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President Ford stands with his choice of running mate, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas

Reagan Rules Out Draft

Ford Picks Dole as Veep

By BILL MARTIN
Tribune Political Editor

KANSAS CITY — President Ford, winner of a slim victory over Ronald Reagan for the GOP presidential nomination, today named Sen. Robert Dole as his vice presidential choice as his defeated challenger took himself out of the second spot picture.

Bidding for party unity, President Ford said Mr. Reagan had endorsed his choice of the Kansas senator, a former Republican Party national chairman.

Introducing the smiling Sen. Dole before national television, President Ford called him "my running mate for victory in 1976."

"Bob Dole has been a team player," President Ford said. "Bob Dole's philosophy and mine coincide almost identically. Bob Dole is a good campaigner. Bob Dole will help to heal any divisiveness within the party."

In an appearance at his hotel, Mr. Reagan called Sen. Dole "a fine man" who is highly respected.

Mr. Reagan and the President spoke by telephone shortly before the announcement. Mr. Reagan said he did not offer any recommendations although they discussed several candidates.

The vanquished Californian was asked if two Midwesterners could win the November election and responded: "I have to think it can win. The alternative of Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter F. Mondale is so unthinkable."

"I'm not certain what I can add to the ticket, but I will work hard and do the best I can..." Sen. Dole said.

Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, co-chairman of the Reagan campaign, said, "I couldn't be happier to hear of Bob Dole's selection."

CONVENTION REPORT

Mr. Reagan later met in public with the California delegates and his staff members and urged them to continue their fight for better government and not to give up hope because of his defeat.

"The cause will prevail because it's right," Mr. Reagan told them. "Don't compromise...don't get cynical."

His wife, Nancy, stood at his side but turned away from the crowd frequently to hide her tears. Mr. Reagan himself seemed to be fighting to control his feelings.

Speculation over President Ford's choice had centered around Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, whose keynote address opened this 31st Republican convention Monday; Anne Armstrong, U.S. ambassador to Great Britain; and William C. Buckley, the U.S. deputy attorney general who was fired in the "Saturday Night Massacre" during the Watergate crisis.

Grasping the nomination by a mere 117-vote margin after a tumultuous struggle on the convention floor early this morning, the President made a dramatic trip to huddle privately with Mr. Reagan in an effort to mend the Republican Party's sharp division.

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Dole a Tough Fighter, Was Loyal to Nixon

Special to The Tribune

KANSAS CITY — Sen. Robert Dole, President Ford's selection as his running mate, was one of the most loyal supporters of former President Nixon.

As the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Sen. Dole was a leader in defending the President and disparaging his critics.

At one point in 1971, the Kansas senator accused the Washington Post, which helped break the Watergate scandal, of dealing in "mudslinging."

In 1973, Sen. Dole was ousted as party chairman and in the following year became an underdog in a reelection bid because of the stigma attached to him over the Watergate affair.

But Sen. Dole won an uphill reelection battle against a Democratic challenger, William R. Roy, whom he branded also as a "mudslinger."

The President's vice presidential choice has a reputation of being a tough politician who is not timid about plunging into a political fight.

Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater once described Sen. Dole in the following way: "He's the first man we've had around here in a long time who will grab the other side by the hair and their drag."

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Did You Know...

... that Governor Brown signed a bill yesterday called the "policeman's bill-of-rights" which allows officers to refuse to take a lie detector test? See the Day in Sacramento, Page 37.

Reagan Quashes Draft Talk

Ford Chooses Dole

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Mr. Reagan, appeared side by side at a press conference with President Ford after the half-hour meeting.

Mr. Reagan was under mounting pressure to help heal the party's down-the-middle schism.

The split in the party was deep. President Ford was unable to lock up his nomination until the convention roll call vote reached the state of West Virginia, third from the bottom of the list.

That state's 20 for the President pushed him one vote over the magic 1,130 nomination requirement.

A crestfallen California delegation, solid behind the former governor, slumped in its chairs as Ford supporters exploded in jubilation.

After voting by Wisconsin and Wyoming, the President eked out a 1,187 to 1,070 victory over his closely pressing opponent.

Prominent in the voting was the failure of Mr. Reagan's own vice presidential choice, liberal Pennsylvania Sen. Richard Schweiker, to make any inroads in pro-Ford northeastern states—the Californian's political Achilles heel.

Sen. Schweiker's home state 103-member delegation gave Mr. Reagan only 10 votes, the same number he had prior to his naming the liberal senator as a running mate a few weeks ago.

The voting, running three hours behind schedule because of tumultuous demonstrations by both Reagan and Ford supporters, was led by the Californian until the polling reached New York.

That state, well controlled by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, cast 133 votes for the President, 20 for Mr. Reagan and pushed the incumbent into a lead for the first time.

Even as weary delegates, wrung out by sweltering heat and emotion, filed out of the Kemper Arena convention site early this morning, President Ford was motorcading from his hotel suite to Mr. Reagan's hotel headquarters a few miles away.

There, the onetime Michigan congressman who succeeded a discredited President Nixon during the Watergate crisis, met face to face with his challenger.

Thirty minutes later, President Ford and Mr. Reagan appeared together at a nationally televised press conference.

Both pledged party unity. Both congratulated each other.

Complimenting Mr. Reagan for waging a "tough campaign," President Ford said, "I don't think the fight was a bitter one. I happen to think it was beneficial to the Republican Party."

