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The White House NEWS SUMMARY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EDT Edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

Reagan Alone at Al Smith Dinner -- Alone at center stage for an event known more for its belly laughs than its political passions, President Reagan avoided humor and open politics to let his rival's absence speak as loudly as his presence. (UPI, Washington Post, Washington Times)

NATIONAL NEWS

Mondale Wage-Gap Plan 'Crazy,' Says Reagan Aide -- White House economist William Niskanen, tackling a sensitive political issue, criticized Mondale's support for the concept of comparable pay for men and women and said it was "a truly crazy proposal." (Baltimore Sun)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Orders Investigation of Controversial CIA Manual -- President Reagan moved quickly to disassociate his Administration from a CIA manual advocating political assassinations in Nicaragua, ordering an investigation of "the possibility of improper conduct" within the CIA. (UPI, Baltimore Sun, Washington Post, Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Thursday Evening)

CIA MANUAL -- Re-elect Reagan headquarters mounted two separate damage-control operations to distance their candidate from the CIA manual and a White House economist who called the comparable work pay system for men and women that is on the law books of 15 states "truly crazy."

POLL -- A new NBC poll shows some gains for Mondale, but President Reagan maintains a 25-point lead.

BOMB JOKE -- The President's joke about bombing the Soviet Union resulted in a Soviet red alert.

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NATIONAL NEWS

PRESIDENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO TWO CATHOLIC PRELATES

NEW YORK -- President Reagan paid tribute to the memory of two Roman Catholic prelates, a Jewish philanthropist and a New York governor in an emotional speech that avoided partisan rhetoric but sought to reinforce his standing with key political constituencies. Reagan's political advisers, who were pleased that Mondale rejected an invitation to attend, have targeted Catholic voters and are counting on strong support from voters of Irish, Italian and Polish heritage.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A6)

President Recalls Cooke at Alfred E. Smith Dinner

The absence of Mondale did not necessarily leave the "traditionally non-political" without political overtones. Mr. Reagan's brief remarks were limited to personal anecdotes and praise for the three deceased religious leaders most responsible for establishing the gathering and for the late Gov. Smith.

(John McCaslin, Washington Times, A3)

Reagan Alone at Al Smith Dinner

Alone at center stage for an event known more for its belly laughs than its political passions, President Reagan avoided humor and open politics to let his rival's absence speak as loudly as his presence. Reagan made a surprisingly low-key appearance. He spoke only briefly and offered none of the sharp wit that he showed four years ago as a Republican presidential aspirant. GOP campaign strategists felt Reagan's presence, rather than any partisan rhetoric, would lure more support for the President than an assault on his opponent. (Laurence McQuillan, UPI)

REAGAN LIKELY TO BE 'FIRED UP' FOR DEBATE

The added element in this second debate is that Mr. Reagan is likely to answer the bell pumped up and "fighting mad." The President and his inner circle feel he was constrained by briefings emphasizing cold facts and statistics before the first debate and was not allowed to "let Reagan be Reagan." This time around, Mr. Reagan is expected to be more poised and to emphasize his presidential role in foreign policy and his trips to Asia and Europe. Because Mondale is widely believed to have won the first debate, and as the Administration doesn't have many strong foreign policy successes, it would be perhaps a fatal setback for the Mondale campaign if their man does not clearly come out ahead.

(Russell Howe, Washington Times, A3)

Complexity Makes Defense Difficult to Debate

Guarded by obscure acronyms, smoke-screen budgets and Pentagon buzzwords, national defense is a difficult issue to attack. In Sunday's debate, the battle to understand defense issues is made even more difficult by the fact that the two candidates agree on some issues and disagree on others.

(Walter Andrews, Washington Times, A8)

MONDALE WAGE-GAP PLAN 'CRAZY,' SAYS REAGAN AIDE

White House economist William Niskanen, tackling a sensitive political issue, criticized Mondale's support for the concept of comparable pay for men and women and said it was "a truly crazy proposal." Niskanen also said at a meeting of Women in Government Relations that the wage gap between the sexes was largely the result of women interrupting their careers for marriage and children. His comments caused a ripple among some of the mostly female audience and were later criticized by Mondale and the National Organization for Women. (Baltimore Sun, A1)

HISPANICS SAID WORSE OFF UNDER REAGAN

More Hispanics may vote for President Reagan this year than did in 1980 even though most have suffered because of Administration policies, the leader of the nation's largest Hispanic group said. Cuts in student loan programs have reduced the chances for poor Hispanics and other minorities to take advantage of education opportunities, said Arnoldo Torres, executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens. In addition, he said, cuts in food stamp programs and child nutrition programs have resulted in an increase in malnutrition and hunger among a large percentage of Hispanics. (Rita McWilliams, Washington Times, A4)

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST ALIGNS VOTERS RACIALLY IN SOUTH

Racial polarization of the electorate is especially pronounced in the presidential campaign in the South, and it has also spilled over into some state contests. Mr. Reagan is not merely capturing white support; he is winning among whites by an unprecedented margin. Polls show his drawing as much as 80% of the white vote. (Fred Barnes, Baltimore Sun, A1)

EYEING BEIRUT SECURITY WARNINGS, MONDALE ASKS 'WHO'S IN CHARGE?'

