

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

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

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

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

Folder Title: 11/13/1984

Box: 376

To see more digitized collections visit:

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

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit:

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

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

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

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



The White House NEWS SUMMARY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EST Edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Alert Declared in Nicaragua -- Soldiers dug trenches for shelter from air raids and took up positions at scattered points along major roads in Managua. Militias received orders to stockpile food and to form teams to fight fires, provide first aid and care for old people in case of attack.
(AP, UPI, Reuter, Christian Science Monitor, Washington Times, Washington Post)

Gandhi Sets New Directions -- In a nationally televised speech the day after ending 12 days of mourning for his mother, Prime Minister Gandhi committed himself to "build the India of her dreams." But he also outlined new approaches, pledging to modernize his administration and make it "more goal oriented" with a "new work ethic."
(AP, Reuter, Washington Times, Washington Post)

NATIONAL NEWS

New Budget Figures Show Rising Deficit -- Administration estimates, showing what would happen to the deficit if existing policies remain unchanged, run counter to Reagan's statement during his reelection campaign that the deficit would decline automatically because of economic growth.
(Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Tuesday Evening)

SPACE SHUTTLE -- A free-flying astronaut and a crewmate on the space shuttle used brute force to perform the first salvage job in space.
(ALL NETS LEAD)

NICARAGUA -- The Soviet freighter that the Reagan Administration believed was carrying MiG fighters to Nicaragua has now left. No high-performance aircraft were unloaded.

OAS MEETING -- In Brazil for a meeting of the OAS, Secretary Shultz said fears of an invasion of Nicaragua are self-induced to whip up the Nicaraguan population.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS.....A-2

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-7

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

WEEKEND TALK SHOWS.....B-4

INTERNATIONAL NEWSALERT DECLARED IN NICARAGUA; U.S. BLAMED

MANAGUA -- Tanks and other armored vehicles rolled into this city's streets this morning as the Defense Ministry announced a nationwide alert because of what officials described as the threat of U.S. attack. The alert, announced in "emergency communique No. 1," was the government's most dramatic response to events since President Reagan's reelection that have been cited here as evidence of U.S. intention to take direct military action against Nicaragua. (Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A1)

Nicaraguan Forces Put on Full Combat Alert

The Defense Ministry said it was acting "in the face of the gravity of threats of military aggression with which the country is living." Nicaraguan leaders for several weeks have charged that the U.S. plans a direct attack against Nicaragua. (Jay Mallin Sr., Washington Times, A1)

Nicaraguan Forces Heighten Alert

Port authorities said they were expecting three Soviet freighters to dock in the port of Corinto sometime today to unload cargoes of food. No other details on the arrival of the ships were available. (Dianne Klein, UPI)

Nicaraguans Mobilize in Show of Force to U.S.

Some 20,000 young Nicaraguans, preparing to help harvest coffee, Nicaragua's main export crop, have been ordered instead to report today for military training. "There is some real cause for national security concern here," one Nicaraguan official said. (Anne-Marie O'Connor, Reuter)

Trenches Reopened, Tanks Deployed As Nicaragua Mobilizes

Civilians reopened trenches, soldiers patrolled the streets and tanks guarded key factories and communications centers in response to the Sandinista government's declaration of a nationwide military alert. Soviet-made T-55 tanks and East German-made military trucks full of soldiers started rumbling through Managua's streets soon after the government radio announced the alert. (Carl Manning, AP)

U.S. Piles Pressure on Nicaragua

Both the alarm in Washington over the possibility of MiG fighter jets being delivered to Nicaragua and the wild rumors sweeping Nicaragua of an imminent invasion by the U.S. 82nd Airborne proved false. But the war of nerves between the two sides is very real. Above all there remains a question of what President Reagan is going to do about the Sandinistas, now that he has had his electoral triumph.

(Dennis Volman, Christian Science Monitor, 1)

REBEL LEADER SAYS ECONOMIC INSTALLATIONS MAY BE TARGETED

A Nicaraguan rebel leader says his group has informed Sandinista officials it will strike at "strategic economic targets," such as oil refineries, if the Sandinista military starts using high-performance Soviet helicopters against the insurgents. Adolfo Calero, head of the Honduran-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said in a telephone interview from Miami that the prospective change in tactics was brought about by the introduction of at least six Mi-24 Soviet helicopters into Nicaragua over the past two weeks. (George Gedda, AP)

NICARAGUA BUILDUP CALLED DEFENSIVE

U.S. government and private experts said that recent improvements in Nicaragua's armed forces appear largely defensive or aimed at defeating indigenous CIA-backed rebels, not at invading neighboring countries. Secretary Weinberger said that Nicaragua is receiving a "tremendously increased flow of offensive weaponry" that has "the effect of intimidating their neighbors." Other officials, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, said that most of Nicaragua's recent imports are either clearly defensive, such as antiaircraft guns and missiles, or especially useful for antiguerrilla operations, such as the recently acquired Hind helicopter gunships. (Fred Hiatt, Washington Post, A1)

Weinberger Sees Rise in Arms to Nicaragua

The Soviet supply of arms to Marxist Nicaragua has increased tremendously in an apparent attempt to intimidate its neighbors and influence any peace agreement, according to Secretary Weinberger, who appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press."

(Walter Andrews, Washington Times, A4)

SHULTZ SAYS NO U.S. INVASION PLANNED

BRASILIA -- Secretary Shultz said that Nicaraguan fears of a U.S. invasion were "self-induced and based on nothing" but that the United States intended to "work in every way that we can" to cast Nicaragua's "aggression and subversive influence out of our hemisphere."

(Jackson Diehl, Washington Post, A20)

Shultz Says Nicaraguan Fear of Invasion Unjustified

"There is nothing in the planning or discussions of the U.S. government that would lay any basis for that," Shultz said.

(Brian Nicholson, UPI)

Shultz Tells OAS Nicaraguan Promises Not Enough

Secretary Shultz told the OAS annual general assembly that Nicaraguan promises were insufficient guarantees of action. Nicaragua said it was prepared to sign a Central American peace plan at the very same time as it was refusing to ensure that its elections would be free and competitive, he said. (Allan Reditt, Reuter)

Shultz Reiterates Contadora Failing

In an indirect reference to Soviet support for Nicaragua, the Secretary said, "Promises will not reduce an already dangerous military imbalance that is constantly being fed from outside the hemisphere."

(Alan McConagha, Washington Times, A1)

Shultz Vows U.S. Resistance to Soviet Arms Buildup in Nicaragua

The United States is obligated to help friendly Central American nations resist any aggression that might result from a buildup of Soviet arms in Nicaragua, Secretary Shultz said. He said the United States was doing so with economic aid and "a security shield against the aggression that has been launched by Nicaragua against its neighbors."

(Bryan Brennan, AP)

PRAVDA SAYS NICARAGUA DECLARES RIGHT TO NECESSARY WEAPONS

MOSCOW -- Pravda said Nicaragua has declared its right to obtain the weapons needed for its defense against U.S. aggression which Moscow has said is imminent. Without referring directly to Soviet arms supplies, condemned by Washington as a subversive influence in the entire region, Pravda said Nicaragua had "refused to abandon its sovereign right to increase its defenses and obtain weapons."

(Reuter)

MOYNIHAN CITES COMMAND FAILURE OVER CIA MANUAL

Sen. Moynihan criticized President Reagan's decision to reprimand only low-level CIA officials for a Nicaraguan rebel manual, saying its production represented "a failure of command."

(Washington Post, A20)

Moynihan: Rebel Manual Was Result of 'Failure of Command'

"If anybody's to be reprimanded, it should not be in the field," Moynihan, vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said in a telephone interview from Jerusalem. "There's a failure of command here."

(Tim Golden, UPI)

AMERICAS WATCH FINDS MISKITO RIGHTS SITUATION IMPROVED

NEW YORK -- The human rights situation of the Miskito Indians in Nicaragua, which has figured prominently in Reagan Administration criticism of the Sandinist government, has improved significantly in the past year, according to an Americas Watch report.

(Reuter)

REAGAN MEETS FOREIGN DIGNITARY.

President Reagan, meeting with a foreign dignitary for the first time since his re-election, invited Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg to the White House to discuss the tiny country's crucial role in the NATO alliance.

(UPI)

GANDHI SETS NEW DIRECTIONS

NEW DELHI -- Prime Minister Gandhi, in his first policy address since becoming leader of India, said that India values its "time-tested" ties to the Soviet Union but will also pursue a "multifaceted relationship" with the United States.
(William Claiborne, Washington Post, A1)

Rajiv Vows to Follow his Mother's Policies

Repeatedly invoking the memory of his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his mother, Mr. Gandhi said in his speech he would continue the policies of socialism, nationalism and non-alignment.
(Stephanie Voss, Washington Times, A5)

Gandhi Endorses Mother's Soviet-Leaning Non-alignment

"We highly value the wide-ranging and time-tested relationship with the Soviet Union, based upon mutual cooperation, friendship and vital support when most needed," Gandhi said. The parallel reference to Indian-American relations was, by contrast, cool.
(News analysis by Michael Goldsmith, AP)

Gandhi Pledges Continuity, Army Begins Withdrawal

All-India Radio said troops called into the capital and seven states to quell unrest were partially withdrawn in several areas, with no incidents reported from riot-hit areas since Sunday night.
(Mark O'Neill, Reuter)

U.S. HOPEFUL RELATIONS WITH INDIA WILL IMPROVE

U.S. officials are optimistic that Prime Minister Gandhi will be more flexible in his approach towards the United States. Both Indian and independent observers agree on two points: Any improvement in U.S.-Indian relations will not be at the expense of India's close friendship with the Soviet Union; and U.S. arms sales to Pakistan will be a major hurdle in the way of better relations.
(News analysis by Nayyar Zaidi, Washington Times, A5)

PAKISTAN DENIES INDIAN REPORT IT AGREED TO U.S. STOCKPILE

ISLAMABAD -- Pakistan has denied an All-India Radio report that it had agreed to allow the United States to stockpile strategic arms for any American military action in the region. The Foreign Ministry said the report was "totally false and baseless."
(Reuter)

CHINA WANTS REAGAN TO STRESS BETTER SINO-U.S. TIES

PEKING -- A flurry of meetings between Chinese leaders and prominent Americans in the week following President Reagan's re-election has underlined Peking's desire for better links with Washington. China hopes that Reagan, during his second term, will work on clearing away the stumbling blocks in Sino-U.S. relations that include trade ties and nuclear power.
(News analysis by Jeremy Clift, Reuter)

SUPERPOWERS CANNOT SOLVE MIDEAST PROBLEM, CHINA PAPER SAYS

PEKING -- Neither of the superpowers can be relied upon to solve the Middle East problem, the official China Daily newspaper said. It said in a commentary that both the United States and the Soviet Union had lost their credibility as "dependable partners" who could truly contribute to the peace of the region. (Reuter)

U.S. FIRM SUES NIGERIA IN ABORTED GRAIN DEAL

United Export Trading Co. has filed suit against Nigeria, seeking \$18 million in damages that it claims it suffered when the West African country canceled a deal to buy wheat and corn at discount prices through a special U.S. program for drought-afflicted African nations.

(Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A25)

JAPANESE MAYOR ELECTED ON ANTI-U.S. NAVY ISSUE

TOKYO -- Prime Minister Nakasone does not normally find it necessary to comment on small town by-elections. But he told reporters it was "regrettable" that Kiichiro Tomino had been elected mayor of Zushi City, population 59,000. Tomino ran a one-issue campaign -- opposition to construction of 920 housing units for U.S. Navy personnel at an abandoned munitions dump that has become an unofficial sanctuary for birds in recent years.

(John Burgess, Washington Post, A26)

IRAQ, U.S. TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC TIES

Iraq and the United States are at the point of resuming full diplomatic relations after a break of 17 years, Administration sources said. Announcement of the renewed ties is expected to come late this month when Iraq's foreign minister visits Washington.

(Donald Neff, Washington Times, A5)

After 17 Years, Iraq-U.S. Ties to Be Renewed

The precise timing of the move by Iraq is to be announced by the White House, an Administration official said, speaking on condition he not be identified. (AP)

NATIONAL NEWS

NEW BUDGET FIGURES SHOW RISING DEFICIT

President Reagan's fiscal experts have concluded that without new action by Congress, the federal deficit likely will go beyond \$190 billion in each of the next few years and rise slightly instead of fall, even with continued economic growth, Administration sources said. OMB Director Stockman was to present new estimates yesterday to a budget working group. The estimates run counter to Reagan's statements during his reelection campaign that the deficit would decline automatically because of economic growth. (David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

AIDE SAYS NIXON OFFERED CAMPAIGN ADVICE TO REAGAN

LOS ANGELES -- One of the architects of President Reagan's crushing electoral defeat of Walter Mondale, according to a top Reagan campaign aide, was Richard Nixon. Ed Rollins said that Nixon offered the campaign advice during a dinner two months ago at the former president's home in Saddle River, N.J. The advice to Rollins and his top campaign assistant, Lee Atwater, was accepted and implemented, Rollins said. (Washington Post, A6)

NIXON ADVISES REAGAN TO MOVE QUICKLY
ON FOREIGN POLICY, FOCUS ON FEW ISSUES

NEW YORK -- If Richard Nixon was a team captain disqualified from the Super Bowl, he now seems an old coach sending the Republican team signals from the sideline. In a nutshell, his advice is this: Move quickly. Change some players if you can. Forget about forging consensus, just lead. Don't ignore the Third World. Don't focus exclusively on arms control. And move on the Middle East no later than early '85. His most surprising bit of advice: Acknowledge that the Russians have a role to play in the Middle East. (Karen Elliot House, Wall Street Journal, A64)

CONSERVATIVES LAUD REAGAN JUDGE CHOICES

A conservative legal foundation says President Reagan has kept a first term pledge to appoint federal judges who aren't "judicial activists." "If the Founding Fathers were here, they would be uncorking celestial champagne," James McClellan, director of the Center for Judicial Studies, said in a statement announcing the results of a study of the records of Mr. Reagan's judicial appointees. (Tom Diaz, Washington Times, A3)

PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT CRUCIAL TO PASSAGE OF FLAT TAX LAW

Petitions signed by more than 220,000 citizens calling for a flat rate income tax will be delivered to the Treasury Department today only minutes after President Reagan convenes his first post-election Cabinet meeting on the upcoming budget. Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus, which was to deliver the petitions today, said the flat tax would have a "solid chance" of passing Congress if President Reagan makes it the centerpiece of his tax reform proposal. (Ron Cordray, Washington Times, A3)

HEAD OF U.S. BISHOPS PLEDGES CHURCH EFFORT TO SHAPE POLICY

The head of the nation's Roman Catholic bishops pledged continuing efforts by the church to influence policy on such issues as nuclear arms, abortion and human rights as well as economic justice, the topic of the bishops' pastoral letter released in draft form last weekend.

(Marjorie Hyer, Washington Post, A1)

Bishops' Head Sees Need to Persuade Faithful

In his speech opening the annual meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Bishop James Malone quickly defended church leaders' increasing efforts to influence public issues.

(Robert Furlow, AP)

Bishops Broaden Political Agenda

Moderate and liberal U.S. Catholic bishops, dismayed by focus on abortion as "the Catholic issue" during the presidential election, are moving firmly to establish a broader political agenda among both bishops and laity.

(David Anderson, UPI)

Bishop Sees Pastoral Concern Over Political Issues Growing

The other major issues on which the bishops have offered their collective thought have been abortion, human rights, and American foreign policy and nuclear armament.

(William Willoughby, Washington Times, A3)

BISHOPS REVIVE PROPOSALS ABANDONED AS UNWORKABLE, TOO COSTLY

The pastoral letter on economic justice released in draft form by the U.S. Roman Catholic bishops makes several recommendations for aiding the poor that have been tried and abandoned as unworkable or too costly even by many liberal economists and politicians. While sharing the bishops' goal of improving life for the poor, these economists and politicians have come to a different sense of what can be achieved given the nature of American social and economic institutions and behavior.

(News analysis by John Berry, Washington Post, A4)

DEMOCRATS ON HILL WELCOME CALL TO GIVE POOR MORE ASSISTANCE

Several Democratic members of Congress welcomed the call by some Roman Catholic bishops for increased spending on the poor but questioned whether it is realistic in the current conservative political climate.

(Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A4)

NCPAC CHIEF PREDICTS DISASTER FOR GOP

President Reagan will probably cause "massive losses" for Republicans in the 1986 congressional elections by continuing to move towards the center and "fudging the difference" between the GOP and the Democratic Party, warned the chairman of NCPAC. Conservatives should therefore keep their options open for "an alternative course" in the 1988 presidential election, said John T. Dolan in an interview with The Washington Times.

(Washington Times, A2)

AMID NATIONAL ROUT, REPUBLICANS PICK UP CLOUT IN STATE LEGISLATURES

Overlooked in the presidential landslide and congressional stalemate last week was the fact that Republicans made significant if modest inroads into Democratic control of state legislatures. (Washington Times, A3)

HEALTH INSURANCE SHORTFALLS FOUND

One out of every four Americans under 65 is without health insurance coverage at least part of the year or has a private policy that fails to cover major health costs, according to a study released by HHS. (Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A6)

PROTESTERS JAILED IN MISSILE SILO 'ATTACK'

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo. -- Four jailed protesters said Minuteman missile silo security was so thin they simply drove into a site, smashed thousands of dollars worth of equipment and still had time to pray before being arrested. A spokesman for Whiteman Air Force Base at Knob Noster, Mo., which operates about 149 other silos, said the protesters caused an estimated \$10,000 in damage but emphasized: "At no time did the individuals have access to the missile." (UPI)

-end of A-section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR MONDAY EVENING, November 12, 1984

SPACE SHUTTLE (ALL NETS LEAD)

NBC's Garrick Utley: This was the day that push came to shove in space, as a couple of astronauts hustled a bulky satellite out of orbit. A free-flying astronaut and a crew mate on the space shuttle Discovery used brute force today to perform the first salvage job in space. Their task: to retrieve the wayward Indonesian satellite.

