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The White House NEWS SUMMARY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EST Edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

POST-ELECTION NEWS

West Virginia Senate Race -- Armed with "100 instances of documented voter fraud," Republican Senate candidate John Raese has asked federal authorities to investigate his close loss to Gov. Rockefeller. (UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Tension Escalates Between Managua and Washington -- The Administration is keeping a low military profile near Nicaragua, although key Senate leaders have endorsed using strong action, even military force, to keep Soviet-built MIG-21 fighters away from the Sandinista regime. (New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, UPI)

NATIONAL NEWS

Education Secretary to Quit Reagan Cabinet Next Month -- Secretary Bell delivered a ringing reaffirmation of the Federal role in education and candidly acknowledged having disagreed with David Stockman over the proper level of Federal spending for education. (New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times, UPI)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Wednesday Evening)

NICARAGUA -- Civilians helping to unload the Soviet cargo in Corinto say the boxes were not large enough to contain the parts of fighter planes.

CIA MANUAL -- Edgar Chamarro has been telling the House Intelligence Committee about the CIA's intentions, as he understood them, in Nicaragua.

CABINET AND THE PRESIDENCY -- Secretary Bell is the first member to opt out of a second term. Bell was able to rekindle a nationwide interest in improving public education.

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ELECTION NEWS

WEST VIRGINIA/SENATE

MORGANTOWN -- Armed with "100 instances of documented voter fraud," Republican Senate candidate John Raese has asked federal authorities to investigate his close loss to Gov. Rockefeller. Raese was scheduled to meet at 10 a.m. Friday with Assistant U.S. Attorney Jack Kessler in Charleston to discuss the case. (UPI)

BY 66 VOTES, IDAHO'S HANSEN APPARENTLY LOSES HOUSE SEAT

Flamboyant conservative Rep. Hansen (R-Idaho), who was convicted of filing false financial statements and campaigned for reelection by saying that others, including Rep. Ferraro, did the same, was defeated by 66 votes in the election, according to unofficial tallies completed Thursday. The outcome of the Hansen race means that the Republican Party picked up 14 House seats, far short of what they had hoped. (Margaret Shapiro, Washington Post, A1)

UNDECIDED RACES

Several congressional races still are undecided, awaiting challenges and counting absentee ballots, but the eventual result will not be enough to alter the strong hold the Democrats have on the House. An unofficial UPI count showed Republicans picking up 13 seats in the House. Rep. McCloskey (D.-Ind.) was refusing to concede to Richard McIntyre until the votes were certified in two weeks. In New York, absentee ballots will be the deciding factor in the race between Republican Joseph Dioguardi and Democrat Oren Teicher for the seat being vacated by retiring Democrat Richard Ottinger. Democrat Frances Farley and Republican David Monson, fighting over the seat formerly held by Republican Rep. Dan Marriott, also were told their Utah race hinged on the count of absentee ballots. (UPI)

DEMOCRATS FOCUS ON PARTY CHIEF

The Democratic Party's bid to regain control of the Senate in 1986 and win the White House in 1988 focused on the search for a new national party chairman, with indications that Democratic governors intend to have a strong voice in the selection. Govs. Babbitt of Arizona and Robb of Virginia began a search for a new national spokesman before the elections, a spokesman said. Because of Mondale's landslide defeat and the Democratic Party's strength at the state and local levels, there is strong sentiment for getting the governors more heavily involved in the national party. (James Dickenson, Washington Post, A19)

POLITICS/PARTY CHAIRMEN

Frank Fahrenkopf said the voters gave Reagan a mandate for his legislative program and Congress should listen. Manatt said there was "no mandate whatsoever." (Clay Richards, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

ARMS TALKS OF INTEREST TO SOVIETS

SANTA BARBARA -- The Soviet Union has expressed interest in a U.S. proposal for wide-ranging talks between Secretary Shultz and FM Gromyko on arms-control issues, perhaps leading to resumption of full-scale negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons, a senior Administration official said. The Soviets responded to the proposal as recently as last week by asking questions through diplomatic channels about how such talks would work, the official said. (David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. SAYS SOVIETS SEEK TO IMPROVE NICARAGUA ARMS

Reporters Watch Unloading of Crates

MANAGUA -- A Soviet freighter unloaded military equipment at Corinto, but none of the small green boxes or other crates observed coming off the ship appeared to be large enough to contain parts of warplanes that U.S. officials have said may be aboard. Meanwhile, sonic booms were heard in Corinto, in the capital and at other locations at about 8:15 a.m., leading some Nicaraguans temporarily to believe explosions had taken place. The Foreign Ministry said the booms were caused by a U.S. SR71 spy plane. The ministry said it planned to protest to the U.S. government. While officially the Pentagon denied violation of Nicaraguan airspace, Administration sources said that a low-flying SR71 may have accounted for the sonic booms, Washington Post writer Fred Hiatt reported in Washington. (Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A1)

No Evidence Found of MiG Deliveries

A senior Administration official said there is no clear evidence that Nicaragua has imported Soviet jet fighters, but there is "very credible evidence" that the Soviet Union is seeking to improve the "quality and quantity of arms" there. The official said the U.S. is not looking for an excuse to invade Nicaragua and does not want to use force, as Nicaraguan leaders have charged. But he joined other officials who refused to rule out the use of force if the Soviets have delivered MiG fighters to their ally. (Fred Hiatt and David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

SOVIET REACTION

The Soviet Union in Moscow declined to respond directly to reports the freighter was possibly carrying crates of unassembled MIGs. Instead, Tass published the Sandinista government's statement accusing the U.S. of making the allegations to set the stage for an invasion of Nicaragua. Britain's independent television news reported Ambassador Dobrynin assured the U.S. it need not worry about the cargo. (UPI)

Shultz Indicates Soviet Has Denied Shipping Fighters

The Soviet Union has told the U.S. that it has not shipped any advanced fighter planes to Nicaragua, Secretary Shultz indicated. At the same time, Shultz said he planned to be directly involved with FM Gromyko in managing Soviet-American relations. He said he opposed the idea of naming a special "czar" to negotiate future arms-control accords. (Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