Walter Mondale charged that revelations of unheeded intelligence warnings made just two days before two of the fatal bombings of U.S. facilities in Beirut provide "growing evidence that no one was in charge" of American foreign policy and security. Mondale used the security lapses to raise the issue of presidential competence, saying that Reagan is "not applying himself to know the essential facts that are required for command." (Paul Taylor, Washington Post, A4)

DOCTOR SAYS MONDALE ALTERED HIS MEDICATION

Walter Mondale's doctor has confirmed a report, first published in The Washington Times eight days ago and denied by Mondale spokesmen at the time, that the candidate changed his high-blood-pressure medication at the time of the Louisville debate with the hope of altering his depressed mood. The confirmation came amidst growing interest in the Democratic candidate's health problems and the drugs he takes to keep the problems under control. Dr. Milton Hurtitz, who has been the candidate's physician for 20 years, said Mondale told him on Oct. 5 that "things were going sluggishly" for him, and he wanted to stop the medication to see if his mood improved and performance improved. (Wesley Pruden, Washington Times, A1)

NEGATIVE CAMPAIGN COVERAGE

The Reagan-Bush campaign has been receiving "absolutely horrible" television coverage since September, culminating in the "firestorm" of recent stories about Reagan's age. But Michael Robinson, a George Washington University professor who drew those conclusions from a detailed study of network newscasts since Labor Day, was quick to add that the Mondale-Ferraro hasn't done that well either. From the 414 campaign stories aired between Labor Day and the first Reagan-Mondale debate, Robinson classified 3,630 seconds of air time as bad press for Reagan, and only 260 seconds of good press for him; for Mondale it was 500 seconds of bad and 550 seconds good. And though Robinson hasn't yet quantified coverage since the debate, he thinks Reagan's network coverage has plummeted. (Tony Mauro, Gannett)

RISQUE REMARK TURNS INTO A RALLYING CRY

In the curious alchemy of a national political campaign, what began as an embarrassing slip-up by Vice President Bush has turned into an unofficial rallying cry for his campaign. "Kick Ass George" posters have bloomed amid the forest of "Four More Years" and "Reagan-Bush '84" signs that await the Vice President at every campaign stop. His staff is now sporting "Kick Ass George": buttons and passing them out to the traveling press corps with even more fondness than they exhibit for Reagan-Bush buttons. A source said Bush has commandeered a button of his own, but is keeping it out of sight. All of this has delighted Bush's staff, which has been fending off suggestions throughout the campaign that the Vice President, with his patrician "preppie" bearing, is not quite manly enough for voters' tastes. (Dale Russakoff, Washington Post, A4)

BUSH GETS TO TOOT THE HORN FOR A STATESMANLIKE REAGAN

PORTLAND -- Mr. Bush is reveling in one of the most delicious "I told you so's" that any campaigner has ever enjoyed. Polling data had showed there was danger in the President's strong anti-Soviet rhetoric and the absence of any apparent progress toward reduced tensions in an age when weaponry is getting almost beyond control. Then came the breaks. First there was Mr. Reagan's meeting with Gromyko. Now Chernenko has suggested relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union could be improved. Mr. Bush was campaigning on the West Coast when the news broke, and if "I told you so" weren't exactly his words, his response came close to the phrase. "I'll say this," Mr. Bush told a town meeting-style gathering in Portland, "after the Gromyko talks, which I sat in on, and after the -- I wouldn't read too much into what Chernenko said, but I do think it was encouraging both in terms of tone, in terms of what he says about reducing tensions." Mr. Bush was so excited he could hardly get the words out in a string. (Don McLeod, Washington Times, A2)

BUSH'S JET DIVES TO AVOID LIGHT PLANE

SEATTLE -- The Air Force jet carrying Vice President Bush and his campaign staff was forced to dive 200 feet to avoid a collision with a single-engine plane that crossed its path on final approach to Boeing Field. (Dale Russakoff, Washington Post, A3)

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FERRARO CHALLENGES STUDENTS' POLITICS

SEATTLE -- Geraldine Ferraro abruptly challenged an audience of students to "tell me why we're losing you" to the Republican Party. She reminded them that the 52 U.S. hostages in Iran all came home alive, that nearly twice as many jobs were created during President Carter's term as in Reagan's, that many economists believe the current economic recovery lacks a firm foundation and that the Administration has sought deep cuts in food stamps and nutrition programs. Several students afterward said they were impressed, but not persuaded to vote for the Democrats.

(Rick Atkinson, Washington Post, A7)

NEWSPAPER REPORTS FERRARO'S PARENTS BOOKED FOR POLICY GAME IN 1944

NEW YORK -- The New York Post reported that Geraldine Ferraro's parents were arrested in 1944 for allegedly operating an illegal numbers game out of their five-and-dime store in upstate Newburgh. Asked about the story in a news conference in Columbia, Md., Ferraro said she had not heard of the allegations before and did not know if they were true. Her press secretary denounced the report as irrelevant to the Congresswoman's candidacy for vice president.

(AP)

ZIGZAGGING CANDIDATES: FOREIGN POLICY PUZZLES CAMPAIGNS

At times during Sunday's debate, Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale may seem to be arguing against their own past policies. Campaign aides predict that President Reagan will tout his hopes for arms control, and perhaps make a new conciliatory gesture toward Moscow, even though his Administration has maintained a hard-line anti-Soviet policy for most of the past four years. Mondale probably will stress the need for a strong national defense and a firm stand against Soviet expansionism -- even though he won the Democratic nomination calling for a nuclear freeze and criticizing defense spending. Behind this zigzagging rhetoric is a real problem for both campaigns. As the candidates move toward the center in an effort to increase political support, they open up wide gaps among advisers and supporters who favor more extreme positions. Because of the sharp internal disputes within each camp, it is difficult to predict what foreign policies a new Reagan or Mondale administration actually would follow.

(David Ignatius, Wall Street Journal, A62)

TOWARD SOVIETS, REAGAN SEEMS PARADOXICAL; HIS OPPONENT, NAIVE

Mr. Reagan has spared no effort in rallying the nation to the task of rebuilding U.S. military power, and he has restored programs that were either cut entirely or seriously cut back by his predecessor. Yet this is the same President who, immediately after entering office, lifted economic sanctions against Moscow by President Carter in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the oppression of the independent trade union in Poland and who ignored calls by his more conservative backers to severely punish the Soviets after the destruction of KAL-007. But if Mr. Reagan's policies present a paradox, Mondale's view of U.S.-Soviet relations is best characterized as uncomplicated, some would even say simplistic. Foreign policy has never been Mondale's strong suit. During his 11 years in the Senate he concentrated almost exclusively on domestic issues.