NICARAGUA

ABC's John McWethy: The Soviet freighter that the Reagan Administration last week believed was carrying MiG fighters to Nicaragua, has now left. No high-performance aircraft were unloaded, and, as a result, the Reagan Administration was not compelled to follow through on its threat to use military force if necessary to keep such planes out of Nicaragua. The ground rule, in essence: If no MiGs, then no U.S. strike. This rule, as written by Washington, is now firmly established, but some officials feel it should be broader and much tougher. They argue the Administration should try to stop Nicaragua from getting other types of weapons as well. In the last two weeks, hundreds of tons of military supplies have poured into Nicaragua, including new helicopters armed with rockets and machine guns that can fight CIA-backed guerrillas better than a MiG could. With that in mind, there are many who feel the U.S. must be willing to use military pressure to stop the arms flow to Nicaragua altogether. Among the options: One: Push Congress to provide more money for the CIA-backed contras, the 15,000-man guerrilla force that is working to overthrow the government of Nicaragua. Two: Run more military exercises in the region to intimidate Nicaragua. Three: If that fails, there are those who believe a Naval blockade must be considered next. The Reagan Administration views Congress as a major impediment to a more muscular policy toward Nicaragua. Many Democrats say Congress will continue to be an impediment as long as the Administration is considering use of force to achieve its end. (ABC-4)

CBS's Dan Rather: The Pentagon said today that U.S. Naval exercises were continuing off Nicaragua's coast, but a spokesman denied there were any preparations being made for a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. That denial notwithstanding, the (Nicaraguan) government today ordered a full armed forces alert. Soviet-made tanks were deployed in and around the capital of Managua. Sandinista officials, for some time now, have been warning that a U.S. invasion was imminent. (CBS-6, ABC-3, NBC-2)

Utley: Nicaragua may not have gotten MiG jet fighters from the Soviet Union, but is receiving helicopter gun ships, and today an American official said that with the new weapons, the Sandinistas could "blow the rebels out of a country." (NBC-3)

OAS MEETING

ABC's Peter Jennings: Secretary Shultz was in Brazil today for a meeting of the OAS. Relations between Nicaragua and Washington are high on that conference's agenda. Mr. Shultz said fears of an invasion in Nicaragua are self-induced to whip up the Nicaraguan population. Mr. Shultz said what needs to be stopped is the Soviet attempt to bring in bigger weapons to Nicaragua. (ABC-5, NBC-4)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR MONDAY EVENING (continued)

FAMINE IN AFRICA

CBS's John Blackstone: Ethiopia's government has taken care to keep food in the cities. A report sponsored by the United Nations two years ago suggested only two kinds of people in Ethiopia are well fed -- city dwellers and soldiers. The report said the government has spent lavishly to feed the army and the cities, but by contrast, has spent virtually nothing to help the small farmers, the peasants, the people who are dying today. The calamity as large as that which has struck Ethiopia does not grow from one government policy alone, but perhaps, had the government paid more attention to the precarious existence of Ethiopia's peasants, the refugee camps would not be growing as quickly as they are today. (CBS-2)

CBS's Steve Croft: Ethiopia is not the only place in Africa suffering right now. Sudan is the victim of the same drought that's withering the better part of a continent. It stretches from Senegal and Mauritania on the west coast to Somalia on the Arabian Sea, in the south from Mozambique to Angola. By some counts, it's touched 23 different countries, perhaps a quarter of a billion people. (CBS-11)

Jennings: It now appears that the U.N. Secretary General will turn down a request from Western nations for an international conference to coordinate relief efforts for Ethiopia. The Ethiopian government apparently feels such a conference would intrude on its own internal affairs.

ABC's Lou Cioffi: There are still no accurate figures on just how many victims there have been so far. There may never be. The government has been saying about 100 people have died every day. That figure is obviously much too low. Despite of world-wide relief effort, the dying continues. People are still starving. For all of these people, their only lifeline is the international relief center. Food is on its way, but there's a serious question whether it can get to the starving in time. (ABC-8)

Utley: Until three weeks ago, most Americans didn't care about the starvation in Ethiopia because we didn't know about it, but since scenes of the mass hunger were shown, governments have sent food and many individuals have sent money to relief agencies. (NBC-9)

AFGHANISTAN

Rather: Soviet troops in Afghanistan now number at least 115,000. They are beginning their sixth winter of occupation. They are battling a sorely outnumbered and underarmed, but still defiantly combative, rebel force. The Soviets launched a powerful offensive last summer, and now the rebels have hit back with an offensive of their own, striking almost daily at major Afghan cities, including the capital of Kabul. (CBS-8)

NO TV IN SUPREME COURT

Rather: Chief Justice Burger said today there would be no television cameras allowed in the Supreme Court during his tenure. Burger called television in the courtroom, "the most destructive thing in the world." He said television distorts courtroom proceedings because it is mainly entertainment-oriented. (CBS-12, ABC-10, NBC-7)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR MONDAY EVENING (continued)

SOVIETS VIOLATE JAPANESE AIR SPACE

Rather: Forty Japanese jet fighters were scrambled today to intercept a Soviet bomber that violated Japanese air space. A formation of nine bombers was detected over a strait between Japan and South Korea. In spite of warnings from the Japanese planes, one of the Soviet bombers broke from the pack and flew over western Japan for about two minutes. It was the first such Soviet violation in a year. (CBS-7, ABC-6)

SNIPER

Rather reports that the sniper roaming the University of Oregon's football stadium today appeared ready to go to war. The sniper, identified as a 19-year-old male, carried two 23-caliber automatic weapons. He killed one person and wounded another before killing himself. (CBS-3, NBC-5)

DIOXIN

CBS's David Dick reports that dioxin-contaminated soil may have been found at the site of a National Boy Scout Jamboree in 1981. The campsite was located on an Army installation, Ft. A.P. Hill, Virginia. The results of the soil tests were not made known until last week. (CBS-9)

BABY FAE

Rather reports that hospital officials at Loma Linda, California, today said Baby Fae is responding well after brief attempts by her immune system to reject her transplanted baboon heart late last week. (CBS-4, NBC-11)

###

ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Guests: Sen. Robert Dole, Sen. Richard Lugar, Rep. Tony Coelho, Rep. Guy Vander Jagt, Rep. Phil Gramm, Lt. Gov. John Kerry

Interviewed by: Sam Donaldson, George Will, Sander Vanocur

Donaldson: According to most analyses, the Republicans did not pick up enough seats in the House to forge a working coalition with conservative Democrats; so what are we in for, a blockade, a compromise, or what?

Coelho: I think you are probably in for a continuation of what happened '83-'84, that in a number of situations the Democrats cooperated with the President; in a number of situations, we didn't. We don't feel there is a mandate out there on issues. There was a tremendous personal victory for the President. He's very popular, and I think the major issue with him is that he provided strong leadership; people like that. And so he got that. But he didn't want to run on issues; and as a result, there's no mandate for issues.

Vander Jagt: I believe it's amusing to see this election called anything but what it really is and that's an endorsement of not only the President's personality but an endorsement of the President's policies.

Vanocur: Are you candidate for chairman of the (Democratic) Party?

Coelho: I don't think so. I've said to people who have asked me to consider it that I want to play a role in the Party and I have been for the last four years, in the national Party. I want to continue to play a role. I do not intend to give up my House seat and I do not intend to give up the chairmanship of the campaign committee; and if they want to figure out a role for me with that in mind, I'll be glad to do it. But I am not seeking or looking for something else.

Donaldson: Whether it's tax reform or any other name, will the House of Representatives pass a tax bill in the next year or two?

Coelho: I think it will be difficult unless the President explains to the public why he wants a tax bill.

Vander Jagt: I think it's very possible that the Congress will move toward a simplification of the tax code, some sort of tax reform. I do not believe there will be any increase in tax rates, however, on individuals.

Gramm: I think our problem is a spending problem, not a taxing problem; and I think we need a three-to-five-year program to bring spending under control.

Vanocur: The Democratic Party now is perceived as being a party of black voters, a decreasing majority of Jewish voters, Hispanics who will be leaving the party as they move up in the middle class, and labor leaders whose followers will not follow. As a former Democrat, what advice would you give to your former party?

Gramm: I think they've got to break away from the fundamental power base of the party and I think it's going to be very difficult.

ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Donaldson: How does the President help (with deficit and tax problems)? He doesn't have a working majority in the House. You've lost two Senate seats. Does he go on television and by force of his personality put the pressure Congress? Will that work?

Gramm: First of all, the Republican Senate has got to deliver. We've got to come up with a comprehensive, workable program. And then the President's got to go where his mandate is. His mandate is not in the Congress. His mandate is with the American people. And I think if the Republican majority in the Senate can come up with an acceptable program, the President can take it above the head of the House to the people and he can force its adoption. If we don't deliver, there won't be a program.

Dole: I think it's going to be very difficult, but I think you can interpret simplification any way you wish and I think it is going to be simplification, phased in over probably a period of years. The President, I think, is exactly right. He's not going to raise rates in individual incomes and we're not going to defer or repeal indexing -- which is the best thing we did in 1981, in my view. So, we're off on a pretty good start. We have everything now but the votes.

Donaldson: What's going to happen to Nicaragua? A lot of people think the President has simply been itching to overthrow that Sandinista government there and now, freed by the election, is going to find some reason to do it. Would you think that would happen and would you support that?

Lugar: No, I would not think it would happen, and I think pressure will continue on that government so it will not be a menace to everybody else in Central America and not a base for the Soviets. And our basic objectives in that are clear. I think those will be carried out without invasion, warfare, or aggressive action.

Donaldson: Aren't we conducting some sort of war against them now, through aid to the contras?

Lugar: In a sense, but the contras are people who are interdicting support for El Salvador, are putting pressures on that regime to keep the Soviets out of there. I think that's all helpful to us.

Dole: A real move would depend on what the circumstances were. I don't think the President is itching for anything. My view is that it's good the election is over. We can look at Nicaragua and everything else objectively without somebody saying, "Oh, oh, there he goes again."

###

EDITOR'S NOTE: FACE THE NATION (CBS) was devoted entirely to the medical and ethical concerns of "Baby Fae."

###

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Guest: Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger

Correspondents: Marvin Kalb, Roger Mudd

Mudd: Where are the MiGs?

Weinberger: There has never been any confirmation, as the President said, that there were any planes aboard. There was a lot of ammunition. The Soviets are supplying a great deal of heavy offensive arms to Nicaragua, we think in an attempt to intimidate the Nicaraguan neighbors, who are the ones who are obviously most concerned about this.

I have no knowledge of anybody in the Defense Department at anything like a policy level or anybody in any other department of the government who supplied this information. Somewhere networks and news media got hold of these reports, which is not unusual. It is not, however, fed out. It is, unfortunately, picked up in ways that are unauthorized. It doesn't constitute an attempt by the Administration to lead or mislead the public.

There is intelligence data which should be treated as its classification, highly secret, things that can damage the United States if it is disclosed. And there's been some damage to United States' sources and methods by a lot of the disclosures that have gone on in this. So, it's not the United States which is leaking this. We are not trying to push this idea on to the public. And we said exactly as the President said, there has been no confirmation that there were any planes aboard.