TENSION ESCALATES BETWEEN MANAGUA AND WASHINGTON

The Administration is keeping a low military profile near Nicaragua, although key Senate leaders have endorsed using strong action, even military force, to keep Soviet-built MIG-21 fighters away from the Sandinista regime. In an apparent attempt to defuse the budding crisis, the prime minister of Czechoslovakia told reporters in Mexico that four helicopters, not MIGs, were unloaded Wednesday. He warned of "very grave consequences" if the U.S. attacked Nicaragua. The tension was not helped by preparations for a major army exercise at Fort Stewart, Ga., involving 15,000 soldiers, radiating shivers of concern that the U.S. was gearing up for action in Nicaragua. Sen. Goldwater said following an intelligence briefing in Phoenix that President Reagan would be justified in taking "strong action," including the use of force, if Nicaragua brings in MIG-21s. Sen. Dodd said if the U.S. confirms the arrival of MIGs, it should do everything short of military action to address the situation, but added, "I would not categorically rule out a military operation." Sen. Moynihan was asked in an ABC interview if the U.S. should rule out the use of force to enforce its pledge to keep advanced warplanes out of Nicaragua. "I don't think that is possible," he replied.
(Richard Gross, UPI)

Lawmakers Say Hit MiGs, If Necessary

Sources on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee said that a U.S. air strike to destroy MiG fighters on the ground in Nicaragua would probably not violate the War Powers Act or stir insurmountable opposition in Congress.
(Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A1)

NICARAGUAN MILITIA

MANAGUA -- The Sandinista government said it is arming Nicaraguan civilians to resist an expected U.S. invasion, including 20,000 students who normally would help with the coffee harvest. It also said it had requested a meeting of the U.N. Security Council to consider "the escalation of aggression" by the U.S. (Juan Maltes, AP)

MANAGUA ASKS U.N. EMERGENCY SESSION

The announcement was made by Exterior Minister D'Escoto, who addressed a hurriedly called meeting of the foreign diplomatic corps and the press. He referred to the "pathological" obsessions of the Reagan Administration regarding Nicaragua, and the "totally illegal and immoral efforts" to overthrow the Sandinista government. (Jay Mallin, Washington Times, A1)

CHILE RESTRICTS ASSEMBLY, SHUTS 6 PUBLICATIONS

SANTIAGO -- The government of Gen. Pinochet severely restricted the right to assembly, shut down six opposition publications and put all other media under tight censorship in the most sweeping crackdown since the aftermath of the 1973 military coup. If fully implemented, the official measures would abruptly reverse six years of slow political liberalization and eliminate almost all peaceful means of opposition to military rule, said political leaders and human rights lawyers.
(Jackson Diehl, Washington Post, A1)

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RIOT POLICE DISPERSE PROTESTORS IN CHILE

Rock-throwing students clashed with riot police in the streets of Santiago in the first outbreak of violence since Pinochet shut down six opposition publications, imposed press curbs and banned public meetings.
(Anthony Boadle, UPI)

ISRAEL, LEBANON OPEN TALKS ON WITHDRAWAL

NAQURA, Lebanon -- For the second time in two years, Israeli and Lebanese officials sat down across from each other in a renewed attempt to end Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. Following a four-hour session, the delegation issued a bland joint statement that said they would meet again Monday. (Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A37)

Berri Vows Resistance, Despite Lebanon-Israel Pullout Talks

BEIRUT -- Shiite Moslem leader Nabih Berri said armed resistance would continue despite talks between Israel and Lebanon. (John Kohut, Reuter)

ARMY ORDERS CROSSING POINTS CLOSED FOLLOWING FIERCE FIGHTING

BEIRUT -- The army ordered all major crossing points between the Christian and Moslem halves of Beirut closed in response to a new outbreak of fierce fighting in the capital. Authorities in Beirut closed four crossing points on the Green Line ruing gunbattles involving Moslem militiamen and army units and later ordered the remaining two cross-city roads closed at midnight. (Nayla Shalhub, UPI)

U.S.-CHINESE DISPUTES CALLED 'MANAGEABLE'

Peking and Washington learned to make their differences "manageable" during the first four years of the Reagan Administration, particularly on the troublesome issue of Taiwan, Chinese Ambassador Zhang Wenjin said in an interview. But the veteran diplomat signaled that in one key area, nuclear relations, China has gone as far as it can in reassuring the U.S. that it will not share nuclear technology applicable to weapons with other nations. (Daniel Southerland, Washington Post, A37)

SOVIET CREDIBILITY WANES, PUBLISHER SAYS

Soviet disinformation efforts still enjoy some success in the Western world although Moscow lost some of its credibility recently by overplaying its hand, a conservative Franco-British publisher and financier said. Sir James Goldsmith, whose holdings include the French weekly L'Express and the Grand Union supermarket chain, also said he believed the Western media, particularly in the U.S., were headed for some major changes and would become more conservative in the years ahead. He said Moscow's disinformation attempt to blame the shooting down of the Korean airliner on the U.S. government should have been a "dagger in every American's heart." Instead, he said the American media were willing to feature Soviet efforts to shift the blame on American intelligence services. Sir James said there had been increased awareness in the Western world about Soviet disinformation campaigns, which were "studiously ignored before."
(Roger Fontaine, Washington Times, A1)

NATIONAL NEWS

BELL BECOMES FIRST TO QUIT CABINET;
PIERCE SAYS HE WILL STAY AT HUD

Secretary Bell, who campaigned for tougher school standards while running a department his boss had pledged to abolish, became the first Cabinet member to resign after President Reagan's landslide reelection. But Secretary Pierce, whom many had expected to leave, said he has talked to the President and will remain on the job.

(Howard Kurtz and Felicity Barringer, Washington Post, A1)

School Bell Is Silenced in Washington

Bell was charged with carrying out President Reagan's campaign promise to abolish the Department of Education. Instead, Bell raised the department's profile, defined the state of education and established a leadership role for the federal government in education, even as the Administration urged more state and local control. In the process, he earned the respect of the education establishment but the enmity of political conservatives who have lobbied for less federal involvement in the nation's classrooms.

(Vivian Aplin-Brownlee and Lawrence Feinberg, Washington Post, A18)

Search On For New Education Secretary

Among possible successors, those mentioned most often is John Silber, 58, who has served since 1970 as president of Boston University; Don Devine, head of OPM, and Howard Matthews, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee's education specialist. "If you took a poll at the department, the name you hear most often is that of (William) Bennett," said a high-ranking agency official. "But we don't know what they are thinking at the White House." (Thomas Ferraro, UPI)

Education Secretary Bell Resigns to Resume Teaching

Donald Devine of OPM or William Bennett, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, are most likely to succeed Bell, said several Administration officials. The President may give the post to "a suitable person from the evangelical right," a key Reagan support group not now represented in his Cabinet, said another official.