(Michael Bonafield, Washington Times, A1)

CHERNENKO CALL AIMS TO INFLUENCE ELECTION

MOSCOW -- Konstantin Chernenko's call for U.S. moves to break the arms control talks deadlock was probably aimed at influencing the U.S. presidential debate and election, but also suggested improved U.S.-Soviet relations, diplomats say. The diplomats did not spell out exactly how they thought the Soviets hoped to influence the elections, although one suggested that the interview was an attempt to focus the debate on issues which the Soviets want to see discussed by the candidates.

(Washington Times, A6)

AIDE SAYS CHARGE MONDALE IS SOFT TOWARD DEFENSE IS IRRESPONSIBLE

James Johnson contended that President Reagan will make a mistake in the debate if he uses the attacks Johnson said are increasingly strident and irresponsible. In Sunday's debate, Mondale will focus on the high stakes implicit in the contest, the differences between the two candidates and the Administration's failures, particularly on arms control, Johnson said. "The notion that Walter Mondale would somehow undermine national security is totally untrue and I think Reagan knows it to be totally untrue and I think if he brings up this kind of strident attack, it will prove to be a mistake," Johnson said. (Alan McConagha, Washington Times, A2)

GOP AD ABOUT MONDALE TAX PLAN ANGERS DEMOCRATS,
WHO DISPUTE SIZE OF BOOST

A Republican-financed television commercial asserts the average household would pay \$157 a month more in taxes under the Mondale program. Mondale campaign aides are calling that number "outrageous." They say, and Republican spokesmen concede, that the number is based on the Republicans' own estimate of the cost of "promises" made by the former vice president -- an estimate that was announced six days before Mondale released his tax plan.

(Jeffrey Birnbaum, Wall Street Journal, A62)

MORAL MAJORITY WELCOMES PARTISAN JIBES

Rev. Falwell "never said he would be able to personally pick two Supreme Court justices" during a second Reagan term, but every time Democratic candidates make that charge supporters "sit down and write us out a check," a Moral Majority spokesman said.

(Stephanie Nall, Washington Times, A2)

A SPEEDOMETER FOR THE ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN

Many private analysts have come around to the view that the Commerce Department was right in its projection of steady annual growth instead of an economic slowdown. But as the Department prepared to go beyond its projection and publish its actual measurement of the broadest economic indicator, there were signs that private analysts changed their minds and became more optimistic too soon. While consumption has improved, the rest of the economy has not been showing the same resilience.

(Denis Gulino, UPI)

EPA TO MONITOR AIR IN NATIONAL PARKS

The EPA announced that it intends to take back from 34 states the responsibility of protecting the pristine air of national parks and wilderness areas. The EPA said it was taking the action because only two of the 36 states have taken steps necessary to protect the nation's scenic vistas in wilderness and park areas from industrial haze. The proposal runs directly counter to the Reagan Administration's policy of handing off environmental responsibilities to the states, and EPA officials acknowledged that it would put the federal government back in the business of setting rules and issuing permits for air pollution -- a job the states have handled for years.

(Cass Peterson, Washington Post, A17)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Myra MacPherson's article, "On the Ferraro Express: The Candidate as Symbol, Pioneer, as Fighter -- and Daughter," appears on page B1 of The Washington Post (Style).

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

REAGAN ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF CONTROVERSIAL CIA MANUAL

President Reagan moved quickly to disassociate his Administration from a CIA manual advocating political assassinations in Nicaragua, ordering an investigation of "the possibility of improper conduct" within the CIA. Senior Administration officials described the manual privately as "the work of an overzealous free-lance," an independent employe under contract to the CIA. (Joanne Omang and Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A1)

Reagan Orders Probe; Guerrilla Pamphlet Blamed on 'Free-Lancer'

President Reagan ordered an investigation of the CIA booklet, but Speaker O'Neill is not mollified and says agency director Casey should "get out." He also predicted the in-house probe "is going to be a whitewash." Rep. Obey (D.-Wis.) asked the GAO to find out who spent tax dollars to produce the manual and "whether or not the use of funds to produce this manual was, as it appears, prohibited by law." A White House statement said the Administration "has not advocated or condoned political assassination or other attacks on civilians, nor will we."

(Eliot Brenner, UPI)

Warfare Handbook Riles White House

Larry Speakes said opposition to political assassinations was "the clear policy of this Administration," as expressed in an executive order signed on Dec. 4, 1981. One senior Administration official told reporters the manual was written by a "free-wheeling, free-lancing" CIA contract employee who produced it without the knowledge of his superiors. "He clearly did not know how we do business," said the official.

(Washington Times, A5)

President Orders CIA to Probe Role in Manual

The President virtually absolved Casey of responsibility, saying, "I think I know enough about it to know there is no guilt there." In ordering an investigation, the President moved to quell the rapidly simmering controversy and to disassociate himself from it should it boil over in the closing weeks of the election campaign.

(Robert Timberg, Baltimore Sun, A1)

SALVADORAN TROOPS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE

OSICALA, El Salvador -- The Salvadoran Army launched a major offensive against the left-wing guerrilla stronghold in northeastern Morazan province. The offensive came one day after the Army began operations against two smaller rebel-controlled areas in southern Usulután and northern San Vicente provinces, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Col. Adolfo Blandon said. The offensive in Morazan was "very important," he said, because the Army intends for the first time to keep troops north of the Torola River, which has been the border between government and rebel-dominated territory since late 1982.

(Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A1)

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NICARAGUA TO BOYCOTT HONDURAN TALKS

MANAGUA -- Nicaragua will not attend a meeting of Central American foreign ministers Friday in Honduras, because it claims the meeting is a U.S.-inspired attempt to undermine the Contadora peace negotiations. The Sandinista Front said it would sign the latest draft of the Contadora agreement "without modification" and urged the U.S. be asked to sign as well. But U.S. officials and leaders of other Central American countries, particularly Honduras, are insisting that sections of the draft, especially those dealing with reductions of arms and foreign military advisers, be better defined before anyone begins.

(John Lantigua, Washington Post, A28)

NICARAGUA INSTALLS ADVANCED RADAR

The Sandinista armed forces have installed two of the three sophisticated radar stations needed to support high-performance fighter aircraft, The Washington Times has learned from intelligence sources. The landing strip at Punta Huete, which is to be the largest airfield in Central America, is two-thirds completed and is now long enough to receive jet fighters, sources have told the Times. Spokesmen at the Pentagon and State Department declined comment on the report, citing rules against discussing intelligence matters.