I'm not blaming the press, except that I do wish sometimes information that comes into their hands would not be immediately, automatically printed, because sometimes it is very damaging to the security interests of the United States.

You never really know what the Soviet purposes are. This tremendously increased flow of offensive weaponry to Nicaragua from the Soviet Union, and from Cuba, and from Libya -- all of these things have the effect of intimidating their neighbors and removing a lot of the leverage that the neighbors might otherwise possess for getting a fair agreement that would preserve the security of both countries.

Mudd: Is the United States prepared to attempt interdiction at sea of this increased military flow?

Weinberger: We're getting ourselves more and more prepared for those contingencies all the time. But it's a long process, particularly when we allowed our strength to erode, as we did in the 70s.

All of this discussion about whether there were or were not MiGs is highly classified, should not have been out in public prints at all because of the sources, materials and methods of gathering this kind of information, and so the whole discussion of it is harmful to the security interests of the United States. It most certainly is nothing that was planned by the government or induced by the government there at all.

The critical factor in all this (is) not whether a crate contains one thing or another thing. It's the constant flow of offensive weaponry that makes Nicaragua able to take the kind of positions they do, which is very harmful to their neighbors' security, and incidentally, ultimately to ours.

Kalb: Can this Administration live with a second Cuba, Nicaragua?

Weinberger: It is apparent that one Cuba is a big problem and a second Cuba would be twice that kind of problem.

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Mudd: With the KGB apparently now tied to the attempt to assassinate the Pope, with the Polish government involved in the death of a Polish priest, with the reports of MiGs on their way to Nicaragua, with the Soviet Union accusing the United States of some sort of complicity in the death of Indira Gandhi, do you think the United States is prepared or should be prepared to trust the Soviet Union in an arms deal?

Weinberger: All of the things you mentioned are part of the reasons why we feel that verification should be at the top, because frequently, in a lot of these agreements in the past, after everything is settled, you come down to the last paragraph of what's verification going to be and it's sort of sluffed off. I think it should be the first paragraph.

Mudd: How do you interpret the Reagan landslide, as it affects the Department of Defense?

Weinberger: It has been a very major part of the President's program since before he was elected to his first term, that the defenses of the United States needed strengthening, that it was an expensive task, that it was a long task, it was an unpopular task, that it had to be done.

The real problem is that threat that we face from the Soviet Union is not diminishing, it's increasing.

Kalb: Do you support Secretary Shultz's strong urging that the U.S. be in a position to take action preemptively, if necessary, against terrorists?

Weinberger: As the President said when he was asked about that, I think we all support the need for doing everything we can to prevent and deter terrorist action. It's a form of warfare, and it is very prevalent all over the world, and I would prefer to stay just on the President's statement that we're all united on the need for taking very strong action in every way that we can to discourage, to deter, to prevent terrorist activity.

We also need to be strong enough, and we need to take a number of steps that will make it very clear to terrorists that they know that this form of action against the United States is not going to succeed in deterring or changing our policy.

Mudd: (Is it) possible for the U.S. ever again to fight an unpopular war and sustain its strength at home?

Weinberger: No. You have to have public support. It is a cardinal feature of our whole governmental approach and our whole philosophy, and it should be. This is a self-governing democracy and you cannot and should not do things that the majority of the people are against.

I think (it) is critically important that the United States first of all do everything it can through maintaining its strength to deter war. But if it is essential for our national interests that we get into some kind of conflict or combat, that we have to go into that combat intending to win, and with enough force to win. We do everything we can to prevent it. We do everything we can to deter it. But we should never again do what we did in Vietnam, which is to go in without enough force and intending not to win.

###

WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW

Host: Paul Duke

Panelists: Haines Johnson, Washington Post; Jack Nelson, Los Angeles Times; Gloria Borger, Newsweek; Hedrick Smith, New York Times

Smith: Ronald Reagan had an enormous personal triumph. It hasn't been a re-alignment election, but it may have been a de-alignment election. The Democrats and their majority are now in trouble and have been for a long time. It was probably the greatest exercise of split-ticket voting in the nation's history, which suggests that party loyalties have even less hold than they have had before. 1985 is not likely to be the same kind of smashing political success as 1981 was. The political arithmetic in Congress is not as favorable to the President now as it was four years ago. This was a referendum on the President and his record. Reagan went in with a strong record on the economy. In terms of the Democrats, they have problems, particularly with conservative programs.

Duke: It appears now that we'll have a Senate a little more liberal than it was and a House a little more conservative than it was.

Borger: Incumbency was the real victor in these races. I think Reagan's mandate is a personal mandate. Congress isn't going to do very much for Reagan now. We're going to see a lot of the gridlock that we've seen for the last year. Reagan's going to have problems not only with Democrats who are looking toward the 1986 election as a way to gain control in the Senate, but with the Republicans, who are not going to walk the plank for a lame duck President. You're going to have Republicans and Democrats racing to see who can up with the best tax simplification programs, but not raising taxes.

(On Senator Helms becoming the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee:) He could be a thorn in the side of the Administration. There could be problems on the Committee.

Nelson: There are people at the White House -- the President's close advisers -- who are saying he's going to eventually come around to raising taxes. I think the White House is going to support a tax increase.

(On an invasion of Nicaragua:) You get mixed signals from the Administration. The foreign advisers at the White House are putting out the word on background that it really was MiGs. At the State Department they're saying it was not MiGs, and they've even been assured by the Soviets it was not MiGs. We said we weren't going to invade Grenada and we did, so....

(On high-level changes within the Administration:) I think the Cabinet will remain relatively in tact, and I hope at the White House they will. Jim Baker has said he's staying.

Johnson: What you see in this election is that both parties are up for grabs. The Democrats are viewed as the party of government, of Washington, of special interests, of minorities, of blacks, of unions -- and they don't really get it together. The biggest problem they have -- and the biggest potential the Republicans have -- are the young voters, who voted overwhelmingly for Ronald Reagan this time. If that continues, they may be going for the Republican Party, unless the Democrats can fashion a philosophy to get to them.

MC LAUGHLIN GROUP

Host: John McLaughlin

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

Buchanan: You cannot separate Ronald Reagan from his conservative ideology and philosophy, but (the vote was) an utter repudiation of the Great Society liberalism of the Democratic Party.

Germond: The President has moved the political center in this country many degrees to the right. The Democratic Party had the wrong candidate up to run against that movement to the center.

Kondracke: The Democrats have a mandate, too. The Congressional Democratic Party was not repudiated.

McLaughlin: How is the new composition (of Congress) going to change matters for Ronald Reagan?

Germond: In the House, it is not enough to give a de facto working majority to the President. In the Senate, there has been a demonstration that the President does not have coattails to help Senate candidates, and he's going to have a tough time with the Senate.

Novak: It may put the balance of power in the hands of the liberal Republicans.

Buchanan: Reagan is going to have to move toward a flat tax idea, and if there's a compromise, it will be between Kemp-Kasten and Bradley-Gebhardt.

McLaughlin: On a hospitality rating for Reagan's programs, in the Congress, in comparison with the old Congress, where does he come down, in view of the new arithmetic?

Buchanan: He's better in the House. It's worse in the Senate.

Novak: Reagan has to decide what he wants in 1985. The only way he's going to get his programs through is to go head-to-head with Tip O'Neill. If he tries to build coalitions, he's going to be in deep trouble. Ronald Reagan is basically a moderate politician. His agenda is already on the table, and it is a very moderate, mild agenda.

McLaughlin: Will Ronald Reagan be significantly more conservative in his second term?

Buchanan: Yes. Novak: I don't know. Germond: No. Kondracke: Yes.

Kondracke: The neo-Mondale party has got to go. It's got to find some new ideas. It's got to develop leadership from the state level where governors are successful. It cannot allow Jesse Jackson to claim 25% of the seats on the fairness commission or on the DNC. But it's got to maintain its principles.

McLaughlin: Will Ronald Reagan airstrike the MiGs from land bases or from carriers?

Buchanan and Novak: Yes. Germond and Kondracke: No.

AGRONSKY & CO.

Host: Martin Agronsky

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

Rowan: Americans were saying to a man they regard as the first really successful President since Dwight Eisenhower, "Well done. We want to keep you around four more years." But they did not want to say, "And we'll give you a carte blanche for all the things that you and the 'New Right' have been talking about."

Drew: It was an overwhelming vote for Reagan as a persona. The people very much liked both what he was like and what he was saying, and very much preferred that to Walter Mondale. When it got to the other levels they were making other judgments, so it was not an ideological election in that sense. But the Democrats would make a great mistake if they took too much comfort from that.

Kilpatrick: This is not a mandate. It was a personal victory for the President and a repudiation of the old "New Deal" values with which Mondale was identified.

Agronsky: Mr. Reagan and all of his advisers have made it very clear they do accept that doing something about the deficit is critical. Deciding where they're going with taxes is critical. And arms control is the third salient point. What do you see down the road with Mr. Reagan, beginning with taxes?

Drew: You have to see what it is they actually propose. It's going to be a lobbyist's heaven. Where are they going to get the revenue and what is going to be cut? This is a question Mr. Reagan never answered in the entire campaign.

Kilpatrick: The defense budget is going to be cut very significantly under what Mr. Reagan will recommend in January. That's one place where they will try to reduce the deficit. I think there will be some tax reform, not necessarily a flat tax.

Rowan: They are talking about the Value Added Tax, which is one of the unfairest kinds of taxes.

Drew: The problem (about arms control) has been the internal bureaucratic warfare over the nature of what kinds of agreements we will offer or agree to, and Mr. Shultz and the State Department have been on one side and Mr. Weinberger and some of the people under him who are very good, very skilled bureaucrats, have been winning. Until Ronald Reagan gets into it himself or gets some very high level, very tough mediator, within his administration in there, it's not going anywhere.

Rowan: I've heard that Mrs. Reagan has told the President, "You have to be concerned about your place in history. You have to do something that people definitely see as a move toward peace, a move toward preventing war."