(George Archibald, Washington Times, A1)

Education Secretary to Quit Reagan Cabinet Next Month

Bell delivered a ringing reaffirmation of the Federal role in education and candidly acknowledged having disagreed with David Stockman over the proper level of Federal spending for education. Bell also lamented the fact he was still a target of criticism by conservative Republicans who wanted to reduce Federal aid to education. (Robert Pear, New York Times, A1)

BELL SAYS PRESIDENT WON'T ABOLISH AGENCY

Educators described Bell as a leader who actually strengthened the department the President asked him to dismantle four years ago. In the midst of talk that he was forced out because of his failure to carry out his early missions and later for being at odds with the President's education philosophy, Bell himself seemed optimistic the department would endure. "I don't think the President is going to emasculate the department," Bell said at a press conference. (Carol Innerst, Washington Times)

WHITE HOUSE DENIES RUMORS OF TAX HIKE

SANTA BARBARA -- The White House is vigorously denying a report that some Administration officials have drawn up a plan suggesting that some tax increases, in addition to spending cuts, will be needed to reduce the deficit. White House officials denied as "absolutely, categorically untrue" a Newsweek report that Richard Darman and OMB Director Stockman have prepared a plan to reduce the deficit with a combination of spending cuts and tax changes to increase revenues. (Helen Thomas, UPI)

REAGAN WILL TEST CLOUT BEFORE TALKING TAX BILL

SANTA BARBARA -- President Reagan will seek an early test with Congress to determine the size and weight of his mandate before he presents a tax bill to the new Congress, a senior Administration official said. (Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

Outlook for Tax Reform

Throughout the campaign, President Reagan stoutly maintained the way to reduce the deficits was through economic growth and reduced spending. Higher taxes, he said, would be accepted only as "a last resort." Yet it is quite likely that millions of Americans would indeed find their taxes raised, some quite substantially, as a result of almost any version of the sweeping tax revision plan that has been advanced in Congress or the one likely to be proposed by the Reagan Administration after it receives recommendations from the Treasury next month. (Robert Hershey, New York Times, A1)

DOLE: TALKS ON CUTTING DEFICIT SHOULD START SOON

Sen. Dole says Congress and the President should try to work out a deficit reduction plan later this month rather than wait for the new Congress to convene. "With no congressional mandate -- no real working majority in the House -- it's going to be more difficult" for the President to keep his promise of not raising taxes, Dole said. He suggested Congress should concentrate on closing loopholes rather than raising personal or business taxes. He also rejected any suggestions to modify or repeal indexing. (Mary Beth Franklin, UPI)

LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK HAZY DESPITE LANDSLIDE, GOP CHIEF SAYS

While the large turnout of young GOP voters offers a party-building opportunity, the fate of President Reagan's legislative program remains in doubt, Frank Fahrenkopf said. The gain in GOP seats could have a significant effect on certain issues such as a possible new vote on the MX, he said. (Ed Rogers, Washington Times, A1)

EPA TO LIMIT SMOKESTACKS WITH COSTLY AIR-QUALITY RULE

The EPA announced that it intends to restrict the use of tall smokestacks to comply with air-pollution standards -- potentially the most expensive environmental regulation to come out of the agency under the Reagan Administration. The action, forced by a court decision, could cost coal-fired power plants as much as \$4.6B up front and increase their operating costs by as much as \$1.4B a year. It also would cut sulfur-dioxide emissions by as much as 2.9M a year, nearly as much as EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus suggested last year as part of a pilot program to curb acid rain. That program was vetoed by the White House as being too expensive to warrant its uncertain results. But EPA officials said Thursday's proposal was not aimed at controlling acid rain, and Assistant EPA Administrator Joseph Cannon told reporters that "if you were going to get that much (sulfur) out of the atmosphere, this isn't the cheapest way to do it." (Cass Peterson, Washington Post, A2)

EPA Rules to Limit Smokestack Dispersion of Pollutants

In a move that could reduce acid rain, the EPA has proposed regulations that would curtail the use of tall smokestacks to disperse air pollution and force increased spending for emission control at coal-burning power plants. "This is a very large regulation in terms of economic impact," said Joseph Cannon, assistant EPA administrator for air and radiation. EPA officials said the health impact of the regulation was largely unknown. (George Lobsenz, UPI)

TEACHER'S FLIGHT ON SHUTTLE SAID STILL ON TRACK

NASA contended that a space shuttle voyage by a senator won't affect its plans to let a classroom teacher be the first civilian observer in space. (Washington Post, A3)

REAGAN SUSPENDS WEEKLY RADIO BROADCASTS

SANTA BARBARA -- President Reagan will discontinue his Saturday radio speeches at least through the rest of this year, a White House spokesman said. "It just makes sense to discontinue until we have the budget and the program to talk about," Marlin Fitzwater said. (Washington Post, A10)

FOUR JUDGES ASSIGNED TO EXPEDITE DONOVAN CASE

NEW YORK -- A Bronx judge assigned himself and three other judges to expedite criminal charges against Secretary Donovan in hope of bringing the case to trial by mid-March. Burton Roberts, chief administrative judge of Bronx Supreme Court, said he took the unusual step of assigning additional judges because "this is a case that has had some notoriety" and "should be handled expeditiously," as Donovan and other defendants have asked. (George Lardner, Washington Post, A16)

DEAVER TO HEAD UP PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

Michael Deaver will have supervisory control over all activities connected with the inauguration ceremonies in January 1985. (Washington Times, A4)

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NEWS FROM THE STATES

BLACK LEADERS LAMENT REAGAN VICTORY

PRICHARD, Ala. (UPI) -- The head of the state Southern Christian Leadership Conference said the re-election of President Reagan might be a sign that white America wants to turn the clock back on civil rights. "Certainly, President Reagan is not one of my favorite persons," said the Rev. John Nettles of Anniston. "If his record the next four years is like his record the previous four years, we're going to have more people in poverty."

WALLACE: DEMOCRATS HAD BETTER WAKE UP

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI) -- Gov. George Wallace said the national Democratic Party should interpret President Reagan's re-election as a sign that the Democrats must cater to the average voter in the future. "The party is going to have to rethink some of its positions if it expects to represent the thinking of the average citizen who is tired of big government being involved in running virtually every aspect of our lives," he said.