(Jay Millan, Washington Times, A1)

DOD REPORT SAYS SOVIETS SEEK SPACE DOMINANCE

The Soviet Union aims to acquire military superiority in outer space in order to deny its use to other nations and at the same time provide support for Soviet combat units on earth, the Defense Intelligence Agency warned. The charge was contained in a 36-page DIA analysis of Soviet military space doctrine released by the Pentagon. The report says the Soviet Union has a dynamic, expanding and "prodigious" military space program. The report concludes: "the military nature of much of the USSR's space capabilities is overwhelmingly offensive in character, since that is the essence of their military doctrine."

(Walter Andrews, Washington Times, A1)

CHERNENKO SEEN PUTTING PRESSURE ON REAGAN

MOSCOW -- Well-informed observers said the tone and contents of Chernenko's interview seemed to reflect the Soviet leadership's "basic positive assessment" of the Washington talks as well as guarded hopes that a shift in relations is possible. The interview was also significant for what the Soviet leader did not say. By avoiding such divisive issues as the deployment in Western Europe of U.S.-made Pershing II and cruise missiles, Chernenko may have been seeking a more conciliatory posture. Western observers here saw the move as placing additional pressures on Reagan to commit himself to some steps that would produce a modest accord to limit the pace of the arms race. But Chernenko refused to be drawn into a discussion of the U.S. elections and he made it abundantly clear that he was prepared to deal with "any" American president.

(News Analysis by Dusko Doder, Washington Post, A21)

SHULTZ STRESSES FLEXIBILITY, PRAGMATISM IN DEALING WITH SOVIETS

Secretary Shultz outlined a strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union stressing flexibility and pragmatism rather than the hard-line demands for change in Soviet behavior that characterized President Reagan's earlier years in office. In particular, Shultz made clear that the Administration has moved away from the position that negotiations on issues of interest to the Soviets be linked to improved Soviet conduct in other areas. Instead, he said, "linkage is a tactical question" whose use should be tempered by awareness that "it may not always make sense for us to break off negotiations or suspend agreements." (John Goshko, Washington Post, A1)

Shultz Lists Guidelines for USSR Dealings

U.S. dealings with the Soviets must be based on strength and a watchful eye, not trust, Secretary Shultz said. Shultz said the Reagan Administration is guided by four basic principles: 1) a strong defense, 2) unity at home and with allies, 3) patience and 4) purposefulness, flexibility and credibility. (Miles Cunningham, Washington Times, A6)

SCIENCE ADVISER BACKS 'STAR WARS' PLAN

Ronald Reagan's science adviser has strongly defended the President's "Star Wars" initiative, predicting that without it America's strategic defense would not be an effective deterrent in the next century. George Keyworth, in an interview with The Washington Times, said the U.S. nuclear triad is already "wobbly," but that the Administration's strategic modernization program "will keep us safe and secure or will maintain an adequate deterrent until the end of the century."

(Roger Fontaine, Washington Times, A7)

NIGERIA LOWERS OIL PRICE BY \$2

Nigeria broke ranks with the rest of OPEC, lowering the price of its oil by \$2 a barrel, as OPEC prepared to meet in emergency session to try to halt the downward spiral in prices. Secretary Hodel predicted prices could fall even lower if there is no major supply disruption or a cutback in production. If the price cuts spread, analysts said, U.S. consumers can save as much as two or three cents a gallon on their heating oil and gasoline bills this winter. (Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A1)

IRAN SAYS IT TOOK KEY POSITIONS FROM IRAQ

Iran claimed its troops were in control of key positions in strategic mountains on the Iraqi border after fierce new fighting in the Persian Gulf War. But Iraq, defending the shortest route through the hills from Iran to the Iraqi capital, said it had beaten off the attacks and dismissed them as a feint for an Iranian attack on its southern port of Basra.

(Rawhi Abeidoh, UPI)

SUSPECTED NAZIS WORK ON U.S. MILITARY PROJECTS

NASA was not the only agency to use the services of suspected ex-Nazi war criminals, according to federal sources. The Army, Air Force and Navy also have used ex-Nazis in high-level research positions, the sources said. Some are now under active investigation by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigation, according to the sources.

(Mary Thornton and Thomas O'Toole, Washington Post, A3)

CANDIDATES' SCHEDULES

(UPI) -- Schedules for the presidential and vice presidential candidates for Friday, Oct. 19, and tentative schedules for the week ahead.

President Reagan:

Friday, Oct. 19: Prepares for debate, Washington.

Saturday, Oct. 20: 12 p.m. EDT delivers weekly paid radio address. Prepares for debate, Washington.

Sunday, Oct. 21: 2:10 p.m. EDT departs Washington for Kansas City. 4 p.m. CDT visits debate site, the Municipal Auditorium Exhibition Hall, Kansas City.

6:30 CDT p.m. rally, Crown Center Hotel, Kansas City.

7 CDT p.m. presidential candidates debate, Exhibition Hall.

8:45 CDT p.m. attends post-debate reception sponsored by the League of Women Voters.

Monday, Oct. 22: Tours a B-1B bomber assembly plant in Palmdale, Calif.; addresses Rockwell International workers; rally in Medford, Ore; overnights Portland, Ore.

Tuesday, Oct. 23: Rally at the University of Portland, Portland, Ore.; rally in Seattle; overnights Columbus, Ohio.

Wednesday, Oct. 24: Rally in Columbus; returns to Washington.

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Vice President George Bush:

Friday, Oct. 19: Early morning, maritime industry tour, Seattle, Wash. 2:55 p.m. CDT rally, a high school in Council Bluffs, Iowa. 4:30 p.m. CDT press availability, Club 64 Restaurant, Council Bluffs. 5:10 p.m. CDT closed fund-raiser, Club 64. 6:20 p.m. CDT departs for Washington.

Saturday, Oct. 20: Private time, Washington residence.

