking about rituals. Having knowledge is part of leadership.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Sidey: We know more about Ronald Reagan than any President we have ever had.

Rowan: We have had a lot of bum information.

Sidey: ...we ask him about his sex life...

Rowan: I don't give a hoot about his sex life. I want to know what is the man going to do when we run into trouble in 1985 because of these deficits, as we must run into trouble.

Sidey: If you don't know the answer, you haven't been reading, then, as well as anybody's going to know the answer, because you're not going to know it about Mr. Mondale either.

Kilpatrick: New figures this week, the dollar went up abroad, driving the Franc and the West German mark to its lowest figures, almost, in history; our trade balance went down and unemployment stayed about the same. Carl, how do some of these things figure in the campaign?

Rowan: Mr. Reagan has been very lucky, in that not only he and Republicans have talked about the recovery, but they pretty well sold the idea to Americans that we've got a lasting recovery. But you look at those unemployment figures put out Friday. There are still some 700,000 more Americans unemployed than when Mr. Reagan took office, in addition to the fact that there are 5.3 million Americans working part-time because they can't get a full-time job.

Sidey: Seven million jobs were created though, Carl. There are seven million more new jobs.

Rowan: I am talking about who is out there out of work. That is what matters in a campaign -- who is suffering and can't eat because they're out of work. You've got 8½ million people not working and 5.3 million who can only work part-time. That is a political factor.

Kilpatrick: You've got 97 million people who are working.

Rowan: You've got 120 million.

Schuster: This is still a pocketbook election, I think. The issues are still going to be basically economic when you get right down to the bottom of it, and I think these figures that Carl has indicate some problems for Reagan, but I think, on the whole, people out there -- those who have got new jobs, who are working, who are doing better -- are the people who are going to the polls and vote.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Drew: I have no idea whether the Democratic/Mondale strategy will work, but what they are trying to do is to raise the stakes and make it clear to people that this prosperity that is being enjoyed is temporary and dangerous, that there is a great deficit out there and something is going to have to be done with it. By the way, a deficit whose interest rates are killing farmers, which is why, as you know, the Republicans are concerned about Illinois, Iowa and other rural areas and spending a lot of time there. But the implication is that we know what Reagan will do about the deficit and that Mondale isn't saying that. Whether this tactic will work or not, I don't know, but this is a major tactic. Reagan is not saying what he's going to do, except they talks about: I won't raise taxes unless I have to. Mondale, probably next week, will release a budget, which will have some tax increases and some budget cuts. Whether that will make him more vulnerable or not, I don't know, but it's part of a larger strategy which is saying: I'm going to level with the people. I understand that you feel you're in a prosperity now but we're standing on a trap door and there is a danger, and this is a very interesting and risky strategy.

Schuster: Are those figures that the Reagan Administration puts out, that the Mondale program could cost each family and extra \$1,800 a year. Are those going to be reflected in this budget?

Drew: It can't possibly...Donald Regan this week came out and he even raised the taxes by which he said Mondale figures....The answer is no, they show no understanding of what it is Mondale is talking about.

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