UDALL: REAGAN VICTORY NO MANDATE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- Ronald Reagan's landslide re-election victory is not a public mandate for his conservative political agenda because he attracted voters who disagreed with him on many issues, Rep. Morris Udall said. "You ask people if they're for Ronald Reagan and 60 percent say 'yes,' and you ask them how they stand on 10 of his programs and they disagree on seven or eight," the Arizona Democrat said Wednesday. Flashing some of his famous humor, Udall wisecracked, "Ronald Reagan made a liar out of Lincoln. You really can fool all of the people all of the time."

SOUTH AFRICAN BISHOP TUTU

NEW YORK (UPI) -- South African Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has crusaded against South Africa's apartheid laws of racial segregation, was asked what he thought of Reagan's re-election. "I believe that to help change the situation (in South Africa), he as leader of the free world should care about human rights," Tutu said. "If he cares about human rights, that will set the agenda for the next four years."

JIMMY CARTER

SALEM, Mass. (UPI) -- Former President Jimmy Carter said Mondale's defeat was predictable because he announced he would raise taxes if elected. But Carter said he didn't think any Democrat could have beaten President Reagan this year, regardless of the tax issue. "I don't see the election yesterday as a groundswell of support of his politics at all. It was more like a personal endorsement," Carter added.

WHITE SAYS NATIONS PARTY SHOULD LEARN FROM STATES

AUSTIN, Texas (UPI) -- As the Democratic Party attempts to recover from resounding election losses, it should take a lesson from its state chapters and learn how to appeal to "the job holder and not just the unemployed," Gov. Mark White said. "The success of the Democratic Party in Texas and most of the other states is that we do not rule out any person," he said.

NEWS FROM THE STATES (continued)

IDAHO RESULTS

BOISE (UPI) -- Top Idaho Republicans gleefully hailed President Reagan's landslide re-election win as a strong endorsement for further conservative leadership, while a top Democrat said Walter Mondale's mistakes contributed to his defeat. "This is a result of a tide by middle America," said Sen. Steve Symms, R-Idaho. "Ronald Reagan is a strong leader. The people tell me in Idaho they're in tune with what the President's talking about." But Democratic Gov. John Evans said Mondale's vow to increase taxes to cut the federal deficit contributed substantially to his defeat.

KANSAS RESULTS

TOPEKA, Kan. (UPI) -- Top Democrats in Kansas said President Reagan's runaway re-election victory represented approval of his style and personality, not a mandate for his programs. Gov. John Carlin and Democratic Party Chairwoman Pat Lehman said if Reagan's win had been an unconditional mandate, Democratic congressional candidates who staged upset victories in a number of states would not have prevailed. David Bartel, a spokesman for Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, said Kassebaum also does not believe the overwhelming vote for Reagan represents a mandate for his programs. "Nancy has said she doesn't think it is a mandate for any special policy except for leadership of the president," Bartel said.

EDWARDS SAYS DEMOCRATS MUST MODERATE

BATON ROUGE, La. (UPI) -- The vanquished Democratic Party must move toward the political center if it hopes to win future presidential elections, Gov. Edwin Edwards said. President Reagan carried the state in Tuesday's election, despite its long domination by Democrats. "I think the results of the election were a clear reflection of their own personal popularity," said Edwards. "I think the fact that there didn't seem to be a coattails effect in legislative races indicates that.

KERRY/SHAMIE RACE

BOSTON (UPI) -- Ronald Reagan's coattails were conspicuously absent from the Grand Ballroom at the Sheraton Boston hotel where Democrats celebrated John Kerry's resounding victory in the U.S. Senate race. "It's nice to be in the only room in America where one can celebrate as a Democrat," said John Coleman, a 44-year-old Kerry supporter from Scituate. "John Kerry won against someone Ronald Reagan came here to back a week ago. That's an indication this state still holds the values of truth, honesty and the Democratic Party very highly," gushed Coleman.

TAX ISSUE HELPED HELMS WIN

RALEIGH, N.C. (UPI) -- The tax issue and a voter registration drive that sent thousands of fundamentalists to the polls for the first time were keys to Sen. Jesse Helms' victory over Gov. James Hunt, politicians said Thursday. In rejecting Hunt, North Carolina voted against higher taxes promised by Walter Mondale and for the economic recovery under President Reagan, state Republicans and Democrats agreed.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY EVENING, November 8, 1984

NICARAGUA

CBS's Richard Schlesinger: The Sandinista army moved onto the docks at Corinto to unload military equipment from the Bakuriani. The cargo was hauled away from the port in a convoy of 20 Soviet-made Sandinista army trucks. Last night, five civilian work crews showed up to help the army unload the ship. The soldiers sent all but one home. Some of the remaining civilians told CBS News they helped unload patrol boats from the Soviet ship directly into the water.

(Worker: "They see all those nice big -- one of those boats outside the ships.")

Reporter: "It went from the Russian --"

Worker: "From the Russian ship."

Reporter: " -- into the water."

Worker: "Into the water, yes.")

Later, CBS News learned four or five patrol boats were taken off the freighter. The dock workers also said a large amount of small arms and ammunition was loaded onto army trucks at the port.

(Young worker: "Boxes, gun machines and --")

Reporter: "Ammunition?"

Young worker: "Ammunition."

Reporter: "Ballas -- bullets?"

Young worker: "Yeah.")

The civilian workers said there were several large boxes also on board the Bakuriani. The boxes, as they describe them, do not seem large enough to contain the parts of fighter planes. In Managua, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today admitted for the first time the Bakuriani was carrying military supplies. Once again, D'Escoto denied MIGs are being brought here, but said his government still might bring the warplanes to Nicaragua.

(D'Escoto: "I think we have every right -- and beside right, even an obligation -- to try to get whatever we need to safeguard out territorial integrity and sovereignty. Including MIGs.")

The Nicaraguan government has warned its people the U.S. is merely looking for a reason to invade. There is talk here that an invasion is imminent. And while such talk is not new to Nicaragua, this time observers in the capital say it is being taken more seriously. (CBS-Lead)

ABC's Anne Garrels reports there are no reports of boxes on the Bakuriani large enough to carry MIG fighters. Covered with tarpaulins and surrounded by tight security, the ship's cargo is being taken to Managua in Soviet-made military trucks. If indeed the ship is carrying MIGs, U.S. diplomats say neither the Nicaraguans nor the Soviets would risk unloading them now. The Nicaraguan foreign minister any reports of MIGs in Nicaragua are inaccurate.