Sunday, Oct. 21: Watches presidential candidates debate at home. Makes a statement and has photo opportunity following debate.

Monday, Oct. 22: 9:05 a.m. EDT forum, student union, Southeastern Missouri State University, Cape Gardeau, Missouri.

12:55 p.m. CDT regional press luncheon, Ramada Inn, Davenport, Iowa.

6 p.m. CDT fundraiser, Registry Hotel, Bloomington, Minn.

Tuesday, Oct. 23: 7:25 a.m. CDT regional press breakfast, Registry Hotel, Bloomington, Minn.

8:45 a.m. CDT tours grain facility, Minneapolis.

11:55 a.m. CDT lunch with civic leaders, Green Bay, Wis.

4 p.m. CDT rally, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich. Returns to Washington.

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CANDIDATES' SCHEDULES (continued)

Walter Mondale:

Friday, Oct. 19 and Saturday, Oct. 20: prepares for second presidential candidates debate, Washington residence.

Sunday, Oct. 21: 7 p.m. CDT League of Women Voters Presidential Candidates Debate, Municipal Auditorium Exhibition Hall, Kansas City.

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Geraldine Ferraro:

Friday, Oct. 19: Private time, Queens, N.Y., residence.

Saturday, Oct. 20: 8:40 a.m. EDT departs Queens residence for LaGuardia airport, New York City.

9:20 a.m. departs for Chicopee, Mass.

10 a.m. arrives Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee, Mass.

10:45 a.m. rally, Campus Pond, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

11:25 a.m. private time, university.

11:50 a.m. departs for Westover AFB.

12:35 p.m. departs for Burlington, Vt.

1:20 p.m. arrives Burlington airport.

1:50 p.m. rally, Memorial Auditorium, Burlington.

2:30 p.m. departs for airport.

2:45 p.m. private time, airport.

3:25 p.m. departs for Bangor, Maine.

4:15 p.m. arrives Bangor International Airport.

4:40 p.m. rally, Peakes Auditorium, Bangor High School, 885 Broadway, Bangor.

5:20 p.m. departs for Bangor Hilton Inn.

5:35 p.m. private time, Hilton Inn.

6:10 p.m. departs Hilton Inn for airport.

6:30 p.m. departs Bangor for New York City.

7:50 p.m. arrives LaGuardia airport and motorcades to Queens residence for overnight.

Sunday, Oct. 21: Morning private time, Queens residence.

Evening private viewing of presidential candidates debate.

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NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY EVENING, October 18, 1984

CIA MANUAL

CBS's Dan Rather: Re-Elect Reagan headquarters today mounted two separate damage-control operations to distance their candidate from two potential embarrassments. One: A CIA manual that seems to be a "how-to" book, given to U.S.-financed rebels in Nicaragua for political assassinations. Two: A White House economist who today called the comparable work pay system for men and women that is on the law books in fifteen states, "a truly crazy proposal."

CBS's Bill Plante: White House officials set out today to control the political damage done by a CIA manual which endorses political assassinations, only to be torpedoed with another embarrassment, this one on a women's issue. First, President Reagan called for an investigation of the CIA training manual which was intended for U.S.-backed Contra forces fighting the Nicaraguan government. Larry Speakes claimed the Administration has not advocated or condoned political assassination. Administration officials later backed further away, saying the manual was never approved by the CIA and that it was the work of a low-level contract employee who drafted it on a free-lance basis. Officials said today the offending material is deleted from a later draft of the manual, but a source told CBS the reference to assassination was left in. An outraged Speaker O'Neill demanded the resignation of CIA Director Casey. (O'Neill: "I want him to get out of there. That's what I want him to do. I think it's a disgraceful situation.") At the same time today, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers was criticizing Mondale's position of pay equity for men and women. (William Niskanen: "His only new proposal is something called comparable worth -- a truly crazy proposal.") When challenged by women in his audience, Niskanen said pay differences were due mainly to women interrupting their careers for marriage and children. (Niskanen: "The idea somehow that one can come up to an independent criteria (sic) for how much one person's job is worth relative to another person's job, independent of the supply and demand for those skills, is one that is...an idea that's time is long past.") (Mondale: "He said that?" Reporter: "He did." Mondale: "This Administration, on the question of justice for women and fairness for women, is the most hopeless crowd I've ever seen in my life.") Red-faced Administration officials told Niskanen to turn down all interview requests. As for that CIA manual, the White House fully expects that Mondale will bring it up in Sunday's debate, which is why they tried to get it as far behind them as possible today. (CBS-Lead)

ABC's Peter Jennings: The White House tonight is trying to contain a growing controversy having to do with the CIA. It has to do specifically with that manual prepared by someone at the CIA -- a how-to manual of guerrilla warfare being used by CIA-supported anti-government forces in Nicaragua, and it contains advice on political assassinations. President Reagan has asked the agency to investigate improper conduct.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY EVENING, October 18, 1984

ABC's John McWethy reports several U.S. officials have confirmed the document was written by the CIA more than a year ago and was distributed to the CIA-backed army who seek to overthrow the Sandinista government. The document talks about how to selectively neutralize public officials who are not cooperating, that such people should be eliminated in a rapid and effective manner. It is a violation of U.S. law for any person employed by the government, who is acting in behalf of the U.S. government, to have anything to do with assassinations, even if it is just encouraging someone else to do the dirty work. President Reagan signed an executive order to that effect in 1981. In Congress, which is not even in session, the guerrilla handbook has touched off a political firestorm, with both Democrats and Republicans demanding answers. (Rep. Barnes: "Well, there's no question that this document raises very serious questions about violations of the law of the United States and the regulations of the CIA." Sen. Kennedy: "Now, the real question is: What did President Reagan know about this document and when did he know it and what did he do about it?") Republican Sen. Goldwater called on CIA Director Casey for an immediate explanation, and investigations were being called for by members of the House and Senate. Speaker O'Neill demanded CIA Director Casey's resignation. (O'Neill: "I want him to get out of there. That's what I want him to do. I think it's a disgraceful situation.") But is the question of assassinations by CIA-backed rebels really new? ABC News has learned that the U.S. intelligence community was well aware that the Contras were conducting assassinations in Nicaragua as long as two years ago. In a DIA weekly summary from the summer of 1982, the document runs through a long list of successful Contra activities, including -- quote -- the assassination of minor government officials and a Cuban adviser. There is no indication in this classified intelligence summary who directed the Contras to conduct these assassinations, but the CIA was paying their bills and training them. It is not clear if President Reagan ever saw the intelligence summary that detailed the assassinations, but it should have been mandatory reading for the CIA director, for the secretaries of state and defense and for the President's top White House advisers. Intelligence sources say these men should have known and should have told the President. (ABC-Lead)