The White House NEWS SUMMARY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1984 -- 6 a.m. EST Edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Alert Declared in Nicaragua -- Soldiers dug trenches for shelter from air raids and took up positions at scattered points along major roads in Managua. Militias received orders to stockpile food and to form teams to fight fires, provide first aid and care for old people in case of attack.

(AP, UPI, Reuter, Christian Science Monitor,
Washington Times, Washington Post)

Gandhi Sets New Directions -- In a nationally televised speech the day after ending 12 days of mourning for his mother, Prime Minister Gandhi committed himself to "build the India of her dreams." But he also outlined new approaches, pledging to modernize his administration and make it "more goal oriented" with a "new work ethic."

(AP, Reuter, Washington Times, Washington Post)

NATIONAL NEWS

New Budget Figures Show Rising Deficit -- Administration estimates, showing what would happen to the deficit if existing policies remain unchanged, run counter to Reagan's statement during his reelection campaign that the deficit would decline automatically because of economic growth.

(Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY (Tuesday Evening)

SPACE SHUTTLE -- A free-flying astronaut and a crewmate on the space shuttle used brute force to perform the first salvage job in space.
(ALL NETS LEAD)

NICARAGUA -- The Soviet freighter that the Reagan Administration believed was carrying MiG fighters to Nicaragua has now left. No high-performance aircraft were unloaded.

OAS MEETING -- In Brazil for a meeting of the OAS, Secretary Shultz said fears of an invasion of Nicaragua are self-induced to whip up the Nicaraguan population.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS.....A-2

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-7

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

WEEKEND TALK SHOWS.....B-4

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

ALERT DECLARED IN NICARAGUA; U.S. BLAMED

MANAGUA -- Tanks and other armored vehicles rolled into this city's streets this morning as the Defense Ministry announced a nationwide alert because of what officials described as the threat of U.S. attack. The alert, announced in "emergency communique No. 1," was the government's most dramatic response to events since President Reagan's reelection that have been cited here as evidence of U.S. intention to take direct military action against Nicaragua. (Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A1)

Nicaraguan Forces Put on Full Combat Alert

The Defense Ministry said it was acting "in the face of the gravity of threats of military aggression with which the country is living." Nicaraguan leaders for several weeks have charged that the U.S. plans a direct attack against Nicaragua. (Jay Mallin Sr., Washington Times, A1)

Nicaraguan Forces Heighten Alert

Port authorities said they were expecting three Soviet freighters to dock in the port of Corinto sometime today to unload cargoes of food. No other details on the arrival of the ships were available.

(Dianne Klein, UPI)

Nicaraguans Mobilize in Show of Force to U.S.

Some 20,000 young Nicaraguans, preparing to help harvest coffee, Nicaragua's main export crop, have been ordered instead to report today for military training. "There is some real cause for national security concern here," one Nicaraguan official said.

(Anne-Marie O'Connor, Reuter)

Trenches Reopened, Tanks Deployed As Nicaragua Mobilizes

Civilians reopened trenches, soldiers patrolled the streets and tanks guarded key factories and communications centers in response to the Sandinista government's declaration of a nationwide military alert. Soviet-made T-55 tanks and East German-made military trucks full of soldiers started rumbling through Managua's streets soon after the government radio announced the alert. (Carl Manning, AP)

U.S. Piles Pressure on Nicaragua

Both the alarm in Washington over the possibility of MiG fighter jets being delivered to Nicaragua and the wild rumors sweeping Nicaragua of an imminent invasion by the U.S. 82nd Airborne proved false. But the war of nerves between the two sides is very real. Above all there remains a question of what President Reagan is going to do about the Sandinistas, now that he has had his electoral triumph.

(Dennis Volman, Christian Science Monitor, 1)

REBEL LEADER SAYS ECONOMIC INSTALLATIONS MAY BE TARGETED

A Nicaraguan rebel leader says his group has informed Sandinista officials it will strike at "strategic economic targets," such as oil refineries, if the Sandinista military starts using high-performance Soviet helicopters against the insurgents. Adolfo Calero, head of the Honduran-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said in a telephone interview from Miami that the prospective change in tactics was brought about by the introduction of at least six Mi-24 Soviet helicopters into Nicaragua over the past two weeks. (George Gedda, AP)

NICARAGUA BUILDUP CALLED DEFENSIVE

U.S. government and private experts said that recent improvements in Nicaragua's armed forces appear largely defensive or aimed at defeating indigenous CIA-backed rebels, not at invading neighboring countries. Secretary Weinberger said that Nicaragua is receiving a "tremendously increased flow of offensive weaponry" that has "the effect of intimidating their neighbors." Other officials, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, said that most of Nicaragua's recent imports are either clearly defensive, such as anti-aircraft guns and missiles, or especially useful for antiguerrilla operations, such as the recently acquired Hind helicopter gunships. (Fred Hiatt, Washington Post, A1)

Weinberger Sees Rise in Arms to Nicaragua

The Soviet supply of arms to Marxist Nicaragua has increased tremendously in an apparent attempt to intimidate its neighbors and influence any peace agreement, according to Secretary Weinberger, who appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press." (Walter Andrews, Washington Times, A4)

SHULTZ SAYS NO U.S. INVASION PLANNED

BRASILIA -- Secretary Shultz said that Nicaraguan fears of a U.S. invasion were "self-induced and based on nothing" but that the United States intended to "work in every way that we can" to cast Nicaragua's "aggression and subversive influence out of our hemisphere." (Jackson Diehl, Washington Post, A20)

Shultz Says Nicaraguan Fear of Invasion Unjustified

"There is nothing in the planning or discussions of the U.S. government that would lay any basis for that," Shultz said. (Brian Nicholson, UPI)

Shultz Tells OAS Nicaraguan Promises Not Enough

Secretary Shultz told the OAS annual general assembly that Nicaraguan promises were insufficient guarantees of action. Nicaragua said it was prepared to sign a Central American peace plan at the very same time as it was refusing to ensure that its elections would be free and competitive, he said. (Allan Reditt, Reuter)

Shultz Reiterates Contadora Failing

In an indirect reference to Soviet support for Nicaragua, the Secretary said, "Promises will not reduce an already dangerous military imbalance that is constantly being fed from outside the hemisphere."

(Alan McConagha, Washington Times, A1)

Shultz Vows U.S. Resistance to Soviet Arms Buildup in Nicaragua

The United States is obligated to help friendly Central American nations resist any aggression that might result from a buildup of Soviet arms in Nicaragua, Secretary Shultz said. He said the United States was doing so with economic aid and "a security shield against the aggression that has been launched by Nicaragua against its neighbors."

(Bryan Brennan, AP)

PRAVDA SAYS NICARAGUA DECLARES RIGHT TO NECESSARY WEAPONS

MOSCOW -- Pravda said Nicaragua has declared its right to obtain the weapons needed for its defense against U.S. aggression which Moscow has said is imminent. Without referring directly to Soviet arms supplies, condemned by Washington as a subversive influence in the entire region, Pravda said Nicaragua had "refused to abandon its sovereign right to increase its defenses and obtain weapons."

(Reuter)

MOYNIHAN CITES COMMAND FAILURE OVER CIA MANUAL

Sen. Moynihan criticized President Reagan's decision to reprimand only low-level CIA officials for a Nicaraguan rebel manual, saying its production represented "a failure of command."

(Washington Post, A20)

Moynihan: Rebel Manual Was Result of 'Failure of Command'

"If anybody's to be reprimanded, it should not be in the field," Moynihan, vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said in a telephone interview from Jerusalem. "There's a failure of command here."

(Tim Golden, UPI)

AMERICAS WATCH FINDS MISKITO RIGHTS SITUATION IMPROVED

NEW YORK -- The human rights situation of the Miskito Indians in Nicaragua, which has figured prominently in Reagan Administration criticism of the Sandinist government, has improved significantly in the past year, according to an Americas Watch report.

(Reuter)

REAGAN MEETS FOREIGN DIGNITARY

President Reagan, meeting with a foreign dignitary for the first time since his re-election, invited Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg to the White House to discuss the tiny country's crucial role in the NATO alliance.

(UPI)

GANDHI SETS NFW DIRECTIONS

NEW DELHI -- Prime Minister Gandhi, in his first policy address since becoming leader of India, said that India values its "time-tested" ties to the Soviet Union but will also pursue a "multifaceted relationship" with the United States.

(William Claiborne, Washington Post, A1)

Rajiv Vows to Follow his Mother's Policies

Repeatedly invoking the memory of his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his mother, Mr. Gandhi said in his speech he would continue the policies of socialism, nationalism and non-alignment.

(Stephanie Voss, Washington Times, A5)

Gandhi Endorses Mother's Soviet-Leaning Non-alignment

"We highly value the wide-ranging and time-tested relationship with the Soviet Union, based upon mutual cooperation, friendship and vital support when most needed," Gandhi said. The parallel reference to Indian-American relations was, by contrast, cool.

(News analysis by Michael Goldsmith, AP)

Gandhi Pledges Continuity, Army Begins Withdrawal

All-India Radio said troops called into the capital and seven states to quell unrest were partially withdrawn in several areas, with no incidents reported from riot-hit areas since Sunday night.

(Mark O'Neill, Reuter)

U.S. HOPEFUL RELATIONS WITH INDIA WILL IMPROVE

U.S. officials are optimistic that Prime Minister Gandhi will be more flexible in his approach towards the United States. Both Indian and independent observers agree on two points: Any improvement in U.S.-Indian relations will not be at the expense of India's close friendship with the Soviet Union; and U.S. arms sales to Pakistan will be a major hurdle in the way of better relations.