(D'Escoto: "I totally deny the charges that have been made all through the night last night over American television that there is a boat coming from the Soviet Union that was bringing MIGs to Nicaragua. That's false.")

Yesterday, Nicaraguan anti-aircraft gunners opened up at what they claim was a U.S. spy plane flying over the port. This morning, residents in Corinto say they heard a loud bang. Privately, U.S. officials admit this was the distinctive sonic boom of an American SR-71 spy plane. The Nicaraguans are protesting to the U.S. over the flight. People in Corinto are worried the U.S. will bomb them. With U.S. Navy frigates offshore, all this has heightened invasion fever. The military is on alert and people defiantly declare Nicaragua is not Grenada. (ABC-Lead)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY EVENING (continued)

NBC's Tom Brokaw says Reagan Administration officials have warned the Soviets that, if the planes show up on Nicaraguan runways, the United States is prepared to take them out. So far the planes have not appeared, but Soviet freighters have deposited crates in a Nicaraguan port that could contain the MIGs, and today a senior Reagan Administration official said there is a significant possibility the MIGs are in Nicaragua, adding that the United States is not posturing when it says that are unacceptable there. However, this official also ruled out an American invasion of Nicaragua, saying that is a red line -- quote -- we just won't do that.

NBC's Marvin Kalb: Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin has assured top officials here that no MIG-21 jet fighters have been sent to Nicaragua. He is quoted as saying, "You have nothing to worry about." Still officials remain suspicious. They really do not know what cargo the Soviet freighter brought, what is in those mysterious crates. But they do know that if there are MIGs there, that would affect what the spokesman called the compelling national interests of the United States in Central America. (John Hughes: "I think we have an acute interest in what goes on in our own backyard.")

A simplistic updating of the Monroe Doctrine. Then, speaking for others in the area, Hughes added --

(Hughes: "I'm sure that Nicaragua's neighbors would consider it to be a destabilizing introduction of sophisticated weaponry.")

And it's not just the MIGs the Administration is worried about. In recent weeks, at the port of El Bluff on the Atlantic and Corinto on the Pacific, a steady flow of helicopters, anti-aircraft missiles and radars has been arriving from Eastern Europe, all worrisome enough so that, after a special briefing today, Chairman Goldwater of the Senator Select Intelligence Committee said, "The introduction of Soviet MIG-21 fighters to Central America calls for strong action by the President." Goldwater then quoted his Democratic vice chairman, Daniel Moynihan, as saying we would move instantly to reverse it. The re-elected Administration wants to improve relations with the Soviet Union and negotiate an arms control agreement. But officials warn this would become impossible if the Soviets directly challenge U.S. interests in Central America. (NBC-Lead)

CBS's David Martin: The U.S. is closely watching a second Soviet freighter which passed through the Panama Canal today. Canal officials say it is en route to Nicaragua with an unknown cargo. Military analysts say these deliveries are typical of the Soviet-backed military buildup in the Third World, equipment that is coming in faster than the Nicaraguans can absorb it. Last week, a Bulgarian ship delivered four of the latest model Soviet helicopters, even though there is no evidence any Nicaraguans have been trained to fly them. Last May, Bulgarian ships brought in about 40 Soviet-made tanks even though the terrain of Nicaragua is not suited to tank warfare. Much of the Nicaraguan arsenal stands idle because there is a shortage of petroleum. The Sandinistas claim they need weapons to defend themselves against CIA-backed Contras trying to overthrow them or even against American combat troops who regularly conduct exercises next door in Honduras. U.S. officials claim the Sandinista buildup came first, but privately acknowledge that the Pentagon's exercises and CIA's secret war may have prompted the Nicaraguans and their Soviet patrons to accelerate the buildup. Sooner or later, analysts say, that buildup will include

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY EVENING (continued)

David Martin (continued): supersonic aircraft, possibly MIG-21s.

(TV Coverage: Runway under construction)

Airfields like this one, capable of handling military jets, already are nearing completion. Analysts say the buildup has helped guarantee the survival of the Sandinistas by giving them an increasing ability to fight off the Contras. The question is: Where will the buildup end, and how far can it go without triggering a confrontation with the Reagan Administration? (CBS-2)

ABC's John McWethy: ABC News has learned that high-level discussions are underway between and Soviet Union with the U.S. trying to convince the Russians that if there are MIG fighters on their ship, they had better not unload them, that it would be in everyone's best interest for the aircraft, if they are there, to return to the Soviet Union on the same ship they came in. Meanwhile, U.S. intelligence sources confirm that no airplane-size crates have yet been seen coming off the Soviet freighter. At the State Department, spokesman John Hughes acknowledged that the U.S. still lacks proof that MIG fighters are indeed being delivered to Nicaragua. But he also indicated that they could easily still be on the ship, that reporters should not jump to the conclusion that the incident is necessarily over. (John Hughes: "You have to bear in mind this story is not played out yet.") Intelligence sources indicate that if there are planes on the Soviet ship, they are probably MIG-21s, and a dozen of these planes would drastically improve Nicaragua's ability to strike its neighbors and would therefore pose a new threat uncomfortably close to the U.S., a threat the Reagan Administration says it will not tolerate. U.S. officials deny Nicaraguan charges, however, that the U.S. plans to invade.

(Hughes: "There are no plans for an American invasion of Nicaragua. At the same time, we have used serious language in expressing our concern about the consequences of landing in Nicaragua high-speed combat aircraft.")

Unrelated to the situation in Nicaragua, but hard to ignore because of it, are two major U.S. military exercises which are getting underway this month. One is called "Quick Thrust," and it involves the rapid call-up of some 15,000 troops -- the kind of force that would be needed for an invasion. The other is a naval exercise in the Caribbean and the Atlantic which will involve some 25 ships. U.S. officials stress these military exercises have nothing to do with Nicaragua. They say if the MIGs are delivered, the U.S. would most likely respond with air strikes, not an invasion.