NBC's Robin Lloyd reports the President wants a much distance between him and the CIA pamphlet as possible. (TV coverage of South Lawn departure). It fell to Larry Speakes to explain the Administration's position. (Still photo of Speakes with words beneath). In a prepared statement, Speakes said "the Administration has not advocated or condoned political assassination or any other attacks on civilians, nor will we." Speakes said the President has asked the CIA to investigate the possibility of improper conduct on the part of its own employees and report to Congress whether any laws were broken in publishing the manual. Sources within the Nicaraguan rebel movement say it was a CIA agent who wrote the booklet. They say he spent two months training the commandos on how to use terror for political advantage. Under the heading of "Armed Propaganda", the booklet says it is possible to neutralize carefully selected and planned targets such as Nicaraguan court judges, police and state security officials....Senior Administration officials now say the pamphlet was not approved by high-level officials. They said

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Lloyd (continued): it was "a free-wheeling, free-lance operation carried out by a low-level CIA employee. But it was William Casey who was the target of angry Democrats. (Speaker O'Neill: "I believe that Casey ought to be out of there....And if he isn't, it shows the President condones the actions of Mr. Casey.") What's especially worrisome to the Administration is that it is now open to charges that it is breaking the law by condoning political assassinations and by supporting terrorist tactics. And all this just a few days before this Sunday's debate. (NBC-lead)

Rather: Asked tonight in New York whether he thought the CIA is out of control, President Reagan said, "Not at all. My own investigation, as well as the CIA's, is going forward." (CBS-2)

ABC's Sam Donaldson: President Reagan arrived in New York city for tonight's Al Smith dinner well aware that a full-scale political flap has developed over the question of the Administration's policy toward assassination. Inside the Waldorf, the President was asked if the CIA is out of control. (President, standing with Archbishop O'Connor and Mrs. Reagan: "Not at all.") Aides say the President learned about the CIA's Contra manual from the newspaper. Mr. Reagan today ordered two investigations: one by the CIA Inspector General, one by the President's Intelligence Oversight Board. And Larry Speakes said the Administration has not advocated or condoned political assassination, nor will we. Speakes said the appropriate congressional committees will be briefed promptly. Adding to that, a senior official who declined to be identified said it appears the manual in question was prepared by a low-level CIA employee who had had previous Vietnam experience. The manual had never been approved by the intelligence community, said the official. But how high its approval had gone and where the funds came from to print it were facts yet to be determined, said the official. In Washington, Walter Mondale was quick to offer his advice to the President. (Mondale: "I think what he ought to do is ask himself whether this illegal war in Nicaragua, which has been nothing but an embarrassment from the beginning, has actually strengthened our opposition, embarrassed before the World Court and given high ground to the Sandinistas they don't deserve. I think he should end that war. That's why the Congress has voted to terminate it.") This latest flap over Central America couldn't have come at a worse time for the President, just three days before his second and final debate with Walter Mondale on foreign policy. It enables Mondale to sharpen the attack on the policy, and more importantly to raise the question of Administration duplicity in attempting to carry it out. (ABC-2)

Jennings: Well, if the CIA was encouraging political assassination in Nicaragua, even indirectly, the agency is obliged by law to tell the congressional intelligence committees. Earlier this week, those committees formally asked CIA Director Casey for a full explanation. Just a short while ago, I talked to Sen. Moynihan. He is the vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee. Why do you think the CIA delayed wanting to give you that decision? Did it have something to do with the debate on Sunday?

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Sen. Moynihan: Has to, Peter. I'm sorry. If this doesn't stop -- the White House doesn't get out of this, they're going to wreck the intelligence community. They have brought it -- dragged it into politics and got it into the worst kind of situations. Then disavow it when what is basically an Administration policy gets caught.

Jennings: What does this phrase neutralizing politicians mean to you, on the intelligence committee?

Moynihan: The phrase is: the selective use of violence for propagandistic purposes. It's got to mean killing people. It's exactly what we said we would never do. I'm sorry. I hate it because I hate to see our intelligence community go back into that tank.

Jennings: We have reported earlier in this broadcast that the DIA knew in 1982 that there were political assassinations going on in Nicaragua. Did you know that?

Moynihan: No. No, and had we known we were -- it was the responsibility of the DIA to tell our committees. No such information of any kind has ever come to the Senate committee that I am aware of, and that would be a grievous thing indeed.

Jennings: If the DIA knows it, who else has got to know about it?

Moynihan: The whole government. The DIA is the AP -- is ABC. They collect information, it spreads through the government. Not everywhere, but certainly to the top.

Jennings: Do you think, in view of these pieces of information today, that a full investigation into the CIA is warranted again under its present leadership?

Moynihan: It should lead to a complete statement of what they have been involved with in Central America. If they don't do that. If they keep stonewalling, which they have been -- only now does the White House blame somebody below. They've been saying they can't find out. It will lead to a general inquiry, and it will only be to the disadvantage of the intelligence community and to the people in there who need our support and on whom we depend.

Jennings: What is the responsibility here of the director of the CIA, Bill Casey?

Moynihan: It is to have been up front with us and -- at minimum, when this thing did happen -- immediately to tell us what we needed to know and not wait for something to dribble out from the White House about it must have been a low-level official.

Jennings: There have, as you know, been calls for his resignation. Would you support them?

Moynihan: I think his four years have been sufficient, yes. I'm sorry to have to say that.