(News analysis by Nayyar Zaidi, Washington Times, A5)

PAKISTAN DENIES INDIAN REPORT IT AGREED TO U.S. STOCKPILE

ISLAMABAD -- Pakistan has denied an All-India Radio report that it had agreed to allow the United States to stockpile strategic arms for any American military action in the region. The Foreign Ministry said the report was "totally false and baseless."

(Reuter)

CHINA WANTS REAGAN TO STRESS BETTER SINO-U.S. TIES

PEKING -- A flurry of meetings between Chinese leaders and prominent Americans in the week following President Reagan's re-election has underlined Peking's desire for better links with Washington. China hopes that Reagan, during his second term, will work on clearing away the stumbling blocks in Sino-U.S. relations that include trade ties and nuclear power.

(News analysis by Jeremy Clift, Reuter)

SUPERPOWERS CANNOT SOLVE MIDEAST PROBLEM, CHINA PAPER SAYS

PEKING -- Neither of the superpowers can be relied upon to solve the Middle East problem, the official China Daily newspaper said. It said in a commentary that both the United States and the Soviet Union had lost their credibility as "dependable partners" who could truly contribute to the peace of the region. (Reuter)

U.S. FIRM SUES NIGERIA IN ABORTED GRAIN DEAL

United Export Trading Co. has filed suit against Nigeria, seeking \$18 million in damages that it claims it suffered when the West African country canceled a deal to buy wheat and corn at discount prices through a special U.S. program for drought-afflicted African nations.

(Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A25)

JAPANESE MAYOR ELECTED ON ANTI-U.S. NAVY ISSUE

TOKYO -- Prime Minister Nakasone does not normally find it necessary to comment on small town by-elections. But he told reporters it was "regrettable" that Kiichiro Tomino had been elected mayor of Zushi City, population 59,000. Tomino ran a one-issue campaign -- opposition to construction of 920 housing units for U.S. Navy personnel at an abandoned munitions dump that has become an unofficial sanctuary for birds in recent years.

(John Burgess, Washington Post, A26)

IRAQ, U.S. TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC TIES

Iraq and the United States are at the point of resuming full diplomatic relations after a break of 17 years, Administration sources said. Announcement of the renewed ties is expected to come late this month when Iraq's foreign minister visits Washington.

(Donald Neff, Washington Times, A5)

After 17 Years, Iraq-U.S. Ties to Be Renewed

The precise timing of the move by Iraq is to be announced by the White House, an Administration official said, speaking on condition he not be identified. (AP)

NATIONAL NEWS

NEW BUDGET FIGURES SHOW RISING DEFICIT

President Reagan's fiscal experts have concluded that without new action by Congress, the federal deficit likely will go beyond \$190 billion in each of the next few years and rise slightly instead of fall, even with continued economic growth, Administration sources said. OMB Director Stockman was to present new estimates yesterday to a budget working group. The estimates run counter to Reagan's statements during his reelection campaign that the deficit would decline automatically because of economic growth. (David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

AIDE SAYS NIXON OFFERED CAMPAIGN ADVICE TO REAGAN

LOS ANGELES -- One of the architects of President Reagan's crushing electoral defeat of Walter Mondale, according to a top Reagan campaign aide, was Richard Nixon. Ed Rollins said that Nixon offered the campaign advice during a dinner two months ago at the former president's home in Saddle River, N.J. The advice to Rollins and his top campaign assistant, Lee Atwater, was accepted and implemented, Rollins said. (Washington Post, A6)

NIXON ADVISES REAGAN TO MOVE QUICKLY
ON FOREIGN POLICY, FOCUS ON FEW ISSUES

NEW YORK -- If Richard Nixon was a team captain disqualified from the Super Bowl, he now seems an old coach sending the Republican team signals from the sideline. In a nutshell, his advice is this: Move quickly. Change some players if you can. Forget about forging consensus, just lead. Don't ignore the Third World. Don't focus exclusively on arms control. And move on the Middle East no later than early '85. His most surprising bit of advice: Acknowledge that the Russians have a role to play in the Middle East. (Karen Elliot House, Wall Street Journal, A64)

CONSERVATIVES LAUD REAGAN JUDGE CHOICES

A conservative legal foundation says President Reagan has kept a first term pledge to appoint federal judges who aren't "judicial activists." "If the Founding Fathers were here, they would be uncorking celestial champagne," James McClellan, director of the Center for Judicial Studies, said in a statement announcing the results of a study of the records of Mr. Reagan's judicial appointees. (Tom Diaz, Washington Times, A3)

PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT CRUCIAL TO PASSAGE OF FLAT TAX LAW

Petitions signed by more than 220,000 citizens calling for a flat rate income tax will be delivered to the Treasury Department today only minutes after President Reagan convenes his first post-election Cabinet meeting on the upcoming budget. Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus, which was to deliver the petitions today, said the flat tax would have a "solid chance" of passing Congress if President Reagan makes it the centerpiece of his tax reform proposal.

(Ron Cordray, Washington Times, A3)

HEAD OF U.S. BISHOPS PLEDGES CHURCH EFFORT TO SHAPE POLICY

The head of the nation's Roman Catholic bishops pledged continuing efforts by the church to influence policy on such issues as nuclear arms, abortion and human rights as well as economic justice, the topic of the bishops' pastoral letter released in draft form last weekend.

(Marjorie Hyer, Washington Post, A1)

Bishops' Head Sees Need to Persuade Faithful

In his speech opening the annual meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Bishop James Malone quickly defended church leaders' increasing efforts to influence public issues.

(Robert Furlow, AP)

Bishops Broaden Political Agenda

Moderate and liberal U.S. Catholic bishops, dismayed by focus on abortion as "the Catholic issue" during the presidential election, are moving firmly to establish a broader political agenda among both bishops and laity.

(David Anderson, UPI)

Bishop Sees Pastoral Concern Over Political Issues Growing

The other major issues on which the bishops have offered their collective thought have been abortion, human rights, and American foreign policy and nuclear armament.

(William Willoughby, Washington Times, A3)

BISHOPS REVIVE PROPOSALS ABANDONED AS UNWORKABLE, TOO COSTLY

The pastoral letter on economic justice released in draft form by the U.S. Roman Catholic bishops makes several recommendations for aiding the poor that have been tried and abandoned as unworkable or too costly even by many liberal economists and politicians. While sharing the bishops' goal of improving life for the poor, these economists and politicians have come to a different sense of what can be achieved given the nature of American social and economic institutions and behavior.

(News analysis by John Berry, Washington Post, A4)

DEMOCRATS ON HILL WELCOME CALL TO GIVE POOR MORE ASSISTANCE

Several Democratic members of Congress welcomed the call by some Roman Catholic bishops for increased spending on the poor but questioned whether it is realistic in the current conservative political climate.

(Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A4)

NCPAC CHIEF PREDICTS DISASTER FOR GOP

President Reagan will probably cause "massive losses" for Republicans in the 1986 congressional elections by continuing to move towards the center and "fudging the difference" between the GOP and the Democratic Party, warned the chairman of NCPAC. Conservatives should therefore keep their options open for "an alternative course" in the 1988 presidential election, said John T. Dolan in an interview with The Washington Times.

(Washington Times, A2)

AMID NATIONAL ROUT, REPUBLICANS PICK UP CLOUT IN STATE LEGISLATURES

Overlooked in the presidential landslide and congressional stalemate last week was the fact that Republicans made significant if modest inroads into Democratic control of state legislatures. (Washington Times, A3)

HEALTH INSURANCE SHORTFALLS FOUND

One out of every four Americans under 65 is without health insurance coverage at least part of the year or has a private policy that fails to cover major health costs, according to a study released by HHS. (Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A6)

PROTESTERS JAILED IN MISSILE SILO 'ATTACK'

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo. -- Four jailed protesters said Minuteman missile silo security was so thin they simply drove into a site, smashed thousands of dollars worth of equipment and still had time to pray before being arrested. A spokesman for Whiteman Air Force Base at Knob Noster, Mo., which operates about 149 other silos, said the protesters caused an estimated \$10,000 in damage but emphasized: "At no time did the individuals have access to the missile." (UPI)

-end of A-section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR MONDAY EVENING, November 12, 1984

SPACE SHUTTLE (ALL NETS LEAD)

NBC's Garrick Utley: This was the day that push came to shove in space, as a couple of astronauts hustled a bulky satellite out of orbit. A free-flying astronaut and a crew mate on the space shuttle Discovery used brute force today to perform the first salvage job in space. Their task: to retrieve the wayward Indonesian satellite.

NICARAGUA

ABC's John McWethy: The Soviet freighter that the Reagan Administration last week believed was carrying MiG fighters to Nicaragua, has now left. No high-performance aircraft were unloaded, and, as a result, the Reagan Administration was not compelled to follow through on its threat to use military force if necessary to keep such planes out of Nicaragua. The ground rule, in essence: If no MiGs, then no U.S. strike. This rule, as written by Washington, is now firmly established, but some officials feel it should be broader and much tougher. They argue the Administration should try to stop Nicaragua from getting other types of weapons as well. In the last two weeks, hundreds of tons of military supplies have poured into Nicaragua, including new helicopters armed with rockets and machine guns that can fight CIA-backed guerrillas better than a MiG could. With that in mind, there are many who feel the U.S. must be willing to use military pressure to stop the arms flow to Nicaragua altogether. Among the options: One: Push Congress to provide more money for the CIA-backed contras, the 15,000-man guerrilla force that is working to overthrow the government of Nicaragua. Two: Run more military exercises in the region to intimidate Nicaragua. Three: If that fails, there are those who believe a Naval blockade must be considered next. The Reagan Administration views Congress as a major impediment to a more muscular policy toward Nicaragua. Many Democrats say Congress will continue to be an impediment as long as the Administration is considering use of force to achieve its end. (ABC-4)