ABC's Peter Jennings: U.S. intelligence sources have told ABC News that even if there are not MIGs on the Soviet ship, there may be new anti-aircraft missiles, far better, we're told, than anything Nicaragua now has. (ABC-2)

NBC's Mike Boettcher reports increased shipments of weaponry from the Soviet Union and its allies have been unloaded in Corinto for several months. Nicaragua has been accelerating its military buildup as paranoia about a U.S. invasion mounts and the war against CIA-backed rebels widens. In a northern village, mothers and children hustle into a bomb shelter. They have told the Yanquis will invade. They are practicing for the day they will have to live in the tunnels. They fully expect it will be for real some day. Two times in the past week, they have heard the sonic booms from U.S. reconnaissance jets. (NBC-2)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY EVENING (continued)

CIA MANUAL

Jennings: It isn't a well known fact in Washington today, but one of the former leaders of the anti-government forces in Nicaragua has been testifying on Capitol Hill. His name is Edgar Chamorro. He has been telling the House Intelligence Committee in secret about the CIA's intentions, as he understood them, in Nicaragua. Before going to Washington, Mr. Chamorro was talking to ABC's Peter Collins in Miami.

ABC's Peter Collins: (TV Coverage: Contras training)

This is the Nicaraguan rebel force created and paid for by the CIA. The Administration has always said the force is not intended to overthrow the Sandinista regime.

(President, State of the Union address: "Let us be clear as to the American attitude toward the government of Nicaragua. We do not seek its overthrow. Our interest is to ensure that it does not infect its neighbors through the export of subversion and violence.")

But a former director of the rebel force remembers his talks with CIA agents somewhat differently.

(Reporter: "Did any from Washington ever discuss with you overthrowing the Sandinista government?")

Chamorro: "Directly the only purpose we always discuss with the Americans was that.")

Chamorro recalls a secret meeting in Honduras a year ago. The CIA's top officer in charge of Central America was visiting.

(Chamorro: "This top American executive who told us that it was time to have a shadow government, that we should control a territory.")

The shadow government would be set up in a captured corner of Nicaragua. The U.S. would recognize it and would encourage other Central American governments to help the rebels. At the same time, the CIA was telling them how to sell their project to the American public.

(Chamorro: "So we were coached on things to say to Congress or to the press.")

Patrick Leahy is a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

(Sen. Leahy: "The idea of setting up a provisional government -- in other words, overthrowing the standing government -- of course is absolutely contrary to the Presidential directive and congressional mandate.")

Chamorro is speaking out now, he says, out of a sense that he and the rebels were cynically used by the CIA. He says you don't reduce people means or tools, you treat them as human beings, with dignity.

(ABC-3)

THE CABINET AND THE PRESIDENCY

Rather: Saying a four-year hitch is a long time, Education Secretary Bell announced today that he will not be staying on for President Reagan's second four-year hitch. Bell is the first Cabinet member to opt out of a second term. Many, including Bell himself, thought he'd never last the first term, as President Reagan had pledged to abolish the Education Department. But Bell was able to rekindle a nationwide interest in improving public education.

(CBS-7)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY EVENING (continued)

Brokaw: Education Secretary Bell resigned today from the Reagan Cabinet, effective the end of the year. He'll return to Utah as a college professor. It was Bell who set up the national commission on excellence in education that warned of a rising tide of mediocrity in the nation's public schools. What followed was a drive to improve education and that became a political asset for President Reagan. (NBC-11)

Jennings: Just two days after the election, we learn that President Reagan's Secretary of Education is going to quit his job. Bell said today that four years on the job is a long hitch and he is resigning for personal reasons. This may only be the first change in a second term Reagan White House.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Ronald Reagan came to the presidency promising to abolish the Department of Education. But now, after nearly four years, the only thing changing is the department head. Terrel Bell said he is stepping down for personal reasons. He praised the President's commitment to school reforms and to continued federal role in education. The President accepted the resignation with deep regret, and the question now is: Who's next? It is believed Secretaries Shultz, Weinberger and Regan will all stay, but others may not be so certain. Secretary Donovan, on leave while under criminal indictment, says he'll be back, but many are betting he won't, even if he's acquitted. Jean Kirkpatrick let it be known she wants out of her post as U.N. ambassador. She'd like to be Secretary of State, but if that doesn't open up, she might move to the White House post of National Security Adviser, which would mean Robert McFarlane would have to be given another job. CIA Director Casey has the President's promise he can stay as long as he wants. But a growing anti-Casey faction in the Administration hopes that won't be for very long at all. And there are reports that Housing and Urban Development Secretary Samuel Pierce wants out. But Chief of Staff James Baker said today Pierce has agreed to stay on.

(James Baker: "I know specifically that the President spoke to Secretary Pierce and wants him to stay. (Reporters start questions) I'm not going to stand here and run through each one. I've told you I know of no plans for anybody to --")

Reporter: "Please, with all respect to you, that's what you told us yesterday, and today Terrel Bell has resigned."

Baker: "Well, that's possible, and tomorrow someone else might decide that they can't stay, and I --")

And what of Baker himself, widely thought to want to move on?

(Baker: "Well, what I've said all along, Sam, is that I am going to do what the President wants me to do and I think the President wants me to say, and I'm going to stay.")

Changes or not, the cast of players in the second Reagan term will probably resemble that of the first in at least two important respects. There will be enough conservative ideologues to maintain the same political flavor, and enough hard-nosed pragmatists to continue to make things work.

(ABC-4)

Rather: A re-elected President Reagan divided his time at his California ranch today between horseback riding and accepting phone calls of congratulations. But already of concern is what will happen when the landslide euphoria fades away.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY EVENING (continued)

CBS's Bill Plante: (TV Coverage: The President horseback riding)
Ronald Reagan wants to finish what he started in the early months of his second term, so there really isn't much time left to relax before his mandate runs out and political reality takes over.

(James Baker: "There will be a period of time early in the second term that the President will be in a better position to move his programs through the Congress than he will later on.")

First priority: reducing the deficit. The President said all through the campaign that it has to start with spending cuts. So Baker says the Administration will look at cuts in agricultural programs, federal and military retirement and fees for those who provide Medicare, among other programs. Only Social Security and defense spending are out of bounds. Mr. Reagan wants tax simplification, another potential political bombshell. (Baker: "Some really tough choices. You are absolutely right. And we don't seek to minimize the fact that it's not going to be a piece of cake. It's going to be difficult.")