Mr. Reagan, who during the primary campaign often criticized the President as being a long-standing member of the Washington Establishment, said that he and President Ford shared "basically



President Ford and Ronald Reagan face reporters in Kansas City

pretty much the same philosophy." Asked if he planned to address the convention's final session tonight, Mr. Reagan silently deferred to President Ford, who said he would have to discuss that possibility with his challenger.

Pandemonium exploded in the sweltering convention hall last night after Sen. Laxalt, chairman of the Nevada delegation, nominated Mr. Reagan.

Sen. Laxalt declared that Mr. Reagan is "independent of the Washington scene" and would be able as president to "whip an irresponsible Congress into line."

Sounding a theme that became frequently used by Reagan aides in pre-convention campaigning, Sen. Laxalt demanded rhetorically: "which of the (presidential) candidates is more electable?"

When the pro-Reagan roar died down, Sen. Laxalt said, "I would dearly love to see Ronald Reagan debate Jimmy Carter. After one round, Jimmy Carter would go back to sucking peanuts, if that's what you do with peanuts."

The Nevada senator hailed Mr. Reagan's eight years as governor of California, declaring the candidate had curbed welfare abuses. Returned millions in tax rebates to the people and had left a \$500 million surplus in the state treasury when he left office.

Sen. Laxalt lashed out at what he described as a Washington bureaucracy that he said actually runs the nation and

"not the Congress and not even the presidency."

He said, "The more I saw in Washington, the more I appreciated Ronald Reagan."

President Ford was nominated by Gov. William Milliken of Michigan, who — in a reference to the Watergate resignation of former President Nixon — said President Ford "has restored our economy and restored our honor."

Gov. Milliken barely had started his speech when he was interrupted by the departure of Nancy Reagan and her party from the convention: Reagan supporters started applauding the candidate's wife.

After the brief halt, Gov. Milliken resumed his nomination speech, appealing to the delegates: "Let us help him finish what he has begun."

In one of 19 brief talks preceding President Ford's nomination, Richard Rosenbaum, head of the New York delegation, described the President as "the man the American people can trust, the man who will win."

Before the nomination turmoil began, liberal Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York called on Republicans to forge a Republican "majority" to deal with "human vicissitudes and catastrophes" with the aid of government but based on Republican principles.

He said, "We Republicans, in particular, must be concerned with other surveys which indicate that our party is the declared party of only one-fifth to one-quarter of the American people."

"We need to — and we can — forge a Republican majority of the American people as we give them reason to understand that our party is their party... that we are a people's party."

"And, this is not only for ourselves but for the two-party system which is so essential to our freedom. For our two-party system can hardly be sustained if the party division gets too lopsided."

Sen. Javits continued, "If we are underdogs, it's because we have not yet sent the American people the message that they want to hear."

Earlier in the day, Reagan supporters wandered about their headquarters, the Alameda Plaza Hotel, obviously despondent over their defeat the previous night on Mr. Reagan's demand that President Ford name his vice presidential choice in advance.

That test of strength was a harbinger of last night's victory of President Ford over Mr. Reagan.

The rules battle loss was blamed by some Reagan supporters on Sen. Schweiker's inability to produce votes from northeastern states, where the Pennsylvania's liberal views supposedly were popular.

Loyal to Nixon

Dole a Fighter

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them down the hill."

Sen. Dole began his political career at the age of 26 when he was elected to the Kansas State Legislature, serving two years.

Sen. Dole later was elected to four terms as prosecuting attorney in Kansas' Russell County.

In 1961, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, serving there until 1968, when he was elected to the senate, succeeding retiring Republican Sen. Mike Carlson.

Sen. Dole beat former Kansas Gov. William H. Avery for the Republican U.S. Senate nomination with 68.5 per cent of the vote, and then went on to win the general election with 60.1 per cent.

The vice presidential candidate comes from a farming state which accounted for him specializing in agricultural issues while serving in congress. He is the ranking minority member on the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Sen. Dole, 53, grew up in the small town of Russell, where his father operated a cream and egg station.

World War II interrupted his premedical studies at the University of Kansas. While he was serving as a second lieutenant in 1944 leading a platoon of the 18th Mountain Division in Italy, shell fragments tore through his body, leaving him paralyzed for months. He shrank to 122 pounds from 184.

During more than three years in hospitals, he met a pretty brunette occupational therapist, Phyllis Holden, who married him. They have since divorced.

Surgeons transplanted bone and muscle until the only handicap left was a partially immobile right arm, which accounts for his left-handed handshake today.

He left the service as a captain in 1948 and went on to earn a law degree from Washburn University in Topeka, graduating with highest honors in 1952, two years after becoming a state legislator.

Last December, Sen. Dole married Federal Trade Commissioner Mary Elizabeth Hanford in Washington's most noted wedding of the fall. His wife, who is from Salisbury, N.C., is 39 and was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate in political science from Duke University.

Sen. Dole's political philosophy had earned a zero rating by the liberal Americans for Democratic Action by 1970, a ranking accorded only nine other senators.

He remarked in 1971 that a good portion of the Senate membership broke down into "those who think they are president, those who hope to become president and those who would settle for vice president."

"Which one are you?" he was asked. "At least for the moment at the present time," he said with a grin, "I don't fit into any of these categories."