CBS's Dan Rather: The Pentagon said today that U.S. Naval exercises were continuing off Nicaragua's coast, but a spokesman denied there were any preparations being made for a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. That denial notwithstanding, the (Nicaraguan) government today ordered a full armed forces alert. Soviet-made tanks were deployed in and around the capital of Managua. Sandinista officials, for some time now, have been warning that a U.S. invasion was imminent. (CBS-6, ABC-3, NBC-2)

Utley: Nicaragua may not have gotten MiG jet fighters from the Soviet Union, but is receiving helicopter gun ships, and today an American official said that with the new weapons, the Sandinistas could "blow the rebels out of a country." (NBC-3)

OAS MEETING

ABC's Peter Jennings: Secretary Shultz was in Brazil today for a meeting of the OAS. Relations between Nicaragua and Washington are high on that conference's agenda. Mr. Shultz said fears of an invasion in Nicaragua are self-induced to whip up the Nicaraguan population. Mr. Shultz said what needs to be stopped is the Soviet attempt to bring in bigger weapons to Nicaragua. (ABC-5, NBC-4)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR MONDAY EVENING (continued)

FAMINE IN AFRICA

CBS's John Blackstone: Ethiopia's government has taken care to keep food in the cities. A report sponsored by the United Nations two years ago suggested only two kinds of people in Ethiopia are well fed -- city dwellers and soldiers. The report said the government has spent lavishly to feed the army and the cities, but by contrast, has spent virtually nothing to help the small farmers, the peasants, the people who are dying today. The calamity as large as that which has struck Ethiopia does not grow from one government policy alone, but perhaps, had the government paid more attention to the precarious existence of Ethiopia's peasants, the refugee camps would not be growing as quickly as they are today. (CBS-2)

CBS's Steve Croft: Ethiopia is not the only place in Africa suffering right now. Sudan is the victim of the same drought that's withering the better part of a continent. It stretches from Senegal and Mauritania on the west coast to Somalia on the Arabian Sea, in the south from Mozambique to Angola. By some counts, it's touched 23 different countries, perhaps a quarter of a billion people. (CBS-11)

Jennings: It now appears that the U.N. Secretary General will turn down a request from Western nations for an international conference to coordinate relief efforts for Ethiopia. The Ethiopian government apparently feels such a conference would intrude on its own internal affairs.

ABC's Lou Cioffi: There are still no accurate figures on just how many victims there have been so far. There may never be. The government has been saying about 100 people have died every day. That figure is obviously much too low. Despite of world-wide relief effort, the dying continues. People are still starving. For all of these people, their only lifeline is the international relief center. Food is on its way, but there's a serious question whether it can get to the starving in time. (ABC-8)

Utley: Until three weeks ago, most Americans didn't care about the starvation in Ethiopia because we didn't know about it, but since scenes of the mass hunger were shown, governments have sent food and many individuals have sent money to relief agencies. (NRC-9)

AFGHANISTAN

Rather: Soviet troops in Afghanistan now number at least 115,000. They are beginning their sixth winter of occupation. They are battling a sorely outnumbered and underarmed, but still defiantly combative, rebel force. The Soviets launched a powerful offensive last summer, and now the rebels have hit back with an offensive of their own, striking almost daily at major Afghan cities, including the capital of Kabul. (CBS-8)

NO TV IN SUPREME COURT

Rather: Chief Justice Burger said today there would be no television cameras allowed in the Supreme Court during his tenure. Burger called television in the courtroom, "the most destructive thing in the world." He said television distorts courtroom proceedings because it is mainly entertainment-oriented. (CBS-12, ABC-10, NBC-7)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR MONDAY EVENING (continued)

SOVIETS VIOLATE JAPANESE AIR SPACE

Rather: Forty Japanese jet fighters were scrambled today to intercept a Soviet bomber that violated Japanese air space. A formation of nine bombers was detected over a strait between Japan and South Korea. In spite of warnings from the Japanese planes, one of the Soviet bombers broke from the pack and flew over western Japan for about two minutes. It was the first such Soviet violation in a year. (CBS-7, ABC-6)

SNIPER

Rather reports that the sniper roaming the University of Oregon's football stadium today appeared ready to go to war. The sniper, identified as a 19-year-old male, carried two 23-caliber automatic weapons. He killed one person and wounded another before killing himself. (CBS-3, NBC-5)

DIOXIN

CBS's David Dick reports that dioxin-contaminated soil may have been found at the site of a National Boy Scout Jamboree in 1981. The campsite was located on an Army installation, Ft. A.P. Hill, Virginia. The results of the soil tests were not made known until last week. (CBS-9)

BABY FAE

Rather reports that hospital officials at Loma Linda, California, today said Baby Fae is responding well after brief attempts by her immune system to reject her transplanted baboon heart late last week. (CBS-4, NBC-11)

###

ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Guests: Sen. Robert Dole, Sen. Richard Lugar, Rep. Tony Coelho, Rep. Guy Vander Jagt, Rep. Phil Gramm, Lt. Gov. John Kerry

Interviewed by: Sam Donaldson, George Will, Sander Vanocur

Donaldson: According to most analyses, the Republicans did not pick up enough seats in the House to forge a working coalition with conservative Democrats; so what are we in for, a blockade, a compromise, or what?

Coelho: I think you are probably in for a continuation of what happened '83-'84, that in a number of situations the Democrats cooperated with the President; in a number of situations, we didn't. We don't feel there is a mandate out there on issues. There was a tremendous personal victory for the President. He's very popular, and I think the major issue with him is that he provided strong leadership; people like that. And so he got that. But he didn't want to run on issues; and as a result, there's no mandate for issues.

Vander Jagt: I believe it's amusing to see this election called anything but what it really is and that's an endorsement of not only the President's personality but an endorsement of the President's policies.

Vanocur: Are you candidate for chairman of the (Democratic) Party?

Coelho: I don't think so. I've said to people who have asked me to consider it that I want to play a role in the Party and I have been for the last four years, in the national Party. I want to continue to play a role. I do not intend to give up my House seat and I do not intend to give up the chairmanship of the campaign committee; and if they want to figure out a role for me with that in mind, I'll be glad to do it. But I am not seeking or looking for something else.

Donaldson: Whether it's tax reform or any other name, will the House of Representatives pass a tax bill in the next year or two?

Coelho: I think it will be difficult unless the President explains to the public why he wants a tax bill.

Vander Jagt: I think it's very possible that the Congress will move toward a simplification of the tax code, some sort of tax reform. I do not believe there will be any increase in tax rates, however, on individuals.

Gramm: I think our problem is a spending problem, not a taxing problem; and I think we need a three-to-five-year program to bring spending under control.

Vanocur: The Democratic Party now is perceived as being a party of black voters, a decreasing majority of Jewish voters, Hispanics who will be leaving the party as they move up in the middle class, and labor leaders whose followers will not follow. As a former Democrat, what advice would you give to your former party?

Gramm: I think they've got to break away from the fundamental power base of the party and I think it's going to be very difficult.

ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Donaldson: How does the President help (with deficit and tax problems)? He doesn't have a working majority in the House. You've lost two Senate seats. Does he go on television and by force of his personality put the pressure Congress? Will that work?

Gramm: First of all, the Republican Senate has got to deliver. We've got to come up with a comprehensive, workable program. And then the President's got to go where his mandate is. His mandate is not in the Congress. His mandate is with the American people. And I think if the Republican majority in the Senate can come up with an acceptable program, the President can take it above the head of the House to the people and he can force its adoption. If we don't deliver, there won't be a program.

Dole: I think it's going to be very difficult, but I think you can interpret simplification any way you wish and I think it is going to be simplification, phased in over probably a period of years. The President, I think, is exactly right. He's not going to raise rates in individual incomes and we're not going to defer or repeal indexing -- which is the best thing we did in 1981, in my view. So, we're off on a pretty good start. We have everything now but the votes.

Donaldson: What's going to happen to Nicaragua? A lot of people think the President has simply been itching to overthrow that Sandinista government there and now, freed by the election, is going to find some reason to do it. Would you think that would happen and would you support that?

Lugar: No, I would not think it would happen, and I think pressure will continue on that government so it will not be a menace to everybody else in Central America and not a base for the Soviets. And our basic objectives in that are clear. I think those will be carried out without invasion, warfare, or aggressive action.

Donaldson: Aren't we conducting some sort of war against them now, through aid to the contras?

Lugar: In a sense, but the contras are people who are interdicting support for El Salvador, are putting pressures on that regime to keep the Soviets out of there. I think that's all helpful to us.

Dole: A real move would depend on what the circumstances were. I don't think the President is itching for anything. My view is that it's good the election is over. We can look at Nicaragua and everything else objectively without somebody saying, "Oh, oh, there he goes again."

###

EDITOR'S NOTE: FACE THE NATION (CBS) was devoted entirely to the medical and ethical concerns of "Baby Fae."

###

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Guest: Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger

Correspondents: Marvin Kalb, Roger Mudd

Mudd: Where are the MiGs?

Weinberger: There has never been any confirmation, as the President said, that there were any planes aboard. There was a lot of ammunition. The Soviets are supplying a great deal of heavy offensive arms to Nicaragua, we think in an attempt to intimidate the Nicaraguan neighbors, who are the ones who are obviously most concerned about this.

I have no knowledge of anybody in the Defense Department at anything like a policy level or anybody in any other department of the government who supplied this information. Somewhere networks and news media got hold of these reports, which is not unusual. It is not, however, fed out. It is, unfortunately, picked up in ways that are unauthorized. It doesn't constitute an attempt by the Administration to lead or mislead the public.

There is intelligence data which should be treated as its classification, highly secret, things that can damage the United States if it is disclosed. And there's been some damage to United States' sources and methods by a lot of the disclosures that have gone on in this. So, it's not the United States which is leaking this. We are not trying to push this idea on to the public. And we said exactly as the President said, there has been no confirmation that there were any planes aboard.

I'm not blaming the press, except that I do wish sometimes information that comes into their hands would not be immediately, automatically printed, because sometimes it is very damaging to the security interests of the United States.