The other big priority: arms control. Senior officials say they have had informal contacts with the Soviets and believe they may be ready to resume tentative discussions after the first of the year. Officials say the U.S. has new proposals in all areas of arms control, but won't offer them until new negotiations begin. The so-called social agenda -- an anti-abortion amendment, school prayer and tuition tax credits -- will be temporarily pushed aside in the Administration's rush to make its mark in the second term. There are a couple of major obstacles to this ambitious program. For one thing, Democrats in Congress will have to be persuaded or pressured into agreeing with the spending cuts. For another, there's certain to be fierce infighting inside the Administration, since there is still no agreed upon plan. But the President's aides are counting on his ability to persuade Congress and the public before this window of opportunity slams shut.

(CBS-8)

FEDERAL BUDGET

ABC's Dan Cordtz: President Reagan has long insisted he won't accept any tax increases.

(President, at campaign appearance: "Over my dead body." (Cheers))

And a Newsweek report that Budget Director Stockman and Richard Darman have devised a tax reform plan that would also bring in more revenue was firmly denied by the Administration today.

(James Baker: "I'm not aware of anybody else working on any tax simplification plan or any other tax work.")

Reporter: "Well, what if Darman and Stockman should present such a plan to the President?"

Baker: "Well, I don't think that's going to happen.")

But a study group under Secretary Regan has been reviewing tax reform options that include cutting or eliminating some deductions now in the law. For example, if the deduction for interest on loans other than home mortgages were dropped, that would bring in \$9 billion more in taxes during the coming fiscal year. Company contributions to employee pension programs, which are now tax-exempt, were treated as income, that could bring in as much as \$66 billion. Thus personal income tax rates could be cut substantially, but taxpayers' overall bills might still go up. Sources close to the President though say it will be months before a tax package will be sent to Congress. Meantime, we can expect many more rumors and denials.

(ABC-6)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY EVENING (continued)

NATIONAL FORESTS

CBS's Bob McNamara reports the U.S. Forest Service almost routinely sells off timber at losses of hundreds of millions of dollars each year. Today, even Western wood product makers are lining up with the usual critics of the government's money-losing lumbering. Since 1980, by Forest Service figures, federal timber sales have lost more than \$2.4 billion, much of it lost to engineering and constructing thousands of miles of remote logging roads to often poor quality, sometimes diseased timber. And yet, though John Crowell, the Forest Service head and a timber-cutting head, admits some losses, Crowell says his critics money complaints are a smokescreen to save trees.

(Crowell: "Their real objective, in making those allegations, is to shut down commodity production for the national forests and leave them in a pristine state. And that is not the way the national forests are required by law to be managed.")

But the law also says wildlife has as much right to national forests timber cutters, and around Jackson, Wyoming, road building in logging areas has destroyed an elk migrating route that once attracted thousands of the animals. The stepped-up lumber production has saved some jobs and perhaps kept a few sawmill towns economically afloat in Wyoming and Idaho. And Forest Service officials want to double the current annual timber cut by the year 2000. It's the new scars in the timberland that bother many people a lot, the new wide open spaces that will take a half century to fill with trees again.

(CBS-10)

CHILE

Chile's military government announced its most sweeping restrictions on the press and public gatherings since the coup that brought it to power.

(CBS-3, ABC-11)

SPACE SHUTTLE

The space shuttle launched into orbit today.

(CBS-4, ABC-7, NBC-4)

LEBANON

Lebanon and Israel began talks today on the withdrawal of Israeli troops. The two sides agreed to start substantive talks on Monday.

(CBS-5, ABC-10)

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EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ELECTION

Mr. Reagan's Personal Best -- "His victory was a tremendous personal triumph. People like him as they have liked few politicians in American history. His style and his presence, and perhaps to a lesser extent his policies, have given them a sense of well-being. But the great vote of confidence people gave to the President cannot be interpreted as a fundamental change in the nation's political beliefs. It was the American center that produced the landslide, not a fringe on the right. It was the loss of that center that crushed Walter Mondale....President Reagan's place in history will hinge on what he can achieve in building a lasting peace and a lasting period of economic strength. The Democrats' future will depend on whether they can get back in touch with the people they have lost."
(Chicago Tribune, 11/8)

The Morning After -- "It was a splendid victory, and Ronald Reagan carried it with grace and style. He's the most popular President since Eisenhower. People didn't vote against Walter Mondale, as they voted against Barry Goldwater in 1964 and George McGovern in 1972. Reagan won because the people prefer him and his program, his optimism and his record, to the Democrats and their program. He's got a mandate to finish the job he began in 1981. That means an assertive patriotism, expansion of the armed forces, and a tough line toward the Soviet Union; encouraging self-reliance, not welfare-ism, as the basis of social policy; getting the federal budget under control; and stimulating economic growth through tax policy."
(New York Daily News, 11/8)

The Mandate, the Mandate -- "After all the Democratic primaries and all the ceaseless pulse-taking with polls, this had to be the most analyzed, scrutinized election ever. Mr. Reagan's win had been predicted so precisely for so long that confirmatory reality was almost anti-climactic. ...But whatever politicians say for public consumption, in their hearts they know what the mandate is, and it's nothing so narrow or detailed. Tuesday's mandate, as in most Presidential elections when times are good, is a broad instruction to keep them good. And if times should turn hard at election time, the voters will provide a new mandate soon enough."
(New York Times, 11/8)

Four More Years? -- "Ronald Reagan has won a spectacular personal victory, but his party made only niggardly inroads into Democratic House majority and actually lost a bit of its margin in the Senate. The verdict has to be that the voters saw few reasons to make any important changes, being generally satisfied with the trend of the past four years....In his first term, President Reagan never regained the momentum he lost in the 1982 recession, yet over the four years he did move the nation quite substantially on economic policy, foreign policy and in spirit. In democracies change seldom comes overnight, but works itself out over time. Four years from now we may look back and see that despite the disparity between presidential and congressional results, the 1984 election was a watershed after all."
(Wall Street Journal, 11/8)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS (continued)

ELECTION (continued)

The Presidency -- "Curiously enough, the yearning for 'continuity' is not confined within national borders. Many governments are gratified that they will be spared another quadrennial lurch in American foreign policy. The major exception, of course, is the Soviet Union, which will have to overcome four years of built-up animus, some of it Mr. Reagan's doings, if the President's hopes for a possible summit and a reduction in nuclear arms are to be realized." (Baltimore Sun, 11/8)