(ABC-3)

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NBC POLL

NBC's Tom Brokaw: A new NBC News poll shows some gains for Mondale, but President Reagan maintains a commanding lead....Our survey shows a 25-point lead for the President (60-35%). That's a slight improvement for Mondale since our September poll. Nearly all of Mondale's gains came in the East, which has a heavy concentration of traditional Democrats. The President's lead is only 6-points in the East (51-45%). Just a month ago, he had a big lead in the same area (59-35%), but Eastern Democrats seem to be returning to Mondale, which means a 10% gain for Mondale and an 8% loss for the President in that region. During our survey, we asked the two big questions that emerged from that first debate -- about President Reagan's age and his leadership qualities. Fully 68% of those we questioned said they were not concerned about the President's age. Less than 20% said they were concerned. President Reagan continued to get high marks as a strong leader -- 70% in this poll. That's about the same as a month ago (71%). Mondale has picked up 11-points in the leadership question (from 31% to 42%), but he remains far behind. The most dramatic example of Mondale's problems came in questions about the first debate. 80% of those questioned say they saw the face-off between Reagan and Mondale, and nearly half of those thought Mondale made the best impression (47-17%). The President was 30-points behind Mondale in the debate, but then look at this -- nearly all of the voters (94%) said Mondale's strong showing didn't change their minds. So Reagan keeps his big lead and that's obviously a big problem for Mondale. But today he said he believes many people are waiting for this Sunday's debate, adding that he expects to see even more movement for his campaign after that.

(NBC-2)

NBC's John Chancellor: Last summer, Mondale made a big point of saying "Mr. Reagan will raise taxes, and so will I. He won't tell you; I just did."...Our poll of likely voters shows that the Reagan view is accepted by a wide margin -- 57% of those polled say raising income taxes is not the way (to reduce the deficit). Only 35% agree with Mondale. It may be no accident, therefore, that the Mondale campaign has stopped emphasizing the tax increase plan. A promise not to raise taxes is making hay for the Republicans. And there are reasons why the Democrats are now stressing the danger of cuts in Social Security benefits. Our poll shows the public to be unsure on that question when asked who would better maintain Social Security benefits -- 48% said Reagan, 42% said Mondale. That's why the Republicans are being defensive about Social Security. On another matter, the Democrats had hoped to gain by having a woman on the ticket. Our poll shows that 19% say Geraldine Ferraro makes them more likely to vote Democratic, but 31% say she makes them less likely. About half say it makes no difference, but Ferraro is still a net-loss. And finally with the Reagan-Mondale debate on Sunday, our figures show that the President's approval rating in foreign affairs has been rising all year. It is not high (43%), give him good grades, but it has been steadily increasing despite troubles in Lebanon and despite Democratic attacks on the Reagan record. And on who would be better at maintaining national defense -- Reagan leads Mondale 62% to 30%.

(NBC-11)

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AL SMITH DINNER

ABC's Sander Vanocur: The controversy began when Walter Mondale turned down an invitation to the biggest Catholic dinner in New York and a political tradition. The dinner memorializes Al Smith, the first Catholic presidential candidate. Smith left the Democratic Party after the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The most memorable Al Smith dinner was in 1960, when the late Francis Cardinal Spellman played host to rivals John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon. 20 years later, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan were also there. The only time a candidate didn't show up was when Spiro Agnew was allowed to replace Richard Nixon in 1972. But when Mondale's New York campaign offered to have running mate Geraldine Ferraro attend in Mondale's place, she was turned down. (Ferraro: "I have no idea who's made the determination, but I am disappointed.") But some Mondale supporters think this man, New York Archbishop John O'Connor, snubbed Ferraro, a Catholic, because of their continuing battle over abortion policy. New York Gov. Cuomo has been feuding with the archbishop on the politics of abortion as well. (Cuomo: "I'm disappointed that she didn't get the treatment that apparently Agnew did. I don't understand why, but that's the archbishop's decision.") But the archbishop said today he hoped Mondale wouldn't suffer from the decision not to attend. (O'Connor: "People would be very, very petulant if they voted for or against an individual because he or she does or does not come to a dinner.") Many New York politicians think Mondale blundered by not attending tonight's dinner, or by not asking personally for Ferraro to attend in his place. Did he really have to prepare for Sunday's debate, as he claims? Or was he afraid to face a heavily Republican audience?

(ABC-7)

BOMB JOKE

Brokaw: It was the joke heard around the world -- that one by President Reagan about bombing the Soviet Union last September. It resulted in a Soviet red alert and it became a campaign issue in this country.

NBC's Marvin Kalb: (TV coverage of taping session) The President was joking his way through an audio check on August 11. (photograph of President with audio: "...and I've signed legislation that would outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes.") By August 14, the story became world news -- a major item on Moscow television -- where the joke was not treated as a laughing matter. August 15: a coded message left Soviet military headquarters in Vladivostok. It said in part, "We now embark on military action against the U.S. forces." The code was instantly broken by U.S. and Japanese intelligence. This is what then happened: A special command unit went on war-time alert; key Japanese military units raised their readiness status; Soviet naval vessels in the North Pacific, baffled by the order, checked with Vladivostok; Confusion; U.S. intelligence urgently canvassed for signs of an imminent Soviet attack and found none. Later, officials of the top-secret National Security Agency briefed Rep. Michael Barnes. (Barnes: "There was what they described as a wayward operator in the Soviet Far Eastern command who sent out a message alerting Soviet forces in that area that a state-of-war

-more-

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Kalb (continued): existed between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Within 30 minutes, the mysterious Soviet alert was cancelled. Was it unusual? Not according to U.S. officials. (Barnes: "They said it particularly happens on weekends, when discipline is a little less than it might be on weekdays.") But Aug. 15 was a weekday. One senator said the alert must have been a joke. A congressman said it was Russia's way of answering a president. Most officials said no comment, though one did speculate the Russian might have been drunk. (NBC-8)

AIR FORCE TWO

Rather: It's happened again to Air Force Two. On approach to landing in Seattle tonight, the Vice President's plane had another close call with a small aircraft. The weather was clear. Air Force Two was at 3,000 feet. The co-pilot of the vice presidential plane saw a single engine plane, jammed his gear and dropped 200 feet to avoid collision. CBS News correspondent Phil Jones, on board at the time, says he saw the small plane about 100 feet away, above Air Force Two. This was the second such close call for the Vice President's plane.