You never really know what the Soviet purposes are. This tremendously increased flow of offensive weaponry to Nicaragua from the Soviet Union, and from Cuba, and from Libya -- all of these things have the effect of intimidating their neighbors and removing a lot of the leverage that the neighbors might otherwise possess for getting a fair agreement that would preserve the security of both countries.

Mudd: Is the United States prepared to attempt interdiction at sea of this increased military flow?

Weinberger: We're getting ourselves more and more prepared for those contingencies all the time. But it's a long process, particularly when we allowed our strength to erode, as we did in the 70s.

All of this discussion about whether there were or were not MiGs is highly classified, should not have been out in public prints at all because of the sources, materials and methods of gathering this kind of information, and so the whole discussion of it is harmful to the security interests of the United States. It most certainly is nothing that was planned by the government or induced by the government there at all.

The critical factor in all this (is) not whether a crate contains one thing or another thing. It's the constant flow of offensive weaponry that makes Nicaragua able to take the kind of positions they do, which is very harmful to their neighbors' security, and incidentally, ultimately to ours.

Kalb: Can this Administration live with a second Cuba, Nicaragua?

Weinberger: It is apparent that one Cuba is a big problem and a second Cuba would be twice that kind of problem.

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Mudd: With the KGB apparently now tied to the attempt to assassinate the Pope, with the Polish government involved in the death of a Polish priest, with the reports of MiGs on their way to Nicaragua, with the Soviet Union accusing the United States of some sort of complicity in the death of Indira Gandhi, do you think the United States is prepared or should be prepared to trust the Soviet Union in an arms deal?

Weinberger: All of the things you mentioned are part of the reasons why we feel that verification should be at the top, because frequently, in a lot of these agreements in the past, after everything is settled, you come down to the last paragraph of what's verification going to be and it's sort of sluffed off. I think it should be the first paragraph.

Mudd: How do you interpret the Reagan landslide, as it affects the Department of Defense?

Weinberger: It has been a very major part of the President's program since before he was elected to his first term, that the defenses of the United States needed strengthening, that it was an expensive task, that it was a long task, it was an unpopular task, that it had to be done.

The real problem is that threat that we face from the Soviet Union is not diminishing, it's increasing.

Kalb: Do you support Secretary Shultz's strong urging that the U.S. be in a position to take action preemptively, if necessary, against terrorists?

Weinberger: As the President said when he was asked about that, I think we all support the need for doing everything we can to prevent and deter terrorist action. It's a form of warfare, and it is very prevalent all over the world, and I would prefer to stay just on the President's statement that we're all united on the need for taking very strong action in every way that we can to discourage, to deter, to prevent terrorist activity.

We also need to be strong enough, and we need to take a number of steps that will make it very clear to terrorists that they know that this form of action against the United States is not going to succeed in deterring or changing our policy.

Mudd: (Is it) possible for the U.S. ever again to fight an unpopular war and sustain its strength at home?

Weinberger: No. You have to have public support. It is a cardinal feature of our whole governmental approach and our whole philosophy, and it should be. This is a self-governing democracy and you cannot and should not do things that the majority of the people are against.

I think (it) is critically important that the United States first of all do everything it can through maintaining its strength to deter war. But if it is essential for our national interests that we get into some kind of conflict or combat, that we have to go into that combat intending to win, and with enough force to win. We do everything we can to prevent it. We do everything we can to deter it. But we should never again do what we did in Vietnam, which is to go in without enough force and intending not to win.

###

WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW

Host: Paul Duke

Panelists: Haines Johnson, Washington Post; Jack Nelson, Los Angeles Times; Gloria Borger, Newsweek; Hedrick Smith, New York Times

Smith: Ronald Reagan had an enormous personal triumph. It hasn't been a re-alignment election, but it may have been a de-alignment election. The Democrats and their majority are now in trouble and have been for a long time. It was probably the greatest exercise of split-ticket voting in the nation's history, which suggests that party loyalties have even less hold than they have had before. 1985 is not likely to be the same kind of smashing political success as 1981 was. The political arithmetic in Congress is not as favorable to the President now as it was four years ago. This was a referendum on the President and his record. Reagan went in with a strong record on the economy. In terms of the Democrats, they have problems, particularly with conservative programs.

Duke: It appears now that we'll have a Senate a little more liberal than it was and a House a little more conservative than it was.

Borger: Incumbency was the real victor in these races. I think Reagan's mandate is a personal mandate. Congress isn't going to do very much for Reagan now. We're going to see a lot of the gridlock that we've seen for the last year. Reagan's going to have problems not only with Democrats who are looking toward the 1986 election as a way to gain control in the Senate, but with the Republicans, who are not going to walk the plank for a lame duck President. You're going to have Republicans and Democrats racing to see who can up with the best tax simplification programs, but not raising taxes.

(On Senator Helms becoming the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee:) He could be a thorn in the side of the Administration. There could be problems on the Committee.

Nelson: There are people at the White House -- the President's close advisers -- who are saying he's going to eventually come around to raising taxes. I think the White House is going to support a tax increase.

(On an invasion of Nicaragua:) You get mixed signals from the Administration. The foreign advisers at the White House are putting out the word on background that it really was MiGs. At the State Department they're saying it was not MiGs, and they've even been assured by the Soviets it was not MiGs. We said we weren't going to invade Grenada and we did, so....

(On high-level changes within the Administration:) I think the Cabinet will remain relatively in tact, and I hope at the White House they will. Jim Baker has said he's staying.

Johnson: What you see in this election is that both parties are up for grabs. The Democrats are viewed as the party of government, of Washington, of special interests, of minorities, of blacks, of unions -- and they don't really get it together. The biggest problem they have -- and the biggest potential the Republicans have -- are the young voters, who voted overwhelmingly for Ronald Reagan this time. If that continues, they may be going for the Republican Party, unless the Democrats can fashion a philosophy to get to them.

MC LAUGHLIN GROUP

Host: John McLaughlin

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

Buchanan: You cannot separate Ronald Reagan from his conservative ideology and philosophy, but (the vote was) an utter repudiation of the Great Society liberalism of the Democratic Party.

Germond: The President has moved the political center in this country many degrees to the right. The Democratic Party had the wrong candidate up to run against that movement to the center.

Kondracke: The Democrats have a mandate, too. The Congressional Democratic Party was not repudiated.

McLaughlin: How is the new composition (of Congress) going to change matters for Ronald Reagan?

Germond: In the House, it is not enough to give a de facto working majority to the President. In the Senate, there has been a demonstration that the President does not have coattails to help Senate candidates, and he's going to have a tough time with the Senate.

Novak: It may put the balance of power in the hands of the liberal Republicans.

Buchanan: Reagan is going to have to move toward a flat tax idea, and if there's a compromise, it will be between Kemp-Kasten and Bradley-Gebhardt.

McLaughlin: On a hospitality rating for Reagan's programs, in the Congress, in comparison with the old Congress, where does he come down, in view of the new arithmetic?

Buchanan: He's better in the House. It's worse in the Senate.

Novak: Reagan has to decide what he wants in 1985. The only way he's going to get his programs through is to go head-to-head with Tip O'Neill. If he tries to build coalitions, he's going to be in deep trouble. Ronald Reagan is basically a moderate politician. His agenda is already on the table, and it is a very moderate, mild agenda.

McLaughlin: Will Ronald Reagan be significantly more conservative in his second term?

Buchanan: Yes. Novak: I don't know. Germond: No. Kondracke: Yes.

Kondracke: The neo-Mondale party has got to go. It's got to find some new ideas. It's got to develop leadership from the state level where governors are successful. It cannot allow Jesse Jackson to claim 25% of the seats on the fairness commission or on the DNC. But it's got to maintain its principles.

McLaughlin: Will Ronald Reagan airstrike the MiGs from land bases or from carriers?

Buchanan and Novak: Yes. Germond and Kondracke: No.

AGRONSKY & CO.

Host: Martin Agronsky

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

Rowan: Americans were saying to a man they regard as the first really successful President since Dwight Eisenhower, "Well done. We want to keep you around four more years." But they did not want to say, "And we'll give you a carte blanche for all the things that you and the 'New Right' have been talking about."

Drew: It was an overwhelming vote for Reagan as a persona. The people very much liked both what he was like and what he was saying, and very much preferred that to Walter Mondale. When it got to the other levels they were making other judgments, so it was not an ideological election in that sense. But the Democrats would make a great mistake if they took too much comfort from that.

Kilpatrick: This is not a mandate. It was a personal victory for the President and a repudiation of the old "New Deal" values with which Mondale was identified.

Agronsky: Mr. Reagan and all of his advisers have made it very clear they do accept that doing something about the deficit is critical. Deciding where they're going with taxes is critical. And arms control is the third salient point. What do you see down the road with Mr. Reagan, beginning with taxes?

Drew: You have to see what it is they actually propose. It's going to be a lobbyist's heaven. Where are they going to get the revenue and what is going to be cut? This is a question Mr. Reagan never answered in the entire campaign.

Kilpatrick: The defense budget is going to be cut very significantly under what Mr. Reagan will recommend in January. That's one place where they will try to reduce the deficit. I think there will be some tax reform, not necessarily a flat tax.

Rowan: They are talking about the Value Added Tax, which is one of the unfair kinds of taxes.

Drew: The problem (about arms control) has been the internal bureaucratic warfare over the nature of what kinds of agreements we will offer or agree to, and Mr. Shultz and the State Department have been on one side and Mr. Weinberger and some of the people under him who are very good, very skilled bureaucrats, have been winning. Until Ronald Reagan gets into it himself or gets some very high level, very tough mediator, within his administration in there, it's not going anywhere.

Rowan: I've heard that Mrs. Reagan has told the President, "You have to be concerned about your place in history. You have to do something that people definitely see as a move toward peace, a move toward preventing war."