Reagan's Reward -- "Apart from the overriding factor of prosperity, Americans have rewarded Mr. Reagan for an approach to governing that they find reassuring and uncomplicated in its communication of certain values. They appreciate his sense of humor as well as his combativeness -- his easy zest for combat up and down Pennsylvania Avenue. At some point ahead Mr. Reagan will have to prove that his lame-duck status does not rob him of his ability to lead. He cannot dally. He must have his economic plan and tax-reform strategy ready to go on his inauguration in January. Surely, he must at last make some Cabinet and White House staff changes! He must decide on the things that are achievable abroad and get on with them. Meantime, Mr. Reagan can savor the satisfaction of seeing the public end the recent string of truncated presidencies, by rewarding him with a second term. Americans and their friends abroad wish him success." (Christian Science Monitor, 11/8)

Reagan -- "That was no ordinary landslide which rumbled down the country's political slopes yesterday. It was a monumental avalanche that swept across the land, carrying President Ronald Reagan to one of the most awesome re-election victories in the nation's history....There is no question that Mr. Reagan's victory is a mandate for conservative government for the next four years....Yesterday they knew Ronald Reagan. When they voted for him, they were not gambling; they were ratifying." (Richmond Times Dispatch, 11/7)

The Vote on Foreign Policy -- "The President can fairly claim to have renewed the mandate for the foreign policy of his past four years. He drew most voters, including many who supported Walter Mondale, to the idea of building strength and conveying American will. But these are not in themselves ends of policy. The large question that hovers over his second term is the use to which American power and resolve should be put: to confirm an edge over Soviet power and what are regarded as its revolutionary offshoots or to work toward some sort of strategic and political balance, ragged as it might be. The electorate has spoken, but it has not said precisely whether he should hang tough or translate his first-term investments in strength into second-term diplomatic accords. That crucial choice remains his." (Washington Post, 11/8)

Reagan Still Has To Fight For His Goals In Congress -- "It's official now -- the public still likes Ronald Reagan the man and clearly continues to support the broad outlines of his policies and programs. A majority of the electorate wants to move in a conservative direction. In that sense he has a renewed mandate, and in terms of his personal margin of victory it is an even stronger mandate than he received in 1980."

(The Atlanta Journal, 11/8)

FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S REELECTION

An Overwhelming Triumph -- "Mr. Reagan's reelection...stemmed from a combination of his personal popularity and broad support for his conservative policies...." (Daily Telegraph, Britain)

France and Europe Will Celebrate Republican Victory -- "...France and Europe will celebrate the Republican victory, not so much because of Reagan's image -- in fact it is quite attractive -- but because his success will show that the United States is determined to continue on the same path...." (Figaro, France)

Reagan's Success Goes Beyond U.S. Borders -- "We are far from the 'Grade B' actor who made people laugh four years ago." (Le Matin, France)

Europe Will Be in Difficult Position If... -- "Who can resist Mr. Reagan's charm? He restored America's pride and this is why he succeeded. The Americans are very pleased with their choice...." (France-Inter Radio)

Everything Indicates a True Historic Landslide -- "Everything indicates that Mr. Reagan's victory will be a true historic landslide, revealing new patriotism in the United States." (Parisien Libere, France)

Remarkable That Reagan Reelected by Such a Majority -- "Remarkable that Reagan, an ideologue and strict conservative, has been reelected by such a great majority. The reasons are, among others, that the U.S. economy has greatly improved under President Reagan (and) that voters feel they are much better off than they were four years ago...." (Swedish Radio)

Best Hoped For In Ireland From Reagan Is Benign Neglect -- "The best that can be hoped for in Ireland from Ronald Reagan is probably a policy of benign neglect." (Irish Press, Ireland)

Election's Over, What next? -- "The Republicans...managed...to play down the...potential catastrophic danger of the problems connected with the Reagan Administration's escalation of the arm's race....Judging by the election's outcome...rhetoric was believed by a significant number of Americans." (Tass, Soviet Union)

A Man Who Has Brought The World Dangerously Closer to War -- "The Americans have chosen a man for the next four-year period whose rule has revived the U.S. economy...even though it appears that the next recession is not far away. This is not our concern. However, they have also reelected a man who has brought the world dangerously closer to war. This does concern us...." (Warsaw Radio, Poland)

No Major Change Expected -- "Japanese economic circles believe that Reagan's overwhelming victory was a natural because of his strong leadership which resulted in a 'strong America' and his support for free trade." (NHK-TV, Japan)

Be Happy -- "All Arabs -- pro and anti-America -- were praying to God that Reagan would win. So happy, my people, be happy...."(Ar-Rayah, Qatar)

FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION (continued)

Americans Selected Conservatism Over Liberalism -- "American voters' selection of President Reagan means that Americans selected a stabilized conservatism rather than unstable change and liberalism....The problems to be tackled by the President during his second term are not easy...."
(Donga Ilbo, South Korea)

General Feeling to Stay the Course -- "With the economy recovering, inflation and unemployment down at home and the United States' position in dealing with the Soviet Union relatively improved abroad, there is a general feeling among the American voters that it is better to stay the course rather than to rock the boat at the moment." (Beijing Radio, China)

Welcome Reagan -- "With President Reagan's return to the White House, Arab citizens are the most optimistic people in the whole world. His reelection means that the White House is free from the Jewish domination...."
(al-Jazirah, Saudi Arabia)

Free From Any Obligations -- "Arab citizens don't seek anything from the United States except that it be just in its decisions and dealings, and not be biased toward and allied with Israel...." (al-Riyadh, Saudi Arabia)

Reagan Won Before First Vote Was Cast -- "Reagan won before the first vote was cast. He was able to offset an impressive fiscal deficit by lowering inflation to a single digit, and this had a major impact on the voters...."
(Tiempo Argentino, Argentina)

1988 Presidential Election Will Say More About U.S. Course -- "Presidential election of 1988 will say more about the future course of America than the Reagan landslide, which is awarding a prize to the Republicans' intelligence and burying the old socio-economic formula of the Democratic Party."
(Il Tempo, West Berlin)

Chernenko's Attempt to Influence U.S. Election Failed -- "Chernenko's attempt to influence the U.S. election has fallen into a complete void in the United States. When it comes to vote, the Americans electorate listens to no voices from abroad."
(GR-1 Radio, Italy)

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