(NBC-3, ABC-9, CBS-3)

BEIRUT MARINE BOMBING

Rather: Vice President Bush responded to the Washington Post report today saying, "The White House didn't ignore any intelligence." However, the newspaper quoted one unidentified Administration official as saying the failure to provide greater security was "inexcusable." (CBS-19)

Brokaw: The Washington Post reported today the U.S. had a specific, reliable warning of a possible terrorist attack weeks before last month's car bombing in Beirut. The newspaper quoted intelligence sources as saying that the government knew explosives had been shipped into Lebanon for use against American targets and that another attack is possible before the November election. (NBC-7)

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

ABC's Richard Threlkeld looks at the defense issue. The debate between the candidates on defense has not been very edifying. Both candidates are in favor of strength. The argument isn't so much over defense spending, nor for how much bang for the buck. But rather over what sort of bang we ought to be buying, and how it ought to be used. The Republicans want a full basket of high tech weapons. The Democrats want to spend less on that and more on conventional readiness. The Republicans want to be able to fight any sort of war anyplace. The Democrats call for a -- quote -- coherent strategy, but haven't said what that is. (ABC-8)

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FERRARO

Brokaw: Geraldine Ferraro made a frontal assault on a group of voters the Democrats are losing to Ronald Reagan this year -- the young.

NBC's Bob Kur: (Ferraro at University of Washington: "You've got my children's future in your hands.") Ferraro's foreign policy speech was full of jabs at President Reagan's age and competence. (Ferraro: "He has been consistently uninformed and disturbingly detached.") Ferraro wanted to know why so many young people plan to vote for Ronald Reagan. (Ferraro: "Tell me why we're losing you?") (TV coverage of students responding.) He said he was a Marine, worried about more embarrassments, like hostages in Iran. Ferraro said those hostages came home alive; then she brought up Lebanon. (Ferraro: "I'm sure that you, as a Marine, you are there because you care about this country. But you're not willing to become a target because of somebody's negligence, and that's what has happened in the past 17 months in Beirut.") One student said her friends only care about money and jobs and think Reagan is better on that score. (Ferraro: "George Bush said that they have created 6 million jobs over the past 21 months. Actually the number is 5 million. Do you know how many jobs were created during that 'terrible, economic devastation' of the Carter four years? 10 million.") Young voters and women are Ferraro's targets for the rest of the campaign. Both are key to the Democrats' hope of closing the gap in California, Oregon and Washington state. So Ferraro plans to chase Ronald Reagan from campus to campus. (NBC-10)

ECONOMY

Rather: Bad news for OPEC usually is good news for consumers, and that's what happened late today as one of the OPEC members broke ranks and cut its oil prices. Britain and Norway began the price-slashing earlier this week, a move that OPEC is expected to have to follow at an emergency meeting later in the month. (ABC-11, CBS-4)

Rather: Spending by American consumers showed no gain in July and August and analysts cited that as one reason for the dramatic slow-down in economic growth, but today the Commerce Department reported that consumer spending jumped 1.4% in September, the strongest showing since April. The Department also reported that personal income of Americans rose a robust .9% last month. (CBS-9)

NOBEL PRIZE

Rather: The winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize, South African Bishop Tutu, returned home today to a hero's welcome from his followers. He promptly criticized policies of President Reagan, saying "The Reagan Administration is perceived by blacks as collaborating with this racist regime." (CBS-18)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

ISRAEL

Aid to Israel -- "America's ability to assist Israel cannot extend as far as Mr. Peres would like, unfortunately....Neither the public nor Congress nor the Reagan Administration is very enthusiastic about foreign aid. That's especially true now, when spending on this nation's own domestic programs remains under heavy pressure. The U.S. government's budget itself is a mess, don't forget....Put simply, America can't afford Mr. Peres's request. The United States always will assure Israel's ultimate security, but Uncle Sam's foreign-aid pocket is not bottomless."

(Miami Herald, 10/14)

IMMIGRATION BILL

White House Is Key Culprit in Immigration Bill's Demise -- "...In the latest example of the so-called Teflon presidency, in which nothing bad ever seems to stick to President Reagan, no one seems to have pointed out the key role that the White House played in stifling the compromise efforts that might have saved the (Simpson-Mazzoli) immigration bill at the last minute....(The Latino and farmers') interest groups and several others involved in the long, emotional debate over immigration reform showed at least some willingness to compromise on the Simpson-Mazzoli bill to the very end. If there was a failure of will on immigration reform this year, the finger of blame should be pointed beyond Capitol Hill to 1600 Pennsylvania Ave."

(Los Angeles Times, 10/18)

ARMS CONTROL

Twin Supports of a Lasting Peace -- "Any summit that fails to discuss Eastern Europe as well as the arms race will be a hollow effort. And any presidential candidate who promises security by solely talking about weapons with the Russians, and not about human rights, is deluding the electorate. If there is any doubt about the wisdom of this, it should not be forgotten that there has never been a major war between the democracies. The message to Mr. Mondale and President Reagan is that on Nov. 6, the voters will support the candidate who will seek to deliver peace and freedom, which, to borrow Harry Truman's words, are 'two halves of the same walnut.'"

(Jay Winik, Wall Street Journal, 10/16)

PRESIDENT'S HEARING

Next Time, Let Reagan Debate -- Unassisted -- "The American people, before deciding whether to put a presidential candidate in the Oval Office, should be fully aware of the extent of his limitations. Compensating for Reagan's hearing loss during the debate concealed a significant physical limitation, since he didn't seem to be wearing his hearing aid....The President's responsiveness to panel members' questions, without benefit of the stage amplifier, could have been informative."

(Robert McConnell, Hartford Courant, 